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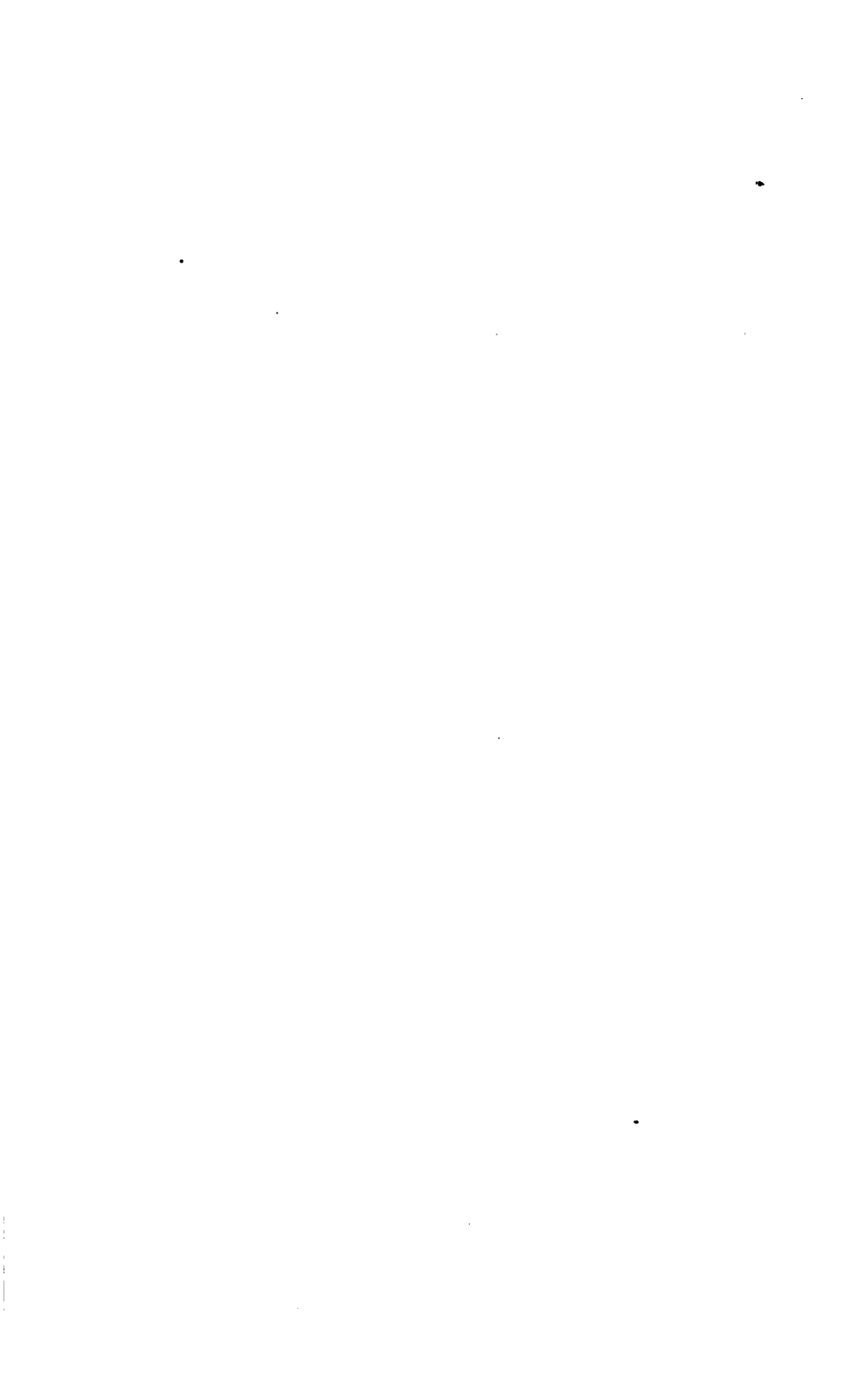
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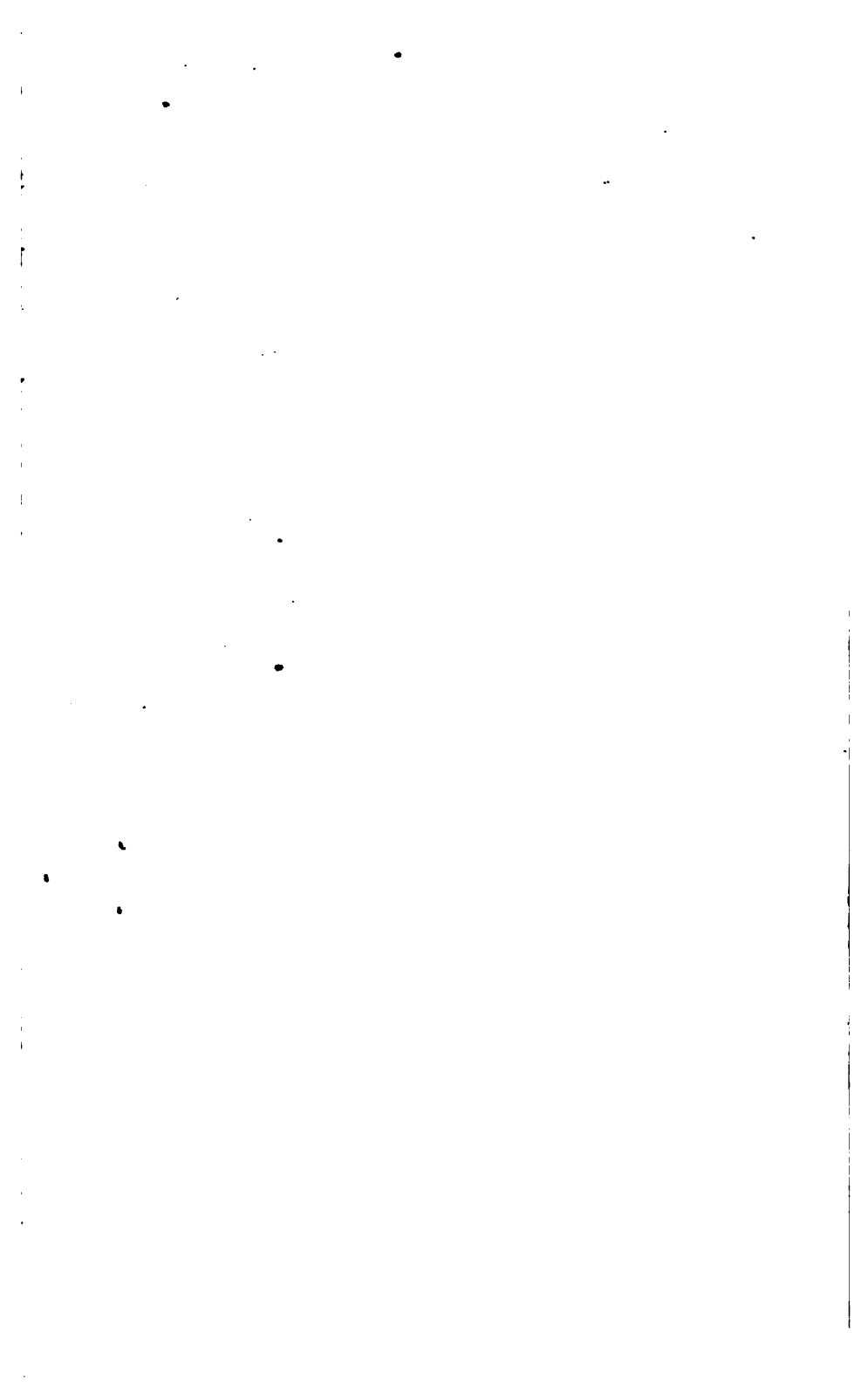
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Received 18 April, 1892.









22.5.1870 18.70.

From the North



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LONDON:

JOHN LASS, GREEN, PERSHORE, AND SONS,
STRADEBURY, HENRY LASS, & CO.

1896



CONTINUATION & ADDITIONS

TO THE

HISTORY OF BRADFORD,

AND ITS PARISH.

BY

of Bradford, Eng.
JOHN JAMES, F.S.A.,

AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY OF THE WORSTED MANUFACTURE: ARTICLE YORKSHIRE, IN THE LAST EDITION OF THE ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA; LIFE OF JOHN NICHOLSON, THE AIREDALE POET: AND OF ROBERT STORY, THE CRAVEN POET, &c.

2

LONDON:

LONGMANS, GREEN, READER, AND DYER;
BRADFORD: HENRY GASKARTH.

1866.

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Receipt fund.

PREFACE.

NEARLY twenty-five years have passed since the publication of the History of Bradford. In the interval, the town has vastly increased in size, population, and manufactures, and its general importance in the scale of towns, has been greatly enlarged. Besides these considerations, many memorable events, in the above-named period have occurred here, which require to be permanently recorded.

The proper time seems, therefore, to have arrived for a new issue of the History of the town and parish, embodying the extensive additions to it, which have been diligently collected, and continuing the work to the present time.

Accordingly, this new issue of the History of Bradford, with Additions and Continuation, is now presented to the subscribers. The materials have been collected with very great labour and expense, during a number of years, from the multifarious stores of the British Museum, the National Record Office, Duchy of Lancaster Office, York Archbishopal Registers, the MSS. of the Heralds' College, and numerous other public sources.

The Additions are intended as a kind of Commentary to the History of Bradford, and must be read, especially in con-

nection with the ancient portion of it, as an amplification thereof. Regarding the Continuation, it is simply intended to bring the modern History of the town, from where it broke off, in the year 1841, up to the present time. Where, in either the Additions or Continuation, a preceding page is mentioned, it refers to the History of Bradford, unless otherwise indicated.

To Henry Forbes, Esq., J P., to whom Bradford is so much indebted, I am under great obligations for assistance in prosecuting my researches into its ancient history.

Two beautiful plates, engraved by the eminent artist, Le Keux, have been generously presented to this work. The cost of the plate of that noble structure and ornament to Kirkgate—the Bank of the Bradford Banking Company—was defrayed by Samuel Laycock, Esq., their respected manager, and Messrs. Andrews and Delaunay, the architects of the building. The other engraving, that of the fine old mansion of Royds Hall, a capital specimen of the residences of the gentry of the parish two centuries ago, has been added to this work by Miss Dawson of that place.

From Edward Hailstone, Esq., of Horton Hall, F.S.A., I have derived most important aid. He has, after many years assiduous research, gathered an extensive and very valuable collection of MSS. respecting Bradford and the neighbourhood. Among these are many that relate to the Sharp family, or have belonged to them, and these, which I have distinguished as Sharp's MSS., have been of immense value to me. Mr. Hailstone has also allowed me the use of his

rich library, and has made many important suggestions to me whilst preparing the following sheets.

I have also to acknowledge my great obligations to the following gentlemen :—To Sir Chas. George Young, Garter King of Arms, and William Courthope, Esq., Somerset Herald, for access to Brook's and other MSS. in the Heralds' College, and for information respecting the pedigree of the Sharp family. The late Sir Francis Palgrave, Keeper of the Public Records, allowed me the fullest access to the Records under his care. William Hardy, Esq., F.S.A., also permitted me to avail myself of the Records of the Duchy of Lancaster Office, and kindly assisted me in deciphering some of the most obscure of them.

William Hudson and F. Buckle, Esqrs., joint keepers of the Archiepiscopal Registers of York, in the most liberal manner, waived their right to charge for searches in them.

John Darlington Esq., Superintendent Registrar of the Bradford District, courteously prepared for me, without charge, a list of instances of longevity in the parish of Bradford, during the last twenty-five years. My thanks are due also to J. A. Busfeld, Esq., of Upwood, for information; also to the Rev. R. H. Heap, Incumbent of Thornton, for the free use of the Registers of that Chapelry. The late Rev. Patrick Brontë, Incumbent of Haworth, afforded me free access to the Registers there. To Mr. Abraham Holroyd, of Bradford, Bookseller, I am indebted for several communications. Mr. Alexander Walker, of Bradford, an excellent botanist, furnished me with a list of the rarer plants

in this neighbourhood. The late (alas!) Mr. Samuel Baines, of Brighouse, who was intimately acquainted with the Geology of the District, gave me numerous details respecting the strata in this parish. James Sykes, Esq., London, communicated many interesting notices of the Sykes family, especially of the Rev. James Sykes, M.A., vicar of Bradford.

Many others have likewise communicated information to me. To them, and the Subscribers to the work, I tender my sincere thanks for their assistance and support. The outlay in preparing and publishing it has been so great, that I cannot hope for even the smallest remuneration for my labour; but I have the reward of knowing that I have done my best to trace and elucidate the history of the old town from which I have received so many favours.

INTRODUCTION.

THE "General Description" prefixed to the History of Bradford treats on the Geology, Climate, and other general subjects connected with the parish. But much information gathered since, respecting some of these, has to be imparted, and many important changes in the town, briefly noted in the present section.

The air of Bradford, considered as a large manufacturing town, is eminently salubrious. Sweeping over the western moorlands, the sea breeze reaches the town in a pure state; and the situation, seated at the confluence of four valleys, tends to promote currents of the atmosphere which speedily waft away the noxious vapours arising from the smoke and effluvia of manufactures, or the breathings of the populous community. In former days, when Bradford only contained four thousand inhabitants, the place possessed many desirable qualities as a residence. The neighbourhood was diversified and picturesque, full of charming scenery; its inhabitants mostly well-to-do, respectable yeomanry, farming their own land, and carrying on quietly, but lucratively, the worsted manufacture at their own homes. Longevity was an attribute of the workmen, who, except in scarce seasons, were sufficiently, though coarsely, fed.

When compared with other portions of Yorkshire, or even England, the climate of Bradford may be considered temperate. This is fully shewn by observation of the thermometer and rain gauge here and at other places. For instance, the mean temperature here is remarkable. The town stands, it

is true, at a very slight elevation above the sea; inasmuch as the height of Bradford canal basin, above the level of Ousebridge, at Selby, is only 326 feet; but the average mean temperature of Bradford, in the shade, as the result of eight years' observation, amounts to upwards of 48·9 degrees, about 1-10th of a degree less than Leeds, and rather more than York, or even Greenwich. This looks extraordinary, and cannot well be explained; but in any event we have sufficient data to conclude that the temperature in this locality is high in winter and low in summer, two conditions favourable to health.*

Then, as to the annual rain-fall:—At Settle it is upwards of 41 inches; at Richmond, in the North Riding, it is upwards of 28 inches, whilst here it is only 25 inches, about the same as at Greenwich, but more than York, which is a little above 22 inches. The result is that Bradford is much below the average of England in its rain fall. On the east and south coasts of England from 23 to 30 inches of rain fall at various places, whilst in the west of England, on account of its contiguity to the Atlantic, 43 inches is marked on the rain gauge. The nearness of Bradford to the Appenine Chain of England tends, no doubt, to increase the annual rain-fall by dispersing or precipitating the clouds arising from the sea. The average number of rainy days here in the year, amounts to one hundred and fifty nine, which is much below the average of England, and only three above the number at York.

With all these advantages of climate and air, the mortality of the borough is unfortunately very high, even for a large

* At the latitude of Bradford, 53 degrees 47 minutes, the temperature at the sea level may be estimated at 48·75, and there is a diminution at every 100 yards elevation of 1 degree. Now, at the elevation of Bradford, the mean temperature ought to be only 47 degrees 69 minutes.

manufacturing town, though it does not reach, in that unenviable respect, some other large towns—such as Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Newcastle, and Bristol. True, much has been accomplished of late years to remove the health-destroying influences that so abounded here. There is now a plentiful supply of excellent water; the pestiferous nuisance of cellar dwellings and combers' workshops is abated; the refuse of the town oftener removed; the over-crowding of habitations prevented to a great extent, and the sewerage much improved. Still there remains much room for improvement. The canal, like a filthy open sewer, runs along the border of the town, breathing pestilence and death. There are yet the crowded dwellings—the death-centres of the town; the sewerage is still very imperfect, and the choking thick smoke of the factories pollute the air. The mortality of the borough is a very high one, if we take it on the average of the last ten years, at twenty-six deaths yearly, in every one thousand of the population.

To shew the appalling effects of this high death-rate, of twenty-six in one thousand, let us assume that by sanitary measures, it shall be reduced by only one in a thousand, and what is the result? We find, from the records of club and benefit societies in Bradford, that for every death there are two cases of constant sickness, which means that, supposing there are in Bradford two thousand five hundred deaths, there will constantly be five thousand cases of severe sickness. Nor is this all; for to this number must be added many thousand sufferers from minor ailments, arising from the same unhealthy causes as those producing the high death rate. For instance:—Estimate the present population of Bradford at one hundred and ten thousand souls, then a decrease in the death-rate of one in a thousand means not only one hundred and ten less deaths in the year, but two hundred and twenty fewer cases of severe sickness,

and three thousand three hundred less of minor ones.

Despite the high rate of mortality prevailing in the town, instances of long life in it and the vicinity are by no means rare, as the table in the Appendix, courteously drawn up for me by John Darlington, Esq., the Superintendent Registrar of the Bradford district, will sufficiently shew. It must be taken as a supplement to the list of very old persons, dying in this parish, contained in the introduction to the History of Bradford, and will prove highly interesting and instructive.

To describe the geological formations of this district, we must commence with the millstone-grit, a coarse conglomerate, composed of rounded particles of quartz, feldspar, and mica. This rock forms the bed of the whole of the Yorkshire coal field, and seems to have been formed from the *detritus* deposited in a vast estuary. Though lying in the southern part of the parish at a great depth, it appears on the surface at Shipley, and forms the summits of the purple moorlands of Haworth. Upon this gritstone lies the division of strata, which includes the two workable beds of coal between it and the flagstone. The lowest, the Halifax black, soft bed coal, which lies about 40 yards above the gritstone, contains a considerable portion of mineral charcoal, and is free from iron pyrites. At 25 yards above this bed, there is a hard calliard stone, and upon it, the Halifax hard coal, containing a considerable quantity of iron pyrites. This bed is worked at Denholme, Idle, Windhill, and the tract between Bingley and Keighley. It is a valuable coal in these parts, supplying the populous districts west of Bradford. Large collieries have been opened at Queenshead. The pits are sunk from the top of the flagstone, a depth of 165 yards. The next division comprises the flagstone series of this district, composed of fine grains of quartz, feldspar, &c. Its entire thickness is about 12 yards, and it is divided into ragstone, flagstone, and roofing slate. There are in the first of these no regular partings, but the horizontal ones increase rapidly

in the upper end of the bed of flagstone. At first, the intervals are 10 or 15 inches, gradually decreasing to the slate formation. This series supplies the soft water of the wells and pumps of the town. The fourth division lying above the flagstone, contains the Low Moor beds of coal, which are much superior to those below it. They are highly bituminous, and contain some of the best coal in the kingdom. Ascending from the flagstone through 40 yards of measures, chiefly shale, we come to a bed of potter's clay, which forms the seat of the Low Moor coal. Like most of the Yorkshire coal, it is the slate or stone coal of mineralogists. It makes an excellent coke, and being free from sulphur and earthy matter, is peculiarly adapted for smelting iron ore. In burning, a red ash is produced from it.* The roof of this coal is a bituminous shale, called, "Black bind," and upon it are beds of shale alternating with others of sandstone, and succeeded by one of blue shale—"Blue bind"—containing several thin beds of ironstone. Above the blue shale lies a stratum of sandstone, about 9 yards thick at Low Moor. Next, there is a bed of indurated potter's clay, and upon it the black bed of the Low Moor and Bowling collieries, a soft bituminous coal. Immediately above, and forming the roof of this coal, is a bed of shale, containing five layers of black ironstone. Separated from these by shales alternating with sandstone, is a bed of blue shale, containing a white ironstone, not so rich in ore as the black, but like it, filled with the remains of fossil plants which generally form the nucleus of the ironstones. Between these two ironstones

* From Eccleshill Moor, the basset of the Low Moor seam is in a south-westerly direction to about 50 yards east of the Parish Church; it extends to the east of the town of Bradford, and to the north of the villages of Little and Great Horton, and skirts along the eastern declivity of Clayton Heights. In the Low Moor Colliery, few faults have been found of any magnitude. In some of the faults, considerable quantities of galena have been discovered.

is a seam of bad coal, or rather black earth. The next stratum of importance, is an argillaceous sandstone 8 yards thick, used as a building store, and for the erection of blast furnaces. (See Appendix.)

The fossils in the Bradford strata are numerous, and some of them rare. Formed when the *flora* of the ancient world was scanty, the fossils in the millstone-grit are few. There are in it *Sternbergia* of Artis and Brongniart—*Calamites*. In the floor of the lowest bed of coal (a soft shale) is found *Lepidodendron*. The Calliard above it is a mass of fossil plants, containing choice specimens of *Variolaria ficoides* (Sternberg), and also some large *Calamites*. In the roof of the Halifax hard Coal is every where met with a shell, which Mr. Sowerby considered to be a *Pecten*, and named *Pecten Papyraceus*. Besides this, the Nodules of Pyrites, which lie on the top of the coal, contain *Ammonites* Listerü. Proceeding to the flagstone series:—The fossils of this rock are numerous. They are *Phytolithus tessellatus* and *unbricatus* of Martin and Steinhauer; the *Lepidodendria* of Sternberg, and the *Phytolithus Acutulinum* of Martin, which is often accompanied by parts of a leaf, resembling that of the iris. Ascending to the seat of the Low Moor better bed coal (a bed of potter's clay), we find in it large quantities of the remains of *Variolaria ficoides*. The ironstones of this district have yielded a greater number of organic remains than any other part of the great coal field. There are *Calamites Pseudobambusia* (Sternberg), *Lepidodendron aculeatum*, *L. obovatum*, *L. parmatum*, *L. lycopodioidites*, *Rhytidolepis tessellata*, and *Variolaria ficoides*. The ferns which are first seen in these beds, are not so numerous as in the higher part of the measures, but they are of great beauty. There are a *Pteris* and *Osmunda gigantea*. There are also the remains of some stellate plants. Of the animal fossils *Unio Acutus* is found in great abundance in the black ironstone, and *Unio subconstructus* in the white one. Some

fossil remains of large animals have also been met with in these measures.

Few rare and curious plants are found in the vicinity of Bradford. Indeed it may be asserted that the district does not possess one peculiar plant. Lying between the mountain limestone on the one hand, and the coal measures of Yorkshire on the other, its Flora partakes in some degree of the characteristics of both.* Unquestionably we are indebted, for many of the rarer plants hereabouts, to our proximity to Craven, a field abounding in botanical wealth, and producing many beautiful flowers. Their seeds have, in many instances, been wafted hither by the winds, and sometimes conveyed by water. It is estimated that there are nearly one thousand five hundred species of British plants, and fifty five ferns, including fern allies. In Bradford district only about four hundred are found of the first class, and nineteen of the second.†

Without further preface, a list of the rarer flowering plants found in this neighbourhood is inserted in the Appendix. It has been prepared for this work by Mr. Benjamin Walker, of Bradford, an able and zealous botanist, who has for many years made these plants his peculiar study, and

* Botanists regard all strata as essentially divided into two groups, the one termed *dyageogenous*, forming dry stations, usually contains a large portion of lime, and supplies a scanty detritus, such as the soil of Craven, &c.; the other termed *engeogenous*, furnishing damp stations, possesses abundant detritus, such as the new red sandstone strata, the Midland coal fields, the fen country, and the Yorkshire coal measures. The *bulk* of the Flora, in the parish of Bradford, exhibits no marked preference for either kind of station, but may be classed as ubiquitous, constituting the main bed of plants everywhere. (See "The Physical Geography and Natural productions of Bradford," by Louis Miall.)

† A list of these ferns, and their habitats, would occupy too much space in a work like this, and the reader is therefore referred for such list to Mr. Miall's excellent paper, before mentioned.

has seen most, if not all of them, at the several places indicated.

Since the year 1847, Bradford has been a Municipal Borough. Full particulars are given at page 108 of the Continuation, respecting the struggle to obtain a Charter of Incorporation. The Municipality consists of a Mayor, fourteen Aldermen, and forty-two Councillors, viz., six each for the four Wards into which Bradford township is divided; six each for the two Wards of Bowling and Little Horton, and three each for Great Horton and Manningham Wards. Included in the Charter is a Commission of the Peace, which was issued in 1848. Under the Improvement Act of 1803, there were no adequate provisions for the good government of the town, especially regarding sanitary regulations. An endeavour was at once made, on obtaining the Charter, to remedy this defect, under the authority of the Municipal Corporation Act Bye-laws, for the better rule and government of the town. Some little good was obtained by these means, in the better ordering of lodging-houses, the prevention of the sale of bad meats, and in other minor matters. But it was soon discovered that these powers were not sufficient to cope with other evils, and an application was made to Parliament in the year 1850, when an Improvement Act was obtained, repealing the Old Local Act, and vesting in the Town Council the power of administering the New Act within the bounds of the Borough, which are the same as the Parliamentary one, and include the Townships of Bradford, Bowling, Horton, and Manningham. To carry out these objects and the management in general of the Corporate business, the Council is divided into several Committees. A very inconvenient, small building, erected for a Watch Office, is used for the Council and Committee Meetings; but it is to be hoped that ere long a suitable Town Hall will be erected, adequate to the requirements and dignity of the town.

LIST OF THE MAYORS OF BRADFORD.

*Robert Milligan	1847-47-48.
Titus Salt	1848-49.
Henry Forbes	1849-50.
William Rand	1850-51.
Samuel Smith	1851-52-53-54.
† William Murgatroyd	1854-55-56.
Henry Brown	1856-57-58-59.
Isaac Wright	1859-60-61-62.
Matthew William Thompson ..	1862-63.
Joseph Farrar.. .. .	1863-64.
Charles Semon	1864-65.
John Venimore Godwin	1865-66.

There are in the Parish of Bradford thirteen Townships: Bradford, Horton, Bowling, Manningham, (which constitute the Borough, and also Bradford Poor Law Union) North Bierley, Clayton, Thornton, Allerton, Wilsden, Heaton, and Shipley (in North Bierley Union), Haworth (in Keighley Union), and Eccleshill (in Carlton Union). These thirteen Townships, according to the last census, contained a population of 196,475 souls.

In many respects, the Railway communication of Bradford

* Mr. Milligan, who died at Acacia, on 1st July, 1862, was born at Dunnance, in Kircudbright, on 10th October, 1786. His father was a farmer. About 1802, he came to Cross Hills as a travelling Scotchman, and finally settled at Bradford about 1810, where he established a draper's shop, and afterwards began as stuff merchant. Eventually he became the head of the noted firm of "Milligan, Forbes, and Co.," which promoted greatly the stuff trade of Bradford. As above shewn, he was first Mayor of Bradford, and subsequently M.P. for the Borough in three successive Parliaments. He was of the Independent persuasion.

† Mr. Murgatroyd died April 22nd, 1865. He was the son of Mr. Nathaniel Murgatroyd, of Bradford, where Mr. Murgatroyd was born. The family had been settled here for generations. Mr. Murgatroyd occupied a first-rate position as a Woolstapler, and took a leading part in promoting the formation of the Leeds and Bradford Railway, and other undertakings of that class.

is far from being satisfactory. As one instance, it is to be regretted that the Leeds and Bradford Railway does not come, as originally intended, direct to this town, so as to make a short through line, instead of the present circuitous one, which is fourteen and a half miles long. In 1846, it was completed, and afterwards leased to the Midland Company, and connected with the railways running to Skipton, Manchester, and Lancaster. There has lately been erected a more suitable station at the terminus here of the Leeds and Bradford Railway, than the one previously erected. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company have also a line to Bradford, with Branches to Leeds, Halifax, and Huddersfield, and have recently erected a handsome station, with good approaches from the central parts of the town. Likewise, in connection with the Great Northern Railway, there is a station very inconveniently situated in Wakefield Road.

There are two general Cemeteries available for the inhabitants of Bradford. The one at Undercliffe, containing about 26 acres, belongs to a body of Shareholders, who purchased the land in 1852 for £3,400, and opened it as a public Cemetery in 1854. The site, which is divided into consecrated and unconsecrated ground, commands a wide and beautiful prospect, diversified by hill and valley, and has been admirably laid out. Including the price of the land, the building of two mortuary Chapels (one for the Established Church and the other for Dissenters), the Registrar's residence, lodges, and laying out of the ground, the whole cost amounted to about £12,000. Next to Peel Park, it forms the favourite promenade of the inhabitants of Bradford. Another Cemetery, belonging to the Corporation, was opened at Scholemore, Horton, in August, 1860. The Roman Catholics also possess a small Cemetery at Penny Oaks.

ANTE-NORMAN PERIOD.

SINCE the first issue of the History of Bradford, few British, Roman, or Saxon remains in addition to those described in the preceding pages, have been discovered in the parish, and most likely for the reason previously adduced, that the district cannot boast of many. The hand of Time may, however, reveal more of them to a succeeding generation.

The additional discoveries are the following :—

On the moors of Stanbury there is a heap of rocks called Oakenden Stones, standing on high ground. Among them appears conspicuous an 'unequivocal' Cromlech or Druid's symbol, consisting of two huge upright stones supporting another, in the form of an altar. Just below, on the edge of the moor, there is also a remarkable ledge of high rocks, which bears the name of *Ponden Kirk*, though there has never been any ecclesiastical edifice in that locality. In the immediate neighbourhood lie Crimlesworth and Ogden, both suggestive names. The whole scene appears to have abounded in oak, and to have been a place of Druidical worship and sanctity. It has, to a spectator standing on the Cromlech, a peculiarly charmed air. During the winter months, or after a heavy flush of rain, the Ponden Kirk rocks* are converted into a stupendous cataract of the same character, and equal in sublimity to the famous falls of Lowdore; though in summer

* I believe that this was the waterfall which the gifted authoress of "Jane Eyre," visited after a heavy fall of rain, and caught the severe cold which ended her valuable life.

the rugged steps of both these waterfalls have been climbed dryshod by the author.

Turning from the subject of Druidical vestiges to the intrenchments of the ancient Britons, it may be noticed that in a scrap book, formerly belonging to the Rev. John Watson, the Historian of Halifax,* there is a tricking marked,—“ Plan of a Camp on Bradford moor.” It is described as nearly round, and measures by the scale about eighty yards in diameter, with an opening in the east and west ramparts, apparently for passage. Unfortunately, the locality of this earthwork, is very vaguely indicated. If it lay on the tract properly designated Bradford Moor, which is now nearly all enclosed, all vestiges of it have long since been removed by cultivation. Wherever situated this ‘ Roundabout ’ seems to have been of the same character as that described at page 25.

As regards the Roman road, running from Manchester to Ilkley, through the parish of Bradford, a few additional notices have been gathered.

The Ordnance Surveyors have met with many distinct traces of it. Before leaving Halifax parish, this road was joined by another Roman way, coming in the direction of Mixenden Ings, as mentioned at page 30. After this junction, it is marked in the Ordnance map, as running at the back of the Primitive Methodist chapel, at Denholme. Then at Black edge bottom, it is again visible for a considerable distance to the west of Denholme church. Afterwards, it crosses the turnpike road, leading from Keighley to Halifax, near Dean brow, and then proceeds past a place called Carperley. About this point it was most likely intersected by another Roman road, hereafter mentioned as running from Castleford, past where Bradford stands, to Colne.

Within the last few years, the progress of cultivation has laid this ancient way from Manchester to Ilkley, bare to the

* Now in the possession of Edward Hailstone, Esq.

west of Cullingworth, and on Harden moor and the vicinity. It formed, unquestionably, a portion of the grand way from Chester to the Wall, and is met with frequently in the north of Yorkshire. The course was probably from Chester to Manchester, thence to Cambodunum, (placed at Slack, near Huddersfield), and afterwards through Bradford parish, in the line above indicated. Then passing to the west of Cullingworth, it ran not in the direction of Dolphin lane, as formerly stated, but straight over Harden moor, and thence pointing to Romald's moor, near Upwood, proceeded to Ilkley.

It is very probable that the Roman road from Castleford to Colne, mentioned at page 31, ran by way of Westgate, in Bradford, up Whetley hill. Able antiquaries have pointed out many places named Whetley, or Whitley, on the tract of Roman roads, and deriving the name from the paved causeway,* presenting a white appearance along the landscape. From Whetley hill, the road proceeded to Street gap, in Allerton, and here the word 'street' affords another indication of the route. After leaving Street gap, it seems to have kept on the line of the present road to Old Allen. At this spot, had any Roman remains been found, inferences might have been drawn that here stood the Roman station, *Alunna*, of the anonymous Geographer of Ravenna.† Old Allen gives sundry indications of having been an ancient settlement. In close contiguity to this locality, is Thorngate; and it has also been observed that the word 'Thorn' continually occurs in the

* The Road here was about 200 years since called Wheatley Causey. See page 253.

† At the end of Gale's Commentary on 'Antonini Iter,' there is printed the Chorography of the anonymous Ravennas, with, as the editor states, the best conjectures on the names of places. *Alunna*, curiously enough, is put as Allenton, or Whetley. This is immediately succeeded by *Camuloduno*, put as Almonbury; and then follows *Calunio*, Colne. On looking at the juxtaposition of names in the fragment of this ancient geographer, there seems, in many of the places, to be some order observed.

names of sites of Roman stations. Passing from Old Allen, this ancient way ran across the one from Manchester to Ilkley, somewhere near Carperley, before mentioned, and joined the Long causeway, leading to the village of Leeming. Part of this causeway is known as *Leeming lane*. These names may be deemed pretty conclusive of the fact that in this direction there existed a Roman way. Stukeley, an eminent authority, observes that, 'Leeming,' means Stone street; "thus, in Yorkshire, another Roman road is called Leeming lane, from its stony composure. Lhe, signifies a way in British, and Maen, a stone."* From Leeming, the road, perhaps, proceeded by way of Colne,† and thence to Ribchester.

Before passing to the period when the Saxon kingdom of Deira comprised the parish of Bradford, let us pause to consider whether it did not, in earlier times, belong to the little British kingdom of Elmet, which, in the dark ages, stood like a Christian oasis, surrounded by the desert of Saxon paganism. This 'Regiuncula' of Elmet is mentioned by Bede in his Ecclesiastical History, as the region of 'Loidis.' It remained in inhabitants, religion, and manners the same, from the time when the Roman legions quitted these parts, until the subjugation of its king Cereticus, by Edwin, the powerful monarch of Deira, about the year 616, a period of more than two centuries. From the time Christianity was first introduced into this island, it is probable that its pure light never became extinguished in the parish of Bradford, though the gross darkness of heathenism pervaded for a long period nearly the whole of Britain. Soon after the conquest of the independent state of Elmet, Edwin became a convert to the preaching of the missionary Paulinus, who spread the truth through all these northern parts.

* Stukeley's 'Iter Cur.' vol 1, page 124.

† In Whitaker's Whalley, there is a map shewing a Roman road, which passing the Roman station at Colne, points to Bradford.

What, then, were the extent and bounds of 'Elmet'; and did it really comprise Bradford? Some approximation may be made to the solution of this question, by carefully considering the following facts. From the fragment of a very ancient MS. inserted in *Camden's Britannia*, we gather that *Elmed Setna*, (that is, the inhabitants of Elmet), possessed 600 hides of land. The country obtained its name, it is conjectured, from its being covered with forests of elm trees. These coverts, whilst they account for the long security of the inhabitants from the attacks of their Saxon neighbours, necessarily encroached much on the means of subsistence. Hence 600 hides of land must, in this region, have covered an immense tract of country. A hide of land is construed by Bede, to mean the same as 'familias,' that is as much as would keep one family or household, which, in the Saxon times, contained many more souls than in succeeding ages. In fact, these households were groups of families with all their dependents and slaves. It is incontrovertible, that in the barren districts of the north, a hide of land consisted of a vast number of acres more than in the south of England, where the hide and carucate contained ordinarily the same measure, whilst in some parts of the north, six carucates were counted to the hide. It is, therefore, not improbable that the kingdom of Elmet included 500 square miles. Thoresby considered that Shireburn formed its eastern limit. If these two last statements be near the truth, it is evident that Bradford then lay within its bounds. Dr. Whitaker, also, evidently considered that the country mentioned by Bede, probably coincided with that included in his noble work, 'Loidis et Elmete;' and that Leeds was the capital of the district. The phrase, indeed, seems to have conveyed the same meaning as 'London and Middlesex.'^{*}

* Thoresby was of opinion that the little kingdom of Elmet, and the 'region of Loidis,' included the same district.

From a careful consideration of the subject, it appears almost certain that after the year 616, the parish of Bradford lay just within the western limits of the Saxon kingdom of Deira, and joining the boundary between it and Mercia. The endings of the names of places even to this day are in numerous cases so very different on each side of this line, as to afford strong confirmation that the inhabitants sprung from separate races. Dr. Whitaker in his "History of Whalley," gives a very instructive list of the variations. But the language of Yorkshire was also rendered more distinct from that of Lancashire, by the conquest of the Angles, who settled in this part of Northumbria, and spoke the old Danish language. Still, in the parishes of Bradford and Halifax, there are very numerous peculiarities in the dialect and names of places, common to both Northumbria and Mercia, which are evidence that those parishes were on the border.

This section of my work may be appropriately concluded by mentioning that, a few years ago, a stone coffin was turned up by the plough, in a field corner adjoining on the south-east to the Catholic Cemetery, Leeds road. This, most likely a late Saxon relic, had evidently been at some time ransacked. It was found about a foot from the surface, empty, and without lid.

BRADFORD—UNDER THE LACIES.

Bradford, with its six Berewicks,* was evidently in the Saxon times a place of some importance, as is shewn by the considerable sum it was taxed in the days of the Confessor. With one exception, its value was then higher than any other manor in the Wapentake of Morley. There were fifteen carucates of land to be taxed, and eight ploughs, each plough being ordinarily drawn by eight oxen. In looking over Domesday Book for this part of Yorkshire, two carucates of land seem to have required only one plough, though generally a carucate was considered as much land as a plough could cultivate in the year. Perhaps the mode of Saxon husbandry allowed a large portion of arable land to remain fallow every season, or was only half redeemed from the wilderness.

From the quantity of land in cultivation, we cannot conceive that the population occupying and feeding on these fifteen carucates would be less than 750 souls at the Conquest, but probably counted many more. Taking the cereal crops on even 600 acres, and making an excessive allowance for the defective state of the cultivation, there must have been raised a sufficient produce to feed more than such a scanty population. To these means of subsistence—the corn crops—must

* A Berewick, literally means a corn farm, or corn vill. Spelman describes it as a small manor appertaining to a larger one. The six Berewicks belonging to Bradford were, I still think, the ville mentioned at page 36. Wiladen is mentioned in Domesday Book, under the head of lands in Craven; and was certainly not one of these vill a.

be added, the flocks and herds ranging over a large extent of pasturage, and especially abundance of swine running at large in the woody pasture, which covered the slopes above and around Church bank.

At the time of the publication of the History of Bradford, I concluded that Bradford did not possess a church neither in the Saxon times nor at the date of Domesday Survey, but belonged to the parish of Dewsbury. This conclusion was based upon two grounds, (1) the omission of all mention in that book of a church here, and (2) the opinion of Dr. Whitaker, who assumed that Bradford belonged to Dewsbury as the mother church, mainly from the fact of a small sum being still paid by the former to the latter. The origin of this payment has since been clearly proved by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, to have arisen in respect of the tithes of Eccleshill only, and in no wise supports the notion that any other part of the parish was ever carved out of that of Dewsbury. (See hereafter, '*Parish Church*.')

As to the circumstance of there being no mention of a church here at the time of Domesday Survey, it is as before stated (page 39,) manifest that the omission is anything but conclusive evidence. In the whole of the Deanery of Craven, there are only two churches mentioned in Domesday Book, and this is the case too in the Wapentake of Morley, where it is almost certain more must have existed. In innumerable instances it has been found that churches then existed, although not alluded to in that record. It may have been that owing to Bradford manor lying waste, the church had become dilapidated, or the wood structure burnt, and without a priest, which would at once account for the non-mention of it. That in the Saxon times, a church forming the nucleus of a small parish, stood here, suitable for the sparse population, and on the site of the present structure, seems, on looking at all the circumstances, the most probable. The fact of Bradford manor yielding so considerable a sum

in the time of the Confessor, and the surrounding hamlets being dependent on it as the chief vill, strongly point to this conclusion. Further consideration has more confirmed the supposition offered at page 37 that Gamel, or his descendants, took the name of Rachdale, into whose family the Ellands married.

Bradford was, immediately after the Conquest, held by Ilbert de Lacy, who is described by Ferne as "a Norman born, and a gentleman of blood, coat armour, and living, who did not before attending the Conqueror, attain the rank of Baronage, but the King made him Lord of Pomfret, and Baron of Blackburnshire."*

The possession of Bradford manor did not bring him much profit, for it was in the year 1070, devastated by the Conqueror so effectually, that for many years it lay waste and profitless. To crown the sufferings of the inhabitants, the Scots, soon after the cruel spoliation by the Conqueror, overran the country, and carried away such numbers into slavery, that, as Simeon of Durham narrates, not only every farm, but every small house in the southern part of Scotland had its English slave.

After these savage spoliations, Bradford lay almost a barren waste. From this state it does not seem to have revived until the time of Henry the First, and then the improvement could not be great. In this interval of, say forty years from the Conquest, the former and other Saxon inhabitants would settle on the spot. We are told by the old Chroniclers that large numbers of Normans with their families and servants followed in the wake of the Conqueror's army, and settled in all parts of the kingdom. But it is evident that Bradford, owing to intestine

* Ferne's 'Blazon of Gentrie;' (1568), part 2nd treats of the 'Lacies' Nobilitie.' When the History of Bradford was published, I greatly desired to see this scarce work, thinking it would contain valuable information respecting the Lacies; but could not obtain access to it. Upon since perusing it, I find it contains a tissue of misrepresentations on the subject.

commotions, did not attain any prosperous position until even the reign of Henry the Second, when most probably the second church was built to supply the increasing wants of the inhabitants.

Ilbert de Lacy transmitted his possessions to his son Robert, and during his troublous life the town would improve very little in size or prosperity. The events of Robert de Lacy's career are even clouded in more than the ordinary obscurity of those unsettled times. There seems, however, to be no question that in the reign of Henry the First, he took up arms for Robert Curthose, and in consequence, the King, Henry the First, banished him, and gave eventually his confiscated estates, including Bradford, to a Delaval. The inextricable difficulty lies in the disputed point whether this Robert de Lacy again became possessed of his manors, and remained the owner until his death. Many of the old historians are agreed he did not; but that his two sons, Ilbert and another, having fought valiantly on the side of Stephen, and especially at the decisive battle of the Standard, in the year 1137, this monarch brought about a compromise between Ilbert and Delaval, whereby the latter gave up a large portion of the paternal estates of the former. The main objection to the probable conjecture that Robert, although he returned from banishment and died in England, (as we are told his remains were deposited at Pontefract) has been raised, by Dr. Whitaker, an authority never to be quoted without respect. He has, in his *History of Whalley*, culled from Burton's *Monasticon*, several, as he supposes, confirmations by this Robert de Lacy, of grants made by Delaval to Nostel Priory. But on referring to Burton, and taking into consideration all the circumstances, these confirmations do not seem to prove conclusively that Robert de Lacy obtained his former possessions. Many objections may be raised against such a construction. He might for form's sake, in an age of insecurity, when such confirmations were often heaped upon

one another, give, to satisfy the scruples of the monks and in exercise of a supposed dormant right, his consent to Delaval's grants. It is not improbable that on his eldest son, Ilbert, obtaining the bulk of the estates, he was satisfied with the arrangement. But is it certain that these confirmations of Delaval's acts were made at all by the first Robert de Lacy? Looking at them narrowly by the light of chronological facts, is it impossible that they were made by the second Robert? or is it certain, that implicit reliance can be placed in the juxtaposition of the names of the confirmors as given in Burton? In one case, that of Warmfield, it is stated that "Hugh de la Val gave this church to Nostel, which was confirmed by Pope Alexander the Third, and by Robert de Lacy." Now if the confirmations were made in this order, it is clear that Robert de Lacy the Second, was the confirmor, because the Pontificate of Alexander the Third, did not commence until 1159, after which date it is certain Robert the First never possessed the family estates. These surmises are offered with diffidence; but should any of them prove correct, the apparent discrepancies of the old historians and records, may be satisfactorily explained.

Ilbert de Lacy, the son of Robert, did not long enjoy the portion of his patrimony, granted to him by Stephen, for he died some time before 1153, and was succeeded by his brother Henry,* who, smitten with the enthusiasm of Peter the

* On looking at the Black Book of the Exchequer, compiled in the reign of Henry the Second, there is an account of the fees held by Guy Delaval, and those belonging to Henry de Lacy. From the names of the feudatories, it seems probable that the fees of Delaval did not include any portion of the parish of Bradford, but lay in the eastern portion of the Riding. On an attentive consideration of the names of the feudatories of Henry de Lacy, one may perhaps see marks indicating parties who held land in the parish of Bradford. There is one Robert de Stapleton named as holding two fees, and Robert de Stapleton is mentioned as holding land about the same time at Horton. There is also the name of Robertus Venator for half a fee. Now, the son of the relict of Robert Hunter, about this time confirmed a gift of land in Bolling to Kirkstall Abbey. Herbert de Archis may have been the ancestor of John the Archer, to whom Roger de Lacy gave land in Horton.

Hermit, joined in the crusade to expel the infidels from Holy Land, and was followed in that disastrous expedition by the flower of the youth of this district.*

The next owner of Bradford, Robert de Lacy the Second the son of Henry, was a man of peace. From an early date the Lords of Bradford, as will hereafter be further noticed, claimed the right to dispose of outlaws. In Madox's History of the Exchequer, this Robert de Lacy was fined forty marks, and had to answer before the King's justices for his men having killed an outlaw.†

On the death of Robert, without issue, his vast estates came, as previously mentioned, to Roger Fitz Eustace, Constable of Chester, who assumed the name of Lacy.‡ He and his son John§ were noted Crusaders, and drained the chivalry of the Honour of Pontefract in those disastrous wars.

Edmund, the son of John de Lacy, was at his father's death, under age. He married in 1247, Alice, daughter of the Marquis of Saluces, who is described by Dugdale, "as an outlandish lady from the parts of Savoy." Edmund de Lacy, a true courtier, according to the fashion of the nobility at that period, stood in great favour with Henry the Third. In the charter for Bradford Market, before printed, it will be seen that he is described as the 'beloved valet' of the King. Another mark of the Royal favour may be discovered in the important grant to him of free warren in his demesne lands of (among twenty-three others) the *Lordships* of Bradford, Manningham, and Stanbury.|| The mode of inserting the names

* Henry de Lacy founded Kirkstall Abbey in 1147, and not in 1159, as mentioned at page 45.

† Madox's History of the Exchequer—Mag. Rot. 31 Henry the Second.

‡ Roger de Lacy married Maud de Clare, sister of the Treasurer of York, according to Wilson's MSS. and died in 1211; but according to Nicolae's Synopsis of the Peerage, edited by Courthope, in the year 1206.

§ The widow of John de Lacy married for her second husband William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke.

|| Madox, in the History of the Exchequer, puts down Manningham at 50s., and Stanbury at 22s., for tallage, in the 30th Henry the Third.

of these places in the grant, rather indicates that at this period they were not merely adjuncts of Bradford Manor, but separate Lordships in the hands of Edmund de Lacy.

Many places of trust were bestowed upon this short-lived Lord. Among others he received in the 43rd year of Henry the Third, a command from the King, to prepare himself with horses and arms, in order to rescue the King of the Scots, who had married that monarch's daughter, out of the hands of his rebel subjects. In this expedition the men of Bradford bore their part.

On the death of Edmund de Lacy, which took place, according to Brook, 21st July, 1258, Alice, his widow, had, in the August following, Bradford among other places, assigned to her for dower. She obtained also from the King a grant of her late husband's possessions, and the guardianship of her son Henry during his minority. For this boon she gave the heavy fine of £3,744, a prodigious sum in those days, which was employed by the King in his new structure of Westminster Abbey. Bradford would be called upon to raise a portion of this sum, and thus indirectly contributed to the rearing of that famous building.

During the minority of Henry de Lacy, an event occurred which marks with peculiar force the lawless character of the times, when the retainers of one great Baron went to war with those of another, to maintain their supposed rights. In the year 1269, a great feud arose, writes Dugdale, between this Henry and Earl Warren, concerning a certain pasture, each preparing himself with all his powers to try it out by blows. But this intention coming to the knowledge of the King, he directed his justices to hear and decide on the case, who determined it in favour of Lacy. On referring to Matthew Paris, under this year, he also alludes to the cause of quarrel, *quadam pastura*, but does not give the locality. It, however, lay somewhere on the confines of the parishes of Bradford and Halifax, Serious quarrels also arose between

the Lacy and Warren families, respecting their rights on the common between Eccleshill and Bradford, the former belonging to the Warrens, as appurtenant to the Lordship of Wakefield.

The Hundred Rolls, an extract from which is given at page 49, reveal many interesting particulars, respecting the state of Bradford whilst under the rule of Henry de Lacy, and his mother Alice, who had dower assigned her out of the Tolls of Bradford.* She had also the advowson of the Church. It is evident from these Rolls that within a recent period the Liberty of Bradford had been wrongfully enlarged by the appropriation of several Townships.† Most likely the words *dortol* and *huctol* implied toll upon articles passing into, and sold in the town from *Dor* passage, and *Huc* to sell. The words *ad ostia* seem to imply the streets, such as Westgate, Kirkgate.

Concerning the new approvment at Jordansal, in the Rodes, it may be remarked that Odsal, now a part of Low Moor, is a contraction of that name. The Charter obtained in 1294, for a fair, and the enlarging of the easement of the corn mill, mentioned at p.p. 55, 56, are evidences of the increase of the town, under the fostering care of the powerful family of Lacy.

In the savage wars, waged by Edward the First, against the Scots and the Welsh, the Earl of Lincoln drew many Knights from this neighbourhood, who led their followers to the field. Such were the Bollings, the Hortons, and the Thorntons,—the latter possessing half a Knight's fee, the largest held in the parish. See extract from *Testa de Nevill*, page 57.‡

* Brook's MSS. in the Herald's College, state that Alice, the widow of Edmund de Lacy, had Bradford in dower.

† The peculiar liberty of levying the debts of the king, by the lord's own bailiff, was kept up to the reign of James the First, and even until lately. See page 54 and 117.

‡ *Testa de Nevill*.—On further consideration, I think the Allerton, where the

In addition to the despotic powers thus claimed by the Lacies over their Bradford vassals, they also exercised the right of dealing with outlaws. The dreadful nature of the penalties on outlawry in these ages, involving the confiscation of all possessions, and even loss of life, is well known. The following translated extract from the Rolls of Parliament* for the year 1306, affords an insight into Bradford customs at this time: "To the petition of John, the son of Stephen Stut, of Bradford, shewing that upon an indictment respecting the death of Thomas Walker, of Bradford, he was taken and imprisoned; that afterwards by precept of the Lord the King, issuing out of Chancery, he was bailed by twelve freeholders, and after being bailed, he was chosen to serve the King against the Scots; and whilst he remained in the service of the King, he was called before Peter de Mal Laco and his associates, Justices of the Lord the King, at York, and not appearing, call was made from county to county, and he not knowing, was for his contumacy, outlawed. He, therefore, prayed that the King would be pleased to release him from his outlawry, and that he might render himself to the prison of the Lord the King, and take for good or evil, according to the laws and customs of the kingdom. To which petition it was answered at the instance of the Earl of Lincoln, that he had, by the King's Charter, the pardoning of outlaws; also, that Stut ought to render himself to prison, and stand to right, if the King or others against him, are desirous to speak." There is no record remaining to shew whether this outlaw succeeded in escaping the clutches of the Earl of Lincoln's Bradford steward. The great expense that would be incurred to transfer the case into the King's jurisdiction, clearly enough proves the anxiety of Stut to escape from the tender mercies of the Earl's minions. Most likely the Earl of Lincoln sustained his claim to deal with the outlaw.

Abbot of Kirkstall held half a fee, was not Allerton, in the parish of Bradford—and query as to Clayton.

* Rolls of Parliament, vol. 1, page 193.

In the History of Bradford, page 63, et seq., the comments are so full on the various clauses of the Inquisition Post Mortem, taken on the Earl of Lincoln's death, that few observations on them are needed. The tenants paid their rents only once a year, at Martinmas, when the lord usually passed through Bradford. The rent of land ranged from 4d. an acre, for arable and pasture, and for meadow, 8d. These sums, small as they appear, were, at the period, the usual rate; and it must be remembered that in addition, the holding of land was burdened with many services to the lord.

Unquestionably, the population of the town had become considerable in the year 1311. Though now outgrown by Leeds and Wakefield, Bradford exceeded in size Halifax, Bingley, and Keighley; and, in fact, was one of the most important towns in the district. The large yearly value of its Soke corn mill, proves that much corn was ground at it. There was, likewise, some trade in woollen cloth, as the fulling mill let for £1 a year, a large sum when compared with the rents of the fulling mills of other places in Yorkshire; for instance Leeds, then also a seat of the Woollen Manufacture.*

Some difficulty arises in judging from what source the inhabitants got their fuel. A part of it could be obtained from Bradford Bank, (Cliffe Wood,) but this must have been a very inadequate supply. From wood and turves, the inhabitants in early times obtained the whole of their fuel; but perhaps the readily-worked coal mines of the neighbourhood, would now furnish the larger portion. The use of coal was, at this date, well known; and in the immediate neighbourhood of Bradford, the seams have often a tendency to 'crop-out,' and invite attention. However this may have been, turves must have been indispensable, and would, to some extent, be obtained from Bradford Moor; but this source could never yield

* In 1311, the toll of the fair at Clitherhow, an important town in those days, and belonging to the Lacies, amounted to £4 13s. 4d. The yearly value of the corn mill was £6 13s. 4d.

a sufficient and good supply, which must, therefore, have been obtained from some of the neighbouring moors.

No answer can be given to the question when, and in what manner, the great fair of St. Andrew's took its origin? If from charter, the record of it is lost. If from prescription, as is most likely, it must have been of very ancient date. Our forefathers at these autumn fairs, purchased their stock of needful articles for the whole winter supply, from the travelling merchants who went from fair to fair. The other fair, coupled along with the market, must have been that for which a charter was obtained in 1294. This new fair did not, it seems, attract many people, for the toll, along with that of the market, only amounted to £3 a year.

The freeholders named, were the most considerable men in the parish. Many of their descendants for centuries after, were large owners of land in the same locality, and even some are now not extinct. The Pollards, the Balmes, the Thorn-ton, the Northrops, and others, are instances. Among these freeholders of the Inquisition, Robert de Northrop, and Robert de Manningham, may be noticed, as they, no doubt, were charged for the land hereafter mentioned to be held under the peculiar tenure of Cornage, and attending the lord with lance and hound.

BRADFORD—UNDER THE PLANTAGENETS.*

JOAN, the widow of Henry de Lacy,† had Bradford in dower, and, soon after the death of her first husband, married Nicholas, Lord Audley, (called sometimes Aldithley) of Helaugh, in Staffordshire. He seems to have been of age only in 1313, and in 1316, he is returned in the *Nomina Villarum*, Lord of Bradford, Manningham, and Haworth, in right of his wife. In Nicolas' Peerage, it is stated he was summoned to Parliament from 1313 to 1318. He died in 1319, leaving James his son and heir, not then fully three years of age. This James was a most renowned warrior. He was a Knight of the Garter. Walsingham relates that, at the battle of Poitiers, he, by his extraordinary valour, broke through the French army. Those who are curious respecting the exploits of this noble son of a Lord of Bradford manor, will find a long and curious account in Froissart's Chronicles, of the marvels he did with his four knights.

After the death of Lord Audley, (namely, in the 16th year of Edward the Second), Joan, his widow, quit claimed the Manor of Bradford. Dugdale‡ mentions that Joan, the Earl of

* Whilst Bradford remained in the possession of Joan, the widow of the Earl of Lincoln, or his daughter Alice, its history does not properly fall under the above head—"Bradford—under the Plantagenets"), but it seemed convenient to place it here.

† Brook says the Earl of Lincoln married secondly, Joan, daughter of William Martin, Lord Camois, not Camoens. On the death of the Earl of Lincoln's first wife, an inquisition P.M., was taken, wherein Bradford manor is set down, shewing that she had some claims on it.

‡ Dugdale's Baronage, (Lond: 1675.)

Lincoln's widow, having married without the King's license, the Honour of Pomfret, (of which Bradford manor formed a parcel), came to Alice, the Earl's daughter and heir, under the before-mentioned entail. She also was compelled, in the 16th Edward the Second, to quit claim the Manor of Bradford to the King. She had, it seems, a life estate in it, under the before-mentioned entail, subject to the dower of Joan, her step-mother. After this seizure, Bradford remained in the crown, and became in some way or other, the possession of Queen Philippa, and probably afterwards an arrangement was made, whereby it came to Henry, Earl of Derby.*

Soon after the taking of the Inquisition on the Earl of Lincoln's death, the condition of Bradford began to decline. Large portions of Yorkshire were, after the battle of Bannockburn, devastated by the Scots, who seem to have overrun the country without much interruption. As mentioned at page 79, their inroads were marked at Bradford by exceeding severity. From time to time, they carried away the cattle, destroyed the crops, and pillaged the houses of the wretched inhabitants.† Probably the Scots came by way of Skipton, as it suffered much from these incursions. Owing to the scarcity of provisions, Walsingham, the historian, states

* Very likely the following is the solution of these changes of ownership of the Manor of Bradford. Joan, the Earl's wife, had it on her marriage, settled by way of dower; and subject thereto the Earl entailed it in the manner mentioned at page 60, under which his daughter would have a life estate. Edward the Second and his heirs became possessed of the manor by means of the Quit claims, during the lives of Joan and Alice. King Edward the Third granted it to his Queen Philippa, and she undoubtedly was in possession of it, (and the Honour of Pontefract), in the ninth year of his reign. In the year 1342, it was in the hands of Henry, Earl of Derby.

† The Scots so devastated Calverley, that in the New Taxation the church living is returned as worth nothing. There is some mystery as to the reason of Leeds and Wakefield, and other places in the immediate neighbourhood of the Scots' quarters, escaping with comparative little loss. Had these towns paid black mail for their good fortune?

that a terrible famine arose soon after in these northern parts, which was of almost unexampled horror. Children, says the historian, were secreted by their parents, to prevent them being kidnapped, to be eaten. Speed also mentions this famine, and the horrible cannibal practices to which it gave rise.

For eighty years, Bradford felt the effects of these visitations. It began, however, slowly to recover from them on the accession of Edward the Third, to the throne. We are enabled to estimate the measure of decay from its former state, by comparing the Extent of the manor taken in the year 1342, (page 80), with the Inquisition of the year 1311. The hall, which in the latter year, is set down as worth nothing beyond the cost of repairs, is returned in the former year as being in ruins; the yearly value of the corn mill is reduced from £10 to £6 6s. 8d.; and the fulling mill, from £1 to 8s. The only signs of improvement consist in the large increase of the toll of the great fair of St. Andrew, which then continued three days as it does now; and in the increase in the value of land, the rent of the Hall Ing being, in 1342, 3s., and that of the Hallfield 12d., an acre.* Two 'Turns' also, made yearly £1 13s. 4d., the value of which is not set down in the Inquisition. The value of the church had also, from some cause, rapidly increased to £100 a year, (a very large sum then) from £28 in 1318, when the Scots had devastated the parish. Bradford itself had, notwithstanding, decreased in value since the year 1311.

Nor had the town improved in the interval between the years 1342 and 1361, when an Inquisition was taken on the

* On looking at the copy of the Extent, (page 80), it will be seen that the acreage of the Hallfield was computed at twenty feet to the perch. The perch, according to the register of Battle Abbey, consisted of sixteen feet. Agarde says that in the arrentations of essarts for forests made in the reign of Henry the Third, and Edward the First, for forest ground, the commissioners let the land by the perch of twenty feet, same as that large measure at which Hallfield was let.

death of its lord, Henry, Duke of Lancaster. From this instrument, (see page 85,) it may be gathered that the rents of the land had fallen; the rent of the Hallfield and Hall Ing, being now only 33s.; whilst the value of the corn and fulling mill, and toll of market and fair, had also decreased. On the death of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, his immense possessions descended to his daughters, Maud and Blanch, the latter of whom married John of Gaunt. In the 35th Edward the Third, the King, with the consent of Maud, assigned the manor of Bradford and other manors, to John of Gaunt, and his wife Blanch.

Perhaps little more can be remarked by way of elucidation of the extraordinary tenure of land mentioned at page 87 *et seq.* These points, however, seem to be very clear, namely, that there existed long anterior to the day of John of Gaunt, an ancient tenure, bearing an allusion to the wood boar. Coupled with the tradition, it appears probable, from the documents quoted, that an ancestor of the Northrops being a daring and successful hunter, killed a destructive boar which infested this neighbourhood, and received as a reward, a grant of land. Again, it is certain that the Rushworths, claiming from Roger de Manningham, (and not as Gough supposed from the Northrops), held land at Horton by a similar tenure. The whole circumstances give a strong colour of truth to the tradition that a ravenous wild boar was slain near the Boar's Well, Cliffe Wood, and that two persons were intent on killing it. Northrop being the successful hunter, might obtain six oxgangs of land; the other for his services receiving two. That some exploit of the kind occurred, also receives countenance from the display of very ancient arms, viz, a boar's head erased, between three bugle horns strung, in the chancel window of Bradford church * Dodsworth visiting

* See page 97 *ante*. There seems to be some connexion between these horns and the boar's head.

the church in the year 1619, writes that there were then in this window the arms of the Bradfords, a lion's head erased between three bugle horns, and an annulet; but in this he was most assuredly wrong, for the arms which he saw are there yet, with the bearing of a boar's head, not a lion's. Whence, then, came these arms? There was a family of the name of Bradford, who took the name from this place in very ancient times. In Steven's Appendix, there is set out a deed without date, but not later than the days of King John, granting land in Bolling to Kirkstall Abbey, which is witnessed by Ralph de Braforht. Now, it seems singular that the family of Bradford of Stanley, most likely sprung from the Bradfords of Bradford, have emblazoned on their coat of arms the three bugle horns. We may, however, without forcing the conclusion, accept as probable that some ancient family residing in or connected with Bradford, took the arms now in Bradford chancel window, in allusion to the killing of the wood boar, and the curious tenure by Cornage, mentioned in the preceding pages.* The winding of the horn in Bradford market place, was no doubt coeval with the origin of the tenure; and the Northrops and Manningshams having a like service to perform, naturally joined in it.†

During the time the manor belonged to the magnificent John of Gaunt, styled King of Castile, he obtained for the town, in common with other portions of the Duchy of Lancaster, many important privileges, as set forth at pages 97 *et seq.*: but owing to various causes, Bradford declined. On the death of his father-in-law, in 1361, the profits of the market and fair, the corn and fulling mills only amounted to

* The last of this race of Northrops, a man of a most powerful frame, died some years ago in a house belonging to him in Westgate, and left part of the Cornage land by will.

† The original mentioned by Gough, page 87, came from the Northrops to the hands of Mr. Richard Fawcett, by purchase, and is now in the possession of Titus Salt, Esq.

£12 a year, being a decrease from those mentioned in the Extent of 1342, of £2, and afterwards they gradually dwindled. Twice every year he passed through Bradford on his way to and from Clitherow and Pomfret Castles, in gorgeous state, attended by a large retinue, including the Cornage men of Bradford. Picture, in the mind's eye, the long and splendid procession wending its course down the steep of Church-bank, then up the narrow streets of Bradford, and proceeding by way of Whetley-hill, to Colne and Clitherow. Bradford, so famous since for its Nonconformity, had, at that time, probably not one person within its precincts who did not believe implicitly in the teaching of the Roman church; but if there then resided here any follower of Wickliffe, his heart would be strengthened when he beheld the dauntless countenance of John of Gaunt, the unshaken friend and powerful shield of the glorious Reformer.

Whilst under the sway of John of Gaunt, Bradford suffered many calamities; but all these were eclipsed by a pestilence, which peculiarly ravaged the town. Bishop Kennet, in his *History of England*, vol. 1, page 242, mentions that in the "summer of 1379, the plague so afflicted the Northern Counties, that the inhabitants were many of them forced to remove their dwellings into other parts of the nation; and those whom either necessity or charity obliged to remain there, the Scots being sure of no resistance, so infested with frequent incursions and robberies, that the country was almost wholly depopulated." The old enemy, the Scots, coming on the heels of the pestilence, reduced Bradford to great distress, the extent of which may be gathered from the Records of the Poll Tax, collected in the spring of 1380, according to Bishop Kennet. This capitation or poll tax, was granted to the King, (2nd Richard 2nd), but with a particular exception of the commons. Speed says all but the commons, were rated according to their yearly receipts. On referring to the Rolls of Parliament, it will be seen that mer-

chants, artificers, and hostlers, (innkeepers,) were assessed according to a diminished scale.* The following is a list of fifty-nine persons in Bradford, assessed on the whole at 23s. for the poll tax :—

BRADEFORTH.

<i>Hosiler.</i> Will Burges and wife, 12d.	Alice Scharpe.
<i>Do.</i> John Laggard and wife, 12d.	John Walker.
<i>Do.</i> Will de Hornbie and wife, 12d.	Will. Ellis.
<i>Cissor.</i> Hen. Cureme and wife, 6d.	Alice, dr. of Walter.
<i>Fuller.</i> Thos. Walker and wife, 6d.	John de Bynglay.
<i>Sutor.</i> John Cote and wife, 6d.	Isabel de Preston.
<i>Sutor.</i> Will, son of Thomas and wife, 6d.	Dionisia de Horton.
<i>Cissor.</i> John de Hetton and wife, 6d.	Margt. relict of Richard.
<i>C.' Mentor.</i> Will. Dynhale and wife, 6d.	Elizth. Perkin.
Will. Harp and wife, 4d.	Adam Webster.
Rob. del Syke and wife.	Margaret de Hornby.
Adam Nicholson and wife.	Alice relict of Roger.
Rich. Walker and wife.	Will. son of John.
John Ayel and wife.	Christiana, dr. of John.
John Ellis and wife.	Marg. Manyngham.
John Preston and wife.	Christiana dr. William.
Rich. Barker and wife.	Christiana dr. of Robert.
John Margaret and wife.	John Burges.
John Clerk and wife.	Alice, dr. of William.
John Milner.	Dina W. Uttyngroff.
Gilbert Chellaw and wife.	Marg. dr. of Walter.
Wm. de Bulton and wife.	John Fave.
Rob. son of Richard and wife.	Robt. son of John.
Will. son of William.	Thos. son of William.
Chr. Nuttebroune and wife.	Alice, daughter of Thomas.
Thos. Smyth and wife.	Thomas Ellys.
Rich. de Cusan.	John, son of William.
John Webster.	Alice, daughter of Gilbert.
Alice, daughter of Robert.	Alice, daughter of John.
Leah Selater.	

All at 4d.

All at 4d.

* At Thornton twenty-one persons paid 4d. each to the tax, and none more, except William Leventhorp, who is described as a franklin, (gentleman), and set down at 3s. 4d. In Manningham, thirteen persons all paid 4d. each; Allerton, forty all at 4d.; Bolling, nineteen at 4d. each, and John Bolling, 6s. 8d. Horton, twenty-three at 4d., and a merchant, Thomas, the son of Roger, 12d; Clayton, twelve at 4d.; Shipley, twenty-eight at 4d.; North Bierley, twenty-four at 4d.

Here we have an accurate Roll of all the people in Bradford at this time, (except the 'commons' or lowest order of the people), above the age of sixteen years. First, it appears the yearly receipts of the three innkeepers were the highest, and they are taxed at 12d. each: then come the artificers, as they are termed in the Act of Parliament; namely, two tailors, two shoemakers, and a fuller, who are assessed at 6d. each, the lowest sum at which they could be taxed. There is a 'C'mentor,' a *mason*, who paid 6d.* These are all the persons who are found in Bradford liable to be taxed at 6d.† Then follow the names of fifty other inhabitants assessed, each married man for himself and his wife, 4d.; and each single man and woman, beyond the age of sixteen years, 4d. This list contains many surnames, common in Bradford during the present century. A curious feature is observable in the Roll, that is naming by patronymics, as 'Robert, son of Richard,' where we plainly discern the prevalence of the custom still existing in many parts of the parish, of designating one another by this primitive method, such as 'Tom of Bills.'

Compared with other towns, even villages in the neighbourhood, Bradford had at this period, sunk from one cause or another, very low in population and wealth. Taking the twenty-four married people at five for a family, (exclusive of those above the age of sixteen), we obtain 120; to these add the thirty-five single persons above sixteen, and there are 155 persons. If the 'commons' equalled these, the whole amounts

* It is supposed that this is a contraction for 'Cementor,' which, according to Ducange's Glossary, meant, in Middle Age Latin, a mason.

† In the Rolls of Parliament, vol. 3, page 58, a list is given of the sums at which various classes are assessed,—bachelor or esquire, 20s.; esquire, not possessed of lands, 3s. 4d.; attorney, 6s. 8d.; great merchants, 13. 4d., to 20s.; other merchants, (that is, tradesmen), and artificers not gaining from land, from 6s. 8d., to 6d.; franklin, 6s. 8d., to 12d.; Ostilers, not of the estate of merchants, from 40d., to 12d. each; married man and his wife, not mendicants, 4d.; and each single person of the same estate, above sixteen years, 4d.

to only 310 people. In Halifax, there were thirty-eight persons taxed, all at 4d. In Haworth, forty persons all at 4d., except John Bercroft, *merchant*, (there were only two in Bradford parish), who is taxed at 12d. In Leeds, 107 persons are assessed at 40s. 4d.; among these there are only two *hoaslers*, (12d. each); one carpenter, three smiths, one *lyster*, (dyer), one *bochor*, (butcher), two *talors*, one mason, and one shoemaker; and even Leeds had not suffered so much from the irruptions of the Scots, as some places in the neighbourhood. Bingley had two *hoaslers* and four tradesmen; and Otley four tradesmen to be taxed. Wakefield had 202 persons assessed at the heavy amount of £4 15s. 8d., among whom are several merchants; one of them, Robert Woolchapman, paid a large sum for his assessment.

From various causes, it may be supposed with great truth, that on the whole the population and wealth of England north of the Humber, had never, since the Saxon times, been lower than now. There cannot be a more striking commentary on the state of these parts, from the Scottish and French wars, aided by pestilence and famine, than is afforded by the Poll tax Rolls of the date of Richard the Second, and the popular outbreaks which they caused.

BRADFORD—UNDER THE CROWN.

RICHARD the Second, who by one of those iniquitous acts which estranged his subjects, and hastened his end, seized the Manor of Bradford, upon the death of his uncle, John of Gaunt; but the unfortunate King did not retain this ill-gotten possession more than a few months. Henry the Fourth vested it and the other Duchy estates in Feoffees, in trust for himself and his heirs, to keep it distinct from the Crown lands. Under the unsettled sway of this usurper, and his son and grandson, Henry the Fifth and Sixth, Bradford did not recover its former prosperity. Its men were drafted to serve in the continual wars which prevailed during these reigns, either at home or abroad.

In the Civil Wars which raged for forty years between the houses of York and Lancaster, many of the landowners of this neighbourhood were deeply implicated. Most of them were on the side of the Lancasterians; some from choice, and some from compulsion. Lord Clifford of Skipton castle, a violent and blood-thirsty partizan, overawed the western parts of Yorkshire, and rendered it well nigh impossible for the principal men residing there, to remain neutral. Of those who fought under the banner of Clifford at Towton, the Pharsalia of England, none suffered in estate more than Robert Bolling, of Bolling Hall. In the Rolls of Parliament, 1st Edward the Fourth, it is set forth that he (described as *late* of Bolling, Gentleman), was, at Towton field, on Palm Sunday, traitorously against the King, and was attainted by Parliament. Afterwards, in an act of Resumption by the King of forfeited

estates, made in 1468, it is provided that this act should not be to the prejudice of Thomas Radclyf, Esquire, of the grant to him made by letters patent of the Manor of Bolling, but that the same grant should be good and effectual during his life.

Bolling, in the year 1472, petitioned the King as follows:—

“Humbly beseecheth your Highness. Your true liegeman Robert Bollyng, in the shire of York, Gentilman, sheweth, that in the Parliament, holden at Westminster, the 4th of November, in the first year of your Highness' reign, the said Robert was attainted of high treason, and that his lands were forfeited from the 4th March preceding; that suppliant was never against your Highness in any fel'd or journey, except on Palme Sunday, in the first year of your most noble reigne, whereto he was dryven, not of his own proper wille, ne of malice toward youre Grace, but oonly by compulsion, and by the most drad proclamations of John, then Lord Clyfford, under whose daunger and distresse the lyvelode of your suppliant lay; and he was also there inhabited.”

Bolling then proceeds to shew that Letters of Pardon, under the great seal, dated 17th June, in the second year of Edward the Fourth, had been granted to him; but that he had not been restored to his ‘livelode,’ notwithstanding his ‘meritiz’ since the said Palm Sunday, and petitions to be restored to his ‘livelode,’ to the great relief of himself, his wife, and ten children, who lived in poverty and misery.

Robert Bolling, by some means or other, though as before stated, Radcliffe was to retain them during his life, obtained his forfeited estates, as he made, in 1477, his will at *Bolling Hall*.

After the restoration of peace by the victory of Bosworth field, Bradford began again to flourish. Historians state that Henry the Seventh encouraged many Flemish weavers to settle in various parts of the kingdom; and that several settled in Bradford and Halifax, where they improved the woollen trade, then forming the staple industry of those towns. What-

ever share these foreigners contributed to the prosperity of Bradford, it is certain that during this, and the succeeding reigns, it greatly increased. Nor were the peaceful pursuits of trade much hindered by the extortions of this rapacious King, who, immediately on ascending the throne, seized upon the Duchy of Lancaster possessions, including the Lordship of Bradford. There are many evidences that his minions sorely oppressed the landowners of Bradford. Richard Clark, the King's auditor, was especially an instrument of extortion in raising the rents of the freeholders and customary tenants, and incroaching upon their lands and privileges. The tenants of the Hallfield, unable to bear his injustice, at last filed a bill against him in the Duchy Court. Among other allegations, they say:—

“They have holden and occupied in specialty, certain lands called Hall fields, by copy of Court Roll, after the custom of Bradford, which lands the said tenants and their ancestors had holden as tenants at Will of the Lord, since the time of Earl Lascy—that is to say 300 years, and have been letten to them to hold by Copy of Court Roll, yielding therefore after the rate of forty acres, 12d. an acre, and every of them have occupied their parts in the Hallfield, bounded from the others, and have been at great charges in making it fertile, which before was barren.”

They then proceed to shew that Clark had taken eight acres appurtenant to the Hallfield land, without their consent. This Hallfield lay on the east side of Manningham-lane, and in some parts the long paddocks, into which it was afterwards divided—may yet be distinguished; the other portions have long ago formed sites for mansions, which lie on that side. In the days of Henry the Seventh, the Hallfield had been sub-divided and enclosed. Whether it was so at the time the Inquisition of 1311, or the Extent of 1342, was made, is not easy to determine, most likely the forty acres were in some way separated from the adjoining land, but had not then been sub-divided.

This period (the reign of Henry the Seventh), is noted for being one peculiarly prolific in litigation. On looking over the Records in the Duchy of Lancaster Office, one can perceive that from time to time much contention arose between the inhabitants of Bradford, and those of Calverley and Pudsey, respecting the right of the latter to cut turves upon Bradford moor. The inhabitants of Bradford filed a bill in the Duchy Court, in the reign of Henry the Seventh, against Sir William Calverley, and his tenants of Pudsey, to try this right, but the result does not appear. There is a tradition, that this moor extended much further to the east than the present boundary of Bradford Lordship, but that the intervening land was lost, owing to Bradford refusing to take in the body of a person found dead on the moor. Whether there be any truth in the statement cannot at this distance of time be ascertained. It, however, may be observed, that traditions are commonly based upon some truth, and evidence of the rejection of the dead body might strengthen Calverley's case, and tend to establish his claim.

Whilst on the subject of the moors in the neighbourhood, it may be stated that the tenants of Manningham, in answer to a bill filed against them by the extortioners of Henry the Seventh, allege that they used to have common of pasture upon the moors and wastes adjoining the town of Bradford. It is clear that a large portion of the land between the village of Manningham and Bradford, then lay open and in common, where the cowherd and the shepherd supplied the want of fences.

* I find the following in the Rolls of Parliament for the year 1485. In an act of Resumption by King Henry the Seventh, of forfeited estates of the Duchy, it is provided that it should not be to the prejudice of Hugh Smyth the younger, servant unto Lord Straunge, and bailiff of Bradford; also, that it should not be to the prejudice of John Savyle, Knight, for his letters patent of the office of stewardship of Wakefield, with an annuity of five marks a year out of the stewardship of Bradford.

Many evidences prove that during the reign of Henry the Eighth, Bradford continued in a thriving condition, greatly increasing in size and trade. This was a great era for inclosing commons and waste lands, which occasioned much dissatisfaction to the poor, because their privileges of keeping cows and sheep were thereby curtailed. But these murmurs were wholly disregarded, and henceforward an improved system of husbandry came into use, and the produce of the land speedily increased.

In the Subsidy Rolls, 6th Henry the Eighth, there are the following returns of money paid by the town of Bradford, and villages in the Liberty, made by the constables and some of the chief men of the respective places.

BRADFORD, 19s.

Edward Midgley, <i>Constable</i> ,	John Bolland.
Adam Halstead, ,,	

BOLLING, 2s. 2d.

James Hodgson, <i>Constable</i> ,	Will. Horton,
John Cordlay, ,,	John Machon.

HORTON, 6s. 8d.

John Appleyard, <i>Constable</i> ,	Wm. Thornton,
Chr. Sharp, ,,	Richd. Bradley.

MANNINGHAM, 12d.

Wm. Smyth, <i>Constable</i> ,	Richd. Comins,
Wm. Northrop, ,,	John Illingworth.

Also, in the Subsidy Roll, 35th Henry the Eighth, a list is given of those who paid subsidy in Bradford, from which the following details are extracted, shewing the annual value of the land or goods of the principal inhabitants:—

	£		£
George Webster,	4 in land.	Wm. Pearson	7 in goods.
John Sugden,	8 ,,	Elizth. Ward	6 ,,
Peter Ellis	8 ,,	Agnes Ward	6 ,,
William Bank	8 ,,	Wm. Brown	5 ,,
Robert Rawson	2 ,,	— Rawson	5 ,,
Thos. Cook	2 ,,	Ralph Hodgson	4 ,,
Edwd. Ellis	2 ,,	Robt. Rawson	2 ,,
Hump. Walker	8 in goods.	Humphrey Sted	2 ,,
Robert Sowden	8 ,,	Laur. Pighard	2 ,,
Thos. Ellis	8 ,,	Chr. Thornton	2 ,,

Then follow the names of fifty-six other persons, among which are those of Robert Clarkson and Richard Crosley. The sum Bradford paid to the tax amounted to £1 2s. 6d.

Again, in the 37th year of Henry the Eighth, Richard Wilkinson, of Bradford, is taxed for subsidy, the large sum of £1 2s. 4d., for the sum of £22 a year. The whole sum paid from Bradford amounted to £6 16s. 8d. At the same time, Sir John Tempest, of Bolling-Hall, is assessed £33 6s. 8d., on the yearly value of £333 6s. 8d.; and his mother, Dame Rosamond Tempest, on £33, the sum of £8. The commissioners for levying this subsidy, were Sir John Tempest, and Tristram Bolling; Christopher Wilkinson being one of the collectors.

Of course, the making of woollen cloth constituted the main or staple trade of Bradford, in the days of Queen Elizabeth; but there are some passages in a well-known old play, written at this time, which seem to imply that the gentle craft of shoe-making formed also a considerable trade in the town. The plot of this play, called "George a' Greene, the Pinner of Wakefield," is thus developed, so far as it relates to the subject of this work. King Edward the Fourth, accompanied by the Earl of Leicester, and one Cuddy, comes in quest of adventures to the town. The King observes, "I think we are in Bradford, where all the merry shoemakers dwell." And again, "'This is the town of merry Bradford.'" Then the plot goes on to shew that there had been a custom among these shoemakers, "that no person should walk through the town with a staff upon his shoulders, unless he would have a bout or two with some or other of the gentle craft; but if he trailed it after him, he might pass without molestation, or any person saying *black's my eye*."* The King and his party not fulfilling the peaceable conditions of the custom, were set upon by the shoe-

* This passage is taken from an old Commentary on this play.

makers, and sorely belaboured. Presently comes Robin Hood, accompanied by the Pinner, carrying their staves in hostile manner, and after a severe encounter, the whole body of shoemakers were defeated. It is impossible to say how much of this, as to the shoemakers of Bradford, is fiction; but the author of the play would most likely state the fact as to the town of Bradford being at that time noted for shoemakers skilled in the art of playing at quarterstaff, who were a merry pugnacious set. Other parts of the plot are founded on the well-known ballads of the exploits of Robin Hood, with whom the Pinder of Wakefield had a combat.*

To keep in awe these turbulent shoemakers, the means were not great in the time of Queen Elizabeth. In consulting the Calendar of Justices of the Peace for Yorkshire, in the year 1583, only one, Robert Tempest of Bolling, is found for the whole of the district around Bradford. This paucity of Justices was, no doubt, sufficiently compensated by the terrors of the Court Leet, so that in no period of the early annals of England did order and obedience to the laws more prevail.

According to an Inquisition, taken 2nd May, 1614, in London, of fee-farm rents of the King, the following were paid in respect of tenements in the parish of Bradford. Some ex-

* Probably the best opinion is that the Robin Hood ballads, in the main, truly describe some exploits of this outlaw. The fields about Wakefield were open fields, and it was of moment to commit them to a keeper who was a man of prowess. Richard Brathwayte, in his Poetical Epistle "To all true bred Northerne Sparks of the generous Society of Cottonceers," (1615), has the following:—

"Unto thy task my muse and now make knowne,
The jolly shoemakers of Bradford towne;
His gentle craft so raised in former time,
By princely journeyman his discipline."

Then he alludes to the incidents of the play of "George a' Greene, the Pinner of Wakefield," as it was acted by the servants of the Earl of Sussex, (1599). *Ritson's "Robin Hood."*

tracts from it are presented here, because they throw light on the Inquisition taken in the year 1311, and the Extent of 1342, in respect of the rents therein specified. Care must be taken not to be misled by the Inquisition of 1614 specifying the tenements to be in Bradford, which often means only that they lay in the parish:—

Land called Smedhills, Lomemires, and Lomeholme in the parish of Bradford, 2s. 6d. a year; land called Mytham, in Bradford aforesaid, 6d. a year; all that land in Bradford aforesaid, in the occupation of Wm. Lilley, 8d.; a cottage called Beckrem; a parcel of land called Rough Storrs and Birchin Lee, in Bradford aforesaid, 8d.; land at Stream Head, 8d.; land in Bradford adjacent to Pikeley, 12d.; land at Chellow-height, 8d.; a parcel of land called Stanbury Withens, with two tenements and twelve acres of land, in the parish of Haworth, 4s.; a messuage abutting on Revey-hill towards the north, on Clayton towards the west, Shelf towards the south, and Rulye farm (Rooley) towards the east, containing beyond reprises thirty acres; three acres of land called Wilston Lee, abutting upon Wilston-brook, 12d.; a tenement and two acres of land, in Haworth, 8d.; a parcel of land called Wibsey, in the tenure of Mr. Rookes, 6d.; cottage in Haworth-bank, 4d.; parcel of land called Harrop-edge, abutting upon Pikeley-dean, 8d.; a field near Whetley gate, 8d.; land lying near the King's highway leading to Allerton, 2d.

On further consideration, it appears probable that a wrong inference has been drawn respecting the estreats and assessments set out at pages 111 and 112. From the estreat made in the 43rd year of Queen Elizabeth, it may be assumed that the *Parishes* of Leeds and Bradford were assessed at about the same value of property; whilst that laid in 1602, seems to imply, not that the *town* of Leeds was in population double that of Bradford, but only nearly double in rateable value. The table of baptisms, printed at page 112, affords strong evidence that the populations of the towns of Leeds and Bradford were, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, nearly the same; but that early in the 17th Century, Leeds had much outstripped the latter in the number of its inhabitants.

Especially during the reigns of Elizabeth and James, Bradford greatly increased in size and wealth. There was during the middle of last century, a tradition current in the town, that previous to the Civil War, it extended very much further to the west, than it did then, or even until the last few years ; and that what were called the Leys, lying on the slope to the south of Westgate, were covered with buildings. These two reigns were the great period for house-building in Bradford and the neighbourhood. The best of the old mansions in this district, date from this time. A new order of things had sprung up. Wealth begat luxury, and henceforward the better class of inhabitants were desirous of possessing larger and more convenient habitations, so that when Bradford passed from the crown, in the fourth year of the reign of Charles the First, its appearance had altogether changed from that which it bore fifty years preceding. Then the houses were mostly one storied ; now the chief ones consisted of the substantial and ample dwellings, which we still see in some parts of Ivegate and Westgate.

With the increase of house accommodation, there also sprung up among all classes, a more generous mode of living. Previous to the age of Elizabeth, the diet of even persons of good degree, in this neighbourhood, consisted of white meats, milk, butter, cheese, eggs, oat cake, or oat meal porridge ; and flesh but seldom. Now, it was consumed in abundance.

BRADFORD—DURING THE CIVIL WAR.*

THERE is every probability that from the time of the Reformation, and even before, a strong leaven of puritan thought prevailed in Bradford, and more especially in remote portions of the parish, such as Thornton and Haworth. This spirit of Nonconformity, zealously fostered since the days of Elizabeth, caused many of the inhabitants of the town to be intensely hostile to the claims of the High Church party, believing them and the Court to be favourable to the tenets and practices of the Church of Rome. We may, therefore, readily suppose that Laud's arbitrary measures, with respect to church affairs, especially irritated the Puritans of Bradford. It seems that some lofts, probably forming the singing gallery, had been erected in the church, and this gave offence to the High Church men. But a more grievous offence to them consisted in the "exercises," (as they were called), at the Parish church, which became favourite afternoon resorts, where the services appear to have been quite in a free and easy style—the congregation sitting, standing, or walking about at their pleasure. Lister, in his Autobiography, mentions these 'exercises' at the Parish church. The Vicar of Bradford, John Okell, stood pre-eminent as a Puritan preacher; and during

* Much valuable information has been obtained from an Edition of the "Autobiography of Joseph Lister," with notes by Thomas Wright, F.S.A.—(London, 1862); also from the "Fairfax Correspondence," and from "Memorials of the Civil War."—(London, 1849). Likewise many interesting particulars have been culled from the notes to a series of Historical Tracts relating to Bradford, published by Mr. Abraham Holroyd.

his ministry, fostered the spirit of hostility to the principles of popery among his parishioners. In conducting these afternoon exercises, which were a kind of lecture, Richard Horn, the parish clerk, took a prominent part by reading or repeating sermons. This infraction of ecclesiastical rules, drew upon him the persecution of one of Laud's tyrannical instruments of oppression, the High Commission Court, before which he was brought. At this juncture, a letter, dated in September, 1633, was written to Lord Fairfax, of Denton, the grandfather of the famous Parliamentary general, by the Rev. Benjamin More—"the good old Puritanical parson of Guiseley," as he is described by Bishop Gibson,* in which the old parson solicits his Lordship's interference on behalf of the "honest poor harmless clerk."

My very Honourable good Lord,—My long experience of your godly and Christian care of the peaceable and happy estate of God's Church in all places, causeth me to offer to your consideration the hopeful state of God's people about Bradford, furnished with two worthy preachers, and a right able, and honest schoolmaster, and a very sufficient clerk, both for learning and life, as I know any in all this county; all which helps that part of our country hath many happy years enjoyed, to their great comfort and increase of religion, till now very lately some malignant spirits have blown up some sparks of contention into the sudden conceits of the Archbishop's Commissioners, about their lofts, and about repeating sermons in their church; the lofts heretofore allowed as others at Halifax and Leeds, and hurting no others of either liberty of sight, light, or hearing, and the repeating of sermons, (wherein the clerk is chief, called Richard Horn), being an open exercise used freely, sitting, or walking, or standing in the church after noon, long used, never forbidden. Yet now this third week of September, nothing from Dr. Wickham and Dr. Eastdale, but pulling down of lofts, and threatenings of imprisonments, fines, and losing his place, to the utter undoing of the poor, honest, harmless clerk, his wife and children for ever, whom they took bound at Bradford, to appear at the High Commission Court, on Thursday next, being also the scene day.

* Whitaker's Leeds, 211.

The decrees are gone out, the execution only dependeth.—Your Lordship seeth the mark of my pen, the sum of my humble suit here, is the opportunity for your Lordship's grave and honourable moderation, to obtain a temperate qualification of so fearful execution, the terror whereof were sufficient punishment for greater offences; and that an equal hand of severity may be held over them at Bradford, as over Leeds, Wakefield, and Halifax, for their lofts, exercises, and conferences, &c.—And thus craving humbly your honourable, wise, and gracious assistance herein, for the glory of God, and the peaceable state of the Church, I rest at your Lordship's commands in my best endeavours,

B. More.*

These worthy preachers at Bradford would, one of them, be the vicar, Mr. Okell; and the other probably his curate.

Whatever result these proceedings of the High Commission Court might have in punishing Horn, they certainly did not suppress the 'exercises,' nor tend to eradicate the bitter spirit of hostility prevalent here against what were considered popish ceremonies of the Church. To such ridiculous lengths did this puritanical feeling carry many of the inhabitants, that they resorted to acts of violence wholly unjustifiable, on even such slight grounds as the use of the sign of the cross in the rite of baptism. A letter, (dated 11th March, 1641, N.S., 1642), is printed in the 'Fairfax Correspondence,' (vol. 1, p. 381), addressed by Thomas Stockdale, a Yorkshire magistrate, who afterwards represented Knaresbro' in Parliament, to Lord Fairfax, at his lodgings, King street, Westminster, wherein he says:—

"The Protestation is,† for the most part, taken through all Yorkshire,—God grant it may be as well observed. I am sure you hear how they challenge the underminister of Bradford, to have violated

* Fairfax's Correspondence. Vol. 1, page 384.

† The Protestation was a declaration that the parties taking it professed to be Protestants, upon which a certificate was given them, so that they could pass from place to place. Watch and ward were kept to prevent Popish Recusants from passing. The trained bands were now under the authority of Parliament, and were exercised weekly at Bradford. The Militia mustered here in the autumn of 1642.

it because he useth the sign of the cross in baptism, though it yet be established by the law of the land; but there the people dislike the minister: and lately, the churchwardens have, with strong hand, kept him out of the reading pew and pulpit; and will suffer him neither to preach nor pray, but put others to officiate in his place; but of that matter I assure myself you have more particular relation from thence."

But another and better motive than religious fanaticism impelled many of the inhabitants of Bradford, and the vicinity, to resist the despotic authority of Charles. Among these were men, who may in purity of motive and patriotism, vie with Hampden and Pym; such were John Sharp, of Horton, and Captains Lister, Wilkinson, and Bradshaw, of Manningham. It is singular that Manningham produced three such noted Parliamentarians.

From one cause or another the disaffection of the town had become so excessive that Royal troops were quartered in it, and by their brutal conduct, added greatly to the ill-will of the inhabitants; besides, alarms were spread industriously, that it was intended to repeat the scenes of the Irish massacre among the Protestants of England. All these circumstances contributed to highly exasperate the inhabitants. Upon the withdrawal of the Royal troops, measures were taken to fortify the town. Lister observes that "the generality of the town and parish, and the towns about, stood up for Parliament,* and it was made a little garrison, and though it was not easy to keep, yet they threw up bulwarks about it, and the inhabitants were firm to the cause, and to one another." In the former part of this work, an account of the first attack by the Royalists, is copied from the *Genuine Account*; and to render the nar-

* Lord Fairfax complains, in a letter to Parliament, dated December 10th, 1642, that he was much in want of money to pay his men; and adds, "I have hitherto supplied this army by the loans and contribution for the most part of the Parishes of Leeds, Halifax, and Bradford, and other small clothing towns adjacent, being the only well-affected people of the country, who, I fear, may now suffer by this Popish army of the north."—*Memorials*, p. 29.

rative fuller, the following is extracted from Lister :—" When the enemies approached the town, horsemen were sent to Halifax, Bingley, and the small towns about, who presently took the alarm, and came with all speed, and such arms as they had, and stuck close to the inhabitants, and did very good service. The enemies lay at Leeds, Wakefield, and Pontefract castle, and so were near Bradford. I remember one day they came to a hill, called Undercliffe, and brought two great guns with them, and planted them directly against the steeple, where we had men with several long guns that did much execution when they came within our shot ; but God so ordered it that a great snow shower fell just then, and one of the great guns burst, which so disheartened them, that they went away of their own accord." This attack took place early in December, 1642. A few days afterwards, the battle of Tadcaster, if the affair may assume that dignity, was fought, where Captain Lister, of Manningham, "a valiant and gallant gentleman," was slain, by a shot through the head.* Fairfax being driven from Tadcaster to Selby, the Royalists at Leeds determined to again attempt the reduction of Bradford. Accordingly, on Sunday, the 18th December, 1642, "they came suddenly to Bradford, at about ten o'clock on the Sunday morning, when the inhabitants were at church, and planted two drakes which they had brought with them, in a barn, from which they fired at the church, where the Bradford men defended themselves till towards mid-day, when some men from Halifax came to their aid, when they sallied out and drove the enemy away,"—(Lord Fairfax's letter,—Special Passages, No. 21). As to this second attack, Lister proceeds :—

* "Captain Lister's son," says Thoresby, "passing through Tadcaster some years after, had the curiosity to inquire of the sexton where his father was buried? To which the sexton replied by shewing him a skull just dug up, which he averred was the head of the Captain. On examining the skull, a bullet was found lodged in it, and this testimony to the truth of the grave-digger's words, so struck the young man, that he sickened at the sight, and died soon after."

"Another day they came down into Barkerend, a place within a very little way of the church, and they placed their guns directly against the steeple, and they were also in a line with a street, called Kirkgate, and would probably therefore have done a great deal of mischief in the town." Lister's account of the slaying in this attack of one of the officers of the Royalists, supposed to be the Earl of Newport, or his son, has given rise to much discussion.*

There is certainly no positive evidence that a son of the Earl of Newport was not slain at Bradford. In one account of this siege, it is stated that among the notables killed on the side of the Royalists, were "Colonel Evers and Captain Bynnes, and *another Commander*;" in another, that "Colonel Evers and Colonel Moore were slain;" in another, "Sir John Harper, (spelled 'Harp' in Vicar's Chronicle), Captain Wray and Captain Bins." These conflicting reports prove the uncertainty of the subject.

On turning to pages 128 and 129 of the History of Bradford, it will be found that the author of the 'Rider of the White Horse' relates that when these attacks became imminent—"Many of the best affected to the Parliament were so affrighted, that they left the town; and that the inhabitants 'got a Captain from Halifax, a man of military skill,' to assist them." The Sharps, Wilkinsons, and others in the neighbourhood, who afterwards became famous leaders on the side of the Roundheads, do not appear to have taken

* Dr. Whitaker was certainly in error when he stated that there was, at this time, no Earl of Newport—(See page 132 *ante*), for the Earl of Newport, according to the "Fairfax Correspondence," commanded a regiment of the trained bands in Yorkshire, in June 1641. In Craik's "Romance of the Peerage," it is stated that Lady Rich had three bastard sons by the Earl of Devonshire. The oldest, Mountjoy, was, in 1628, created by Charles the First, Earl of Newport. He died in 1665, leaving three sons. Whether a son of his was killed at Bradford during this attack, cannot be with certainty, stated. Lister does not state the matter positively; but a son, or son-in-law of the Earl of Newport, might be slain at Bradford.

any prominent part in these repulses of the enemy. The 'Captain' above mentioned, was no other than the celebrated Captain Hodgson, of Coley, near Halifax. In his 'Memoirs,'* he says, in reference to this second attack on Bradford, and the events which immediately succeeded :—

"Sir William Saville, the Lord of Halifax's father, draws up an army of horse and foot, with two great guns, on a sabbath day in the morning, against Bradford church; the towns people that had arms having fled into it to secure themselves. Several neighbours came into Halifax vicarage, to the chapels, to crave the assistance of such as were able and willing that they would afford their help to rescue the poor besieged neighbours who were threatened with nothing less than destruction, viz., burning, disarming, imprisoning, killing, and what not. A good man, one Isaac Baume, comes in haste to Coalley Chapel, and there acquaints the minister, one Mr. Latham, what their condition was at Bradford; and he enlargeth upon it to the congregation, with a great deal of tenderness and affection, so that many of us did put our hands to the plough with much resolution, being well appointed with necessary weapons; and coming down to Bradford kirk, found the enemy ready to make an attempt upon them in the kirk. But we gave them no time, but with a party of clubmen, or such as had scythes layed in poles, fell upon their horse on one side, and the musketeers on the houses that were ready to storm the church, on the other side, and so beat them off, took most of them prisoners that were got into the houses; and had taken their guns, but that we wanted a scattering of horse. We had a sore brush with them, and made an honourable retreat after a hazardous pursuit.

The night after, we spent our time upon the guards, in telling what exploits had been done, and blessing God for his deliverance. I was fetched home next day, and another man brought in my room to supply my place; but immediately after, comes a fresh alarm, and then I was resolved to stay by it. Old Ferdinando, Lord Fairfax, comes to Bradford to strengthen his party, and gave an invitation to the country to come in, at which many appeared, both horse and foot, and staid in the army. Great preparations there were through the nation; and the Parliament had declared their fears and jealousies that there was a popish party about the King carrying on

* Printed at Edinburgh, 1831, p. 93, *et seq.*

a design to alter the religion ; that the war with Scotland was procured to make way for it ; that the rebellion in Ireland was framed in England, and should have been acted here. These things were scattered amongst us, and made us closer unto ourselves. I was made ensign to Captain Nathaniel Bower, and one Forbes, a Scot, commanded us. We were several companies of horse and foot that lay at Bradford. Sir Thomas Fairfax was with us sometimes, and Sir Henry Foulis and others.

The old Lord lay then about Wresil, Selby, and Hull. We drew forth one night over Apperley Bridge, by Rawden to Woodhouse-moor, and there Hotham met us, it being designed to make an attempt upon Leeds, Sir William Saville's quarters."

Soon after the second attack on Bradford, (18th December), Sir Thomas Fairfax was directed by his father to proceed to Bradford to keep open his communications with the west, which were in danger of being cut off. Sir Thomas, now called in the country, and possessing a force of 800 foot, and some horse, was desirous of attacking Leeds. On the 9th January, 1643, he wrote, from Bradford, a letter to his father, Lord Fairfax, stating that "these parts grow very impatient of our delay in beating them, (the Royalists), out of Leeds and Wakefield, for by them all trade and provisions are stopped, so that the people in these clothing towns are not able to subsist ; and indeed so pressing are their wants, as some have told me if I would not stir with them, they must rise of necessity of themselves in a thing of so great importance." He then implores his lordship to give him directions to raise the country, and make the assault ; and adds that he was sure he should have above 600 muskets if he summoned the country to come in, besides 3000 and more with other weapons. Permission was given him to attack Leeds, which he took, on Monday, the 23rd January, 1643, as described in the quotation from "Memoirs," printed at page 135, in the History of Bradford.

After this success at Leeds, Sir Thomas pushed on to Selby, and left the garrison at Bradford, under the command of

Colonel Lambert, afterwards the celebrated General. On the 6th March, 1643, he addressed the following letter to Sir Thomas Fairfax, urging him to come to Bradford:—

For My Truly Honourable Sir Thomas Fairfax, etc.

Sir, The last night I sent out a party of horse and foot, commanded by Captain Askwith, to fall upon the enemy's quarters at Hunslett, which accordingly was done, through God's assistance with good success. We took some prisoners; Major Vavasour, Captain Hughes, Captain Lofthouse, Captain Laine, Captain Labourne, and Captain Talbot; three lieutenants, four gentlemen, about 200 common soldiers, besides some slain: and I bless God without any loss on our part at all. Divers other of better quality very narrowly escaping. We all, in these parts, exceedingly long for and desire your appearance here, which I am confident were enough to clear these parts, if the opportunity be not slipped. General King is certainly at Durham, but I cannot tell with what force, but I fear lest his intentions be for this country.

Sir, I desire you not to think the following lines tedious unto you, which are in the behalf of my chirurgeon, who, having spent all his chest at Nantwick, desires that you will be pleased to afford him some recruit. Sir, I beseech you pardon his tedious petition, who rests, Sir, your most faithful and obedient servant, Jo. Lambart. Bradford, March 6th, 1643, (N.S. 1644.)

Soon afterwards, Sir Thomas hastened to Bradford, and affords us, in the following letter, a view of the situation of affairs in this neighbourhood:—

For The Right Honourable The Lord Fairfax, General of the Army.

May it please your Lordship,

I do not know whether your lordship sent any order to stay the Lancashire companies—yet upon the intelligence from you of the enemy's return to Wakefield, I sent to entreat their stay yet awhile. This town is very weak by reason many are gone to defend Ambry, and those parts; but I hear Captain Ratcliffe is revolted to the enemy, and most of his company, if not all the other company, being not strong enough, retired to Elam; there Captain Morgan, who hath raised some dragoons, joins with them for the defence of those parts this day; some of Peniston men came also to demand aid,

there being seventeen colours in Barnsley, five miles of them. I advised them to seek help from Rotherham and Sheffield, and whilst they stood upon their guards to get their goods to places of most safe-guard, for it will be impossible without more horse to defend the country from spoil. I desire your lordship if you can spare an engineer, to send one hither, having some works necessary to be done speedily. The enemy lies strong at Wakefield, but I shall have an eye on them, and doubt not but by God's assistance to keep this place safe. So humbly desiring your blessing, I remain,

Your lordship's Most Obedient Son,

Bradford, April 20th, 1643.

Thomas Fairfax.

Sir Thomas Fairfax, whilst commanding the troops at Bradford, advanced against Wakefield, held by the Royalists in great force, and took it on the 21st May, 1643. There is a letter from Lord Fairfax to the Speaker of the House of Commons, dated 23rd May, 1643,* in which he communicates the intelligence of the taking of Wakefield. The letter, besides, contains many interesting particulars respecting the condition of Bradford and the neighbourhood. After narrating that the Earl of Newcastle had possessed himself of Rotherham and Sheffield, he proceeds :—

“The Earl of Newcastle's army do now range over all the south-west part of this country, pillaging and illusing the well-affected party thereabout. Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax being a mountainous barren country, the people now begin to be sensible of want, their last year provisions being spent, and the enemies' garrisons stopping all the provisions both of corn and flesh, and other necessaries that were wont to come from the more fruitful countries to them : their trade utterly taken away—their poor grow innumerable, and great scarcity to relieve them ; and this army which now lies amongst them to defend them from want, which causeth much murmure and lamentation among the people ; and for the army itself it is so far in arrears, and no way appearing how they shall either be supplied with money or succours as they grow very mutinous. Yet upon Saturday last, in the night, I caused to draw out of the garrisons in Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, and Howley, some horse, foot, and dragoons, in all

* Mayhall's Annals of Leeds, (1860,) page 76.

about 1,500, and sent them against Wakefield, commanded by my son, and assisted by Major-General Gifford, Sir Henry Fowles, and Sir William Fairfax, and divers other commanders."

He then goes on to state how they took the town of Wakefield.

To retrieve the royal fortunes in this neighbourhood, the Earl of Newcastle marched with an army of 12,000 men from the south, and re-took Wakefield. Pressing forward to besiege Bradford, the stronghold of Parliament in these parts, Lord Fairfax drew hither all the forces he could spare out of the garrisons; but seeing that he could not defend the town, otherwise than by strength of men, and that he had not above ten or twelve days' provisions for so many as were necessary to keep it, he resolved to meet the enemy, and offer battle with a body of three thousand men under his command. This battle, which by some historians of the period, is named the battle of Red Hill, or Wisket Hill, and by others of Atherton Moor, was fought on the last day of June, 1643, when the Parliamentarians were defeated with great loss. Lord Fairfax was much blamed at the time for his rashness in hazarding the battle.* As a context to the account of this engagement previously given, the following is extracted from Lister's Autobiography:—

"The Earl of Newcastle marched his army as far as Howley Hall, (another den of dragons!) and Adwalton, so my Lord Fairfax got his men ready very early in the morning, and marched away to Adwalton, and charged them so warmly that they beat them off their great guns, and turned them against them, so that the enemy began to run; but there was one Major Jefferies,† keeper of the ammunition, who, proving treacherous, and withholding it from the Parliament men, who called for it, and could get none, were forced to

* In the "Fairfax Correspondence," it is stated that Lord Fairfax was signally defeated at Atherton Moor. "The forces were unequal, and the Parliamentary General acted with censurable rashness in hazarding a battle against such overwhelming odds."

† This was no doubt the Major-General Gifford, mentioned by Fairfax in his Memoirs.

slacken their firing, which the enemy perceiving, and probably had private notice from the traitor, they presently faced about and fell upon Fairfax's men, with that fury, that they presently gained their guns, and put them to the rout, and fell on hacking and hewing down the foot, many being slain, and as many as could escaped to Bradford, whither my Lord Fairfax got also. But O ! what a discouraging day was that, all the Lancashire horse and foot ran away home, and could not be persuaded to stay at Bradford."

There is also a narrative of the events of this battle by the Duchess of Newcastle, in the Life of her husband—she would receive it from his mouth ; and, though rather partially coloured, is no doubt substantially correct. Her statement is in substance, that after recruiting his army, the Duke marched towards Bradford, taking Howley House on his way ; that the Parliamentarians had brought into Bradford a "vast number of musqueteers" out of Lancashire ; and that the Royalists came to a place full of hedges, called Atherton Moor. Newcastle had, according to his wife's account, a much smaller number of musqueteers, but was, she relates, superior in horse : the Parliamentarians had good ground, and Newcastle's horse could not act for a long time. "The foot of both sides on the right and left wings encountered each other, and fought from hedge to hedge, and for a long time overpowered and got ground of my Lord's foot, almost to the environing of his cannon. At last the horse attacked them furiously, and some cannon being brought to bear on them with effect, they were routed ; those that escaped fled into their garrison at Bradford. After this, my Lord caused his army to be rallied, and marched in order that night before Bradford, with an intention to storm it next morning ; but the enemy that were in the town, it seems were so discomfited, that the same night they escaped all various ways, and among them their General of the Horse."—(Sir Thomas Fairfax.)

The Duchess, undoubtedly, commits an error in stating that Bradford was taken the night after the battle of Adwalton-moor. Rushworth (quoted at preceding pages 139, 140) re-

lates that the battle took place on the last day of June, and there is ample evidence to shew that the town was not taken until the night of the 2nd July. Probably the Duke advanced to Bowling Hall on the evening of the battle, and encompassed the town immediately, or at latest, the next day.

The sack of the town of Bradford, after the taking of it by the Duke of Newcastle, is very vividly described by Lister. Although the Duke countermanded the order not to give quarter to the defenders of this disloyal town, yet his licentious soldiers wantonly slew many after the surrender, and were permitted with impunity to ravage and spoil the goods of the inhabitants. Their cattle were driven away; their furniture and household effects smashed and spoiled. A fair for the disposal of such articles as could easily be removed, was held in the camp under Bowling Hall. Lister observes:—"But oh! what a change was made in the town in three days' time. Nothing was left to eat, drink, or lodge upon, the streets being full of chaff and feathers, and meal, the enemies having emptied the town of all that was worth carrying away."

The following certificate, copied from the *Sharp's MSS.* presents a picture of the havoc committed by the Royalists; and also affords a view of the household economy of well-to-do yeomen of that date:—

"We, whose names are subscribed, do certify that John Lister the father, and Joseph Lister the son, inhabiting in Horton, have been constant in their affections and actions for the Parliament, and lost at the taking of the town of Bradford by the Earl of Newcastle's army, on the 2nd and 3rd July, 1643, as followeth:—13 head of beasts, £41 10s. 0d.; one meare (mare) and two lodsaddells, £6; 3 ranges, £2 14s. 0d.; brass pots and pans, and other pans, £8 10s. 0d.; in pewter £10; six spits, 2 pare of racks, 2 iron dressing pans, and 4 ladells, £2; in apparel and cloth, £29 10s. 0d.; in wool and yarn, £10; in money, £16; in linen, £10; six feather beds, with blankits, coverlets, and hangings; flock beds, mattresses with their furniture, £46; in ote meal, out of the arkes, (chests); fourscore strokes with sacks and pack clothes, £13; other house-

hold goods as cushions, buffets, chairs, and husbandry tools, £4; upon the public sale, £10; one mare put into Colonel Bright's troop with furniture, £5 13s. 4d.; free quarter (for soldiers), £72 4s. 0d.—Total, £288 4s. 6d. "Signed, Willm. Thornton and others."

These Listers resided, it is supposed, in a house on the site of Horton Low Hall. They were evidently clothmakers; and it will be noted that no wheaten meal is mentioned,—pretty conclusive evidence that oat bread formed the staple of their bread diet.

After this sacking of Bradford, we hear no more of it in military affairs during the remainder of the war. What with famine, and the desolation ensuing on the last siege, there arose in the year 1645, a terrible pestilence, which devastated the town.* Vast numbers of the inhabitants were swept off, and buried in Cliffe Wood: many of the grave stones placed over them have been dug up, and some of them may now be seen placed in the walls of Spink Well-house.† No other town in the West-Riding was more flourishing than Bradford, previous to the war; and no other town suffered by it as much, so that for a hundred years afterwards, it had not recovered its former condition, and thus it retrograded; whilst Leeds, Wakefield, and Halifax increased.‡

When the tide of victory turned in favour of the Parliamentarians, they were not tardy in putting their success to good account, by either sequestrating the estates of their

* Charles Fairfax, of Menston, writes to Lord Fairfax in London, on the 8th April, 1646, requesting him to consult divers physicians, as to the best method of cleansing houses, furniture, and stuff, from the infection of the pestilence. He says the visitation had been in fourscore towns, one over or under; and that Wakefield and other towns continued infected, and he feared it would break out again in summer.

† Two of them may be seen in the wall of the south part of the house. One bears the inscription—"John Lilley, 1645." They were dug out of the adjoining wood.

‡ The remainder of this section does not properly come under the head of "Bradford—during the Civil War;" but it seemed convenient to include in this section, the history of the town until the time of the Restoration.

opponents, or mulcting them in large sums of money. In the year 1655, there was printed a catalogue of those Royalists who had compounded for their estates, from which the following is extracted :—" Richard Tempest, of Bowling, compounded for £1745; Henry Calverley, of Calverley, for £1453; Francis Baildon, of Baildon, for £360; Walter Howsworth, of Howsworth, for £240; Tobias Lawe, of Leventhorpe, £350; Francis Layton, of Rawden, £3670; ' William Rawson, and Jane, his widdow,' for £1050; but the place of residence is not stated. The estates of Mr. Rookes, of Royds Hall, and Richard Tempest, of Bolling Hall, were sequestrated.* Not one person in Bradford is named in this black catalogue."

During the Commonwealth, assessments were periodically levied upon the country for the support of the army and navy. John Sharp, of Horton, obtained—as one of the rewards for his services to the dominant party—the post of collector of assessments for a large district in this part of Yorkshire. The following is an extract from an assessment for three months, collected by him in the year 1658, and which affords a kind of approximate standard to the wealth and importance of the several townships mentioned :—Wakefield, £9 11s. 0d.; Bradford, £6 7s. 4d.; Halifax, £6 7s. 0d.; Huddersfield, £5 13s. 0d.; Dewsbury, £3 17s. 0d.; Haworth, £3 12s. 0d.; Heaton-cum-Clayton, £3 12s. 0d.; Allerton, £3 3s. 8d.; Manningham, £2 19s. 0d.; North Bierley, £2 19s. 0d.; Horton, £2 10s. 0d.; Thornton, £2 9s. 10d.; Bowling, £1 12s. 0d.; Eccleshill, £1 12s. 0d.; Shipley, £1 11s. 6d. The pay of soldiers in the trained bands, was 2s. 6d. per week; but they often made themselves free-quarters to boot.

Though in many respects the period of the Commonwealth may be justly regarded as enlightened and progressive, yet

* It seems that Tempest at first compounded for his estate, and that afterwards it was sequestrated.

it was also one of great fanaticism and gross credulity. Not only the lower classes, but also the highest and most learned of the land, were infected with absurd superstitions, such as witchcraft. From the time of Henry the Eighth, when it was made felony, a vehement crusade arose against it. James the First being a staunch believer in witches, the evil of his example spread with rapidity amongst his subjects of all degrees. In Dr. Whitaker's History of Leeds, page 232, there is printed a certificate to the Justices of Assize at York, dated in 1604, and signed by the vicar of Calverley, and three of his parishioners, that one Hare, his mother, and two others, were guilty of witchcraft. What was done with these persecuted people does not appear; but most likely they were committed to York Castle. During the days of the Commonwealth, great diligence was exercised in this neighbourhood, in rooting out supposed witchcraft. One of the most absurd cases in that dark chapter of human folly, the persecution of witches, occurred at Bowling, in the year 1650. The following is a copy of the depositions taken before Squire Tempest, the sapient justice of Bowling Hall, upon which the poor ignorant, but no doubt bad, malicious woman, was committed to York Castle, to take her trial:—

March 18, 1649-50.—Before Henry Tempest, Esq., Dorothy Rodes, of Bolling, widow, saith thatt upon Sonday night was a seaven night, she and Sara Rodes, her daughter, with a litle childe, lay all in bedd together; and, after theire first sleepe, she heareing the saide Sara quakeing and holding her hands together, she asked her what she ailed, and she answered, "A, mother, Sikes wife came in att a hole att the bedd feete, and upon the bedde, and tooke me by the throate, and wold have put her fingers in my mouth, and wold needes choake me." And, this informant asking her why she did not speake, she answered she cold not speake for thatt she saide Mary Sykes fumbled about her throate and took her left syde thatt she cold not speake. And she further saith thatt the saide Sara hath beene taken severall tymes since the said Sonday with paines and benumbednes, by six tymes of a day, in greate extremity, the use of her joynts being taken from her, her hart leapeing, the use of

her tongue being taken away, and her whole body neare unto death, and those fitts continewed halfe an hower, and sometymes an hower, and when she was recovered, she continually saide thatt the saide Mary Sykes came and used her in thatt maner. And upon the saide Sondag the saide Sara told this informant thatt the saide Mary Sikes came unto her as she was comeing home, and tooke holde of her by the apron, and gathered itt by the bottom into her hands, and puld her soe hard by itt thatt she puld some of the gatherings out; and that she was in great feare and wincked; and opening her eyes she saide "Mary." Butt the saide Mary Sikes wold give no answer. And then Susan Beaumont came to her, and the likenes of one Kellett wife appeared to her. Whereupon this informant told her that Kellett wife dyed about two yeaes since. To which the saide Sara answered, "A, mother, but she never rests, for she appeared to me the fowlest feinde that ever I sawe, with a paire of eyes like sawcers and stood up betwixt them, and gave me a box of the eare in the gapsteade which made the fire to flash out of my eyes."

Richard Booth, of Bolling, saith, that he saw the said Sara Rodes two severall tymes verie strangely taken, her body quakening and dithering about halfe a quarter of an hower, her hart raseing up, and in such manner that she cold not speake but now and then a word. And the saide Mary Sikes hath divers tymes saide unto this informant, "Bless the," and "I'll crosse the," and that he hath had much loss by the death of his goods.

Henry Cordingley, of Tonge, saith, that the saide Mary Sikes hath saide unto him divers tymes, since Christemas, for twelve monthes, that he had nyne and tenn beasts and horses, but she wold make them fewer, and "Bless the," but "I'le cross the." He further saith, that some three dayes before the saide Christemas, he going to fother horses, about twelve o'clock in the night, with a candle and lanthron, his beasts standing neare his horses, he sawe the saide Mary Sikes riding upon the backe of one of his coves. And he, endeavoring to strike att her, stumbled, and soe the saide Mary flewe out of his mistall windowe, haveing three or fower wooden stanchions, the said cove being then white over with an imy sweate. And he likewise saith that he had one blacke horse worth £4 16s. Od., begun to be sicke about Tuesday was a fortnight, and continewed dithering and quakeing till Sondag following, and then dyed. And he, opening the saide horse, cold not finde an eggshell full of blood. And he is verily perswaded that the saide horse was bewitched.— And he saith allsoe, that a black meare of his hath beene sicke in like manner as the former horse was, since about Tewsday last was a fortnight, till the tyme that the saide Mary was searched by the

weomen; but since that, she hath recovered, and amended, and eates hir meate verie well.

William Rodes, of Bolling, saith, that in harvest last past, this informant was in the house of William Sikes, husband to the saide Mary Sikes, and that he hearde the saide Mary say, "Henry Cordingley braggs of his dawghters, what gay dawghters they are. His eldest dawghter was of her feete and made a miracle." And then went to her parlor windowe and saide, "I'le looke if the devill be att the windowe." Isabella Pollard, of Bierley, widow, and five other women, say, that by vertue of a warrant from Henry Tempest, Esq., they searched the body of the saide Mary Sikes, and founde upon the side of her seate a redd lumpe about the biggness of a nutt, being wet, and that, when they wrung it with theire fingers, moisture came out of it like lee. And they founde upon her left side neare her arme a little lump like a wart, and being puld out, it stretcht about halfe an inch. And they further say that they never sawe the like upon anie other weomen.*

There is little difficulty in arriving at the conclusion, that Sarah Rodes' ailments were anything but attributable to supernatural causes. She seems to have been subject to nightmare, and epileptic, or some other kind of fits, which had probably been increased by an excessive dread, and belief in the power, of this supposed witch, continually haunting her diseased imagination. Ridiculous as were the statements in these depositions, they were not rejected by the grand jury, and the woman was tried at York Assizes; but for the credit of the traverse jury, acquitted. As the able editor of these "Depositions," observes: "What a picture of credulity and folly this story of witchcraft discloses."

After the reduction of Pontefract Castle, by the Parliamentarians, in 1649, peace may be said to have been finally restored to Yorkshire; though it had been comparatively tranquil from the time of the battle of Marston Moor. But the inhabitants of Bradford, it would appear from the follow-

* Extracted from the "York Depositions;" edited by the Rev. James Raine, and published by the Surtees Society.

ing extract, taken from the "York Depositions," published by the Surtees Society, were still watchful of the movements of suspected Royalists. This extract of a deposition, taken before a justice of the North-Riding, mentions the 'Maioir' [Mayor] of Bradford. Whether the chief constable of the town had that title at the time, or that the Scotchmen, or justice's clerk, committed a misnomer, cannot be ascertained.

Dec, 8, 1651.—Before George Eure, Esq., N.R.Y., William Carmichell, and David Grey, Scotchmen,* say that they came into England with the Scotch army, under the command of Charles Stuart, and that one of them, Sir William Carmighall was servant unto one Sir Daniell Carmikell, and other, Sir David Grey was servant unto the Earle of Lauderdale. They confess that they weare in the towne of Worcestor when the English army came down against it but denied that they were souldiers, only attended upon the aforesaid gentlemen. They say they weare taken prisoners by the cuntry people neer Bradford, and were committed by the maioir of the said towne, and that they had libertie given them to departe from the towne by the maioir of that place about a month since.

In bringing this section to a close, it may be remarked as significant of the ruin which had fallen upon Bradford during the war, that between its commencement and the Restoration, the number of baptisms and marriages at the Parish church, had fallen to nearly one half. The vicarage, worth £70 at the former period, in eight years afterwards, only produced £40 a year.

* Two Scottish gentlemen who had been in the Royal army and were making their way back to their own country. They were arrested as suspicious persons by the country people near Bradford. They had escaped from the "crowning" victory at Worcester. *Floreat fidelis civitas!*—(Note by Mr. Raine.)

BRADFORD—IN MODERN TIMES.

AFTER the Manor of Bradford had been disposed of by the crown, in the 4th year of Charles the First, it passed, as shewn in the History of Bradford, into numerous private hands, and at last became vested in Henry Marsden, of Gisburn, in the time of Charles the Second. The only reasons apparent for the purchase by this gentleman, residing at such a distance from the town, were, most probably, the possession by him of an interest in the adjacent Manor of Allerton-cum-Wilsden, and the smallness of the purchase money. Probably it was supposed that the coal and stone in the manor, were of considerable value; for it is evident that the stallages, and the tolls of the market and fairs, and other perquisites, were worth little from the fact of these being leased to William Rawson, in 1689, for only £12 a year, including a messuage, most probably the Court-house in Westgate. This fact sufficiently proves that, at this period, Bradford had sunk much in prosperity.

A few notices respecting the Marsdens, owners of Bradford manor, may be acceptable. John Marsden, who sold Bradford manor, thus describes his family, in a letter written in 1811:—"My ancestors resided some centuries at Gisburn Hall, and had considerable possessions there, and at Marsden, from which place, I suppose, they originally sprung. My ancestors removed to Winnington Hall, about the year 1600. My grandfather, Henry Marsden, died about seventy years ago, leaving my father Henry Marsden, his only son. He died fifty-three years since, leaving my elder brother Henry, and myself, his only issue."

According to a tombstone in Melling churchyard, Henry Marsden, the grandfather above-named, died on the 10th October, 1742, aged forty-seven years. He is described "of Gisburn, Gentleman." He married Elizabeth the third daughter of William Sandford, of Askham, in Westmoreland, and had issue Henry, Dorothy, Eliza, and others.

His son Henry held a game certificate in the year 1745, and died about the year 1758. He was succeeded by his son Henry, who, after leading a riotous life, died at Wennington Hall, in 1780, of consumption, aged twenty-three years, and was succeeded by his brother John next mentioned.*

John Marsden, who sold the Manor of Bradford, was born in 1758, and died in 1826. He lost his father when an infant, and he received such education as could be imparted to him at schools in Lancaster and Kirkby Lonsdale. Afterwards, he resided with his brother at Wennington Hall. In 1787, he purchased Hornby Castle estate, for the sum of £53,000, and went to reside there. It appears that he sold the Manors of Bradford and Allerton-cum-Wilsden, to enable him to pay for this heavy purchase. The evidence adduced at the famous trials in the cause '*Tatham v. Wright*,' respecting the validity of this will, proved that he was a man of weak mind, entirely under the control of his steward, Mr. Wright.

The Restoration was viewed with very opposite feelings by the two parties, into which the inhabitants of Bradford were divided. The one were persons who either held monarchical principles, or were tired of the unsettled state of things during the Usurpation, and consisted in the main of those in the communion of the Church of England, and of moderate Presbyterians. The other party were men of extreme opinions, and

* At page 148 of the History of Bradford, John Marsden is stated to be the brother of Henry Marsden who held a game certificate in 1745, but he was his son.

mostly Independents. Whilst in power the latter had been exceedingly intolerant and persecuting; and now the monarchical party feeling their power firmly established, in their turn hunted, with implacable hatred, their old enemies—the Republicans. The Criminal Records of the time but too forcibly illustrate these observations, as an extract from the “York Depositions,” will shew. The ‘John Hodgson,’ mentioned in it, was the celebrated Captain Hodgson, one of the defenders of Bradford in its first siege.

Jan. 14, 1660-1—David Lister of Ovenden, yeomen, sayeth that on the 10th he casually mett with John Hodgson,* of Coley Hall, late a Captaine against the Kinge, and the said informer out of his affection to Matie did say that now the sunne did shine on the right side of the hedge. The said John Hodgson asked him what he ment by the sunne. He told him he ment our Sovereign lord the Kinge. Then the sayd Hodgson answered “Your Kinge, your Kinge ere long will have nothings left to sett his crowne upon.”

Among the plots which prevailed in the reign of Charles the Second, the Farnley Wood plot, as it is called, seems to have been the worst concocted. The plans of the conspirators were so ill laid, and the means so inadequate to accomplish the objects they had in view, as to bring certain ruin on all concerned. A large number of persons in Bradford and the neighbourhood disaffected to the King, along with others in the surrounding country, aimed at no less than over-

* He was carried off to Bradford goal, and kept in prison without being brought before any Magistrate till the next assizes, “when the assizes came, one Daniel Lister was my prosecutor, a person that I once bound to his good behaviour upon an information of the constable of Manningham, that this Lyster was too familiar with another man’s wife, an ale-house keeper in the town, and that he spent much of his time in dishonest ale-houses and lewd company, &c., and after the King was come in, he meets me and demands the names of those that informed against him, and a copy of it; and I told him that the business was over, and that it was not seasonable to rip into old troubles, with that he threatened me and said he would have them, ‘The sun,’ said he, ‘now shines on our side of the hedge,’ and so I bid him to take his course.”—(*Note by Mr. Raine.*)

turning the Monarchy, and setting up again a Republican Government in its stead. The place of rendezvous appointed for commencing the execution of this mad project, was Farnley Wood, near Leeds, not near Otley as stated by a slip of the pen at page 149, in the History of Bradford. A portion of the great wood where these foolish unfortunate men met on the 12th of October, 1663, still exists. Many of the chiefs of the party fearing at the last moment the desperate hazard of the adventure, failed to appear at the rendezvous with the forces expected; and those who attended, seeing the smallness of their numbers, hastily dispersed. Some fled abroad, but most of them were apprehended, and tried at York for treason. In the 'York Depositions,' published by the Surtees Society, there are some details relating particularly to the part taken by the Bradford Republicans, which are here printed:—

Dec. 26, 1663.—Before Walter Hawksworth, Esq., Joshua Wilkes, of Bradford, blacksmith, saith, that on the 12th of October last, one Jeremy Booth, of Bradford, blacksmith, tould this ext. that that night there would bee a rising,* and that some persons were to meet for the purpose in a close, at Manningham, called Tonglands, and that one John Lowcock, of Bradford, sadler, was to be a leivetenant or some other officer, and that Henry Bradshaw, of Manningham, should bee a captain, and that Mr. Waterhouse, of Bradford, was to sett out a horse, and Richard Walker of the same, was to sett out another.

• Jeremy Booth, of Bradford, blacksmith, saith that upon the 12th of October last, one John Lowcock, of Bradford, aforesaid sadler, tould this ext. that there would bee that night a rising in the country, and that severall persons fitted for that purpose weere to meet him in Manningham neare to Henry Bradshaw's house there that night, and that the said Lowcock was to bee a quarter master in that business, and that the said Henry Bradshaw was to be a

* A deposition which shews that there were men in Bradford who were implicated in the Farnley Wood Plot. That town has been already connected with it, and it is evident that the spirit of disaffection pervaded a great part of the West Riding.—
(Note by Mr. Raine.)

captain; and that the said Lowcock had been three nights ryding about that busines, and that one William Swayne, smith, of Bradford, did lend him his mare for that service, and further saith, that the said Lowcock furthar tould this ext. that Richard Walker, of Bradford, mercer, was to sett forth a horse for that service, and that one Dawson should ride him, and Mr. Jonas Waterhouse another, and the said William Swayne another, and saith this ext. asking him the said Lowcock, how they would doe for armes and amuniceon, hee answered, they should have enough, and the said Walker would furnish them with powder, and this ext. further saith in the evening *** one John Wilkinson, of Bradford, cloath dresser, came to this ext. and then tould him that hee had then beene at the house of one Hugh Sawley, in Bradford, and that there hee had then beene with the said Henry Bradshaw, and that there was in company with him one John Kitchin, of Bradford, commonly called trooper Kitchin, and his wife; and that the said Bradshaw then offered the said Wilkinson a horse to ryde if hee would goe to the intended rising, and at the same tyme likewise, another upon the same teames to the said Kitchin, but the said Wilkinson then tould this ext. that the said Kitchin's wyfe replied, that her husband should not goe unless the said Bradshaw went himself, and further saith that at that tyme aforesaid, the said Wilkinson further tould this ext. that the horses which weere soe offered by Bradshaw to Wilkinson and Kitchin, weere then at the said Hugh Sawley's, and that the hostler, Christopher Bawden, there should helpe them to them; and the said Wilkinson did likewise tell this ext. that the said Bradshaw had said that if hee had not had occacion to meet Major Gr——head, hee would first have secured Mr. John Weddall, Mr. Tho. Wood, and Jeremy Bower, if they had beene then at home, and then have gone along with them, meaning the said Kitchin and Wilkinson.

Here we observe that Henry, or Captain Bradshaw, as he was called, was a prime mover in this plot, aided by Lowcock, a saddler, who had been an old officer in the Parliamentary army. These depositions disclose some information tending to prove that Jonas Waterhouse, the *quondam* vicar of Bradford, did not, at least at this time, deserve the eulogium passed upon him by Calamy, of being "a lover of peace." Who was John Weddall? Surely not Archbishop Sharp's maternal grandfather!

Arising out of the incidents of the Farnley Wood Plot, much ill-feeling prevailed among neighbours in Bradford who seem to have been implicated in it. Jeremy Bower, above-mentioned, appears to have betrayed his party, as the following extract will explain :—

March 21, 1663-4—Before Walter Calverley, Esq., Rosamond, wife of Jeremy Bower, of Bradford,* habberdasher, says, that on the 16th of March, one John Lyley, of Bradford, came unto her house, and after some discourse had with her about her husband's carrying of him to Yorke before the last goale delivery, the said Lyley questioned her what authority her husband had to carry him to Yorke. To which the said Rosamond replied, that her husband had an order to show for what he did therein, and the said Lyley said to her "your husband sought my life, or he would have my head on the toll-booth of Bradford, but if his head went, more should goe with it." And he said he had had her husband's life forty tymes offered him and he could have hanged him when he would, and she replied, he would not have suffered unless he went contrary to the law and government, but some had suffered unjustly, for the late King had soe suffered. Whereupon he said "will you say soe? (repeating the words three tymes). He suffered justly, and had a fair tryall and just witnesses but soe had not they," meaning (as the informant conceived) the persons that were condemned at the last goale delivery att Yorke, whome he had formerly called upon that discourse martyrs, and said foure tymes as much blood would be required att the hands of the unrighteous, and further said "did not the late King and the Earle of Strafford bring all this trouble upon the land? and we were too hasty before; but within this halfe yeare they should bee more then they had seene before."

In the early part of the reign of Charles the Second, a relentless persecution was carried on against the Roman Catholics and Nonconformists. All those who neglected, without lawful excuse, to attend divine service according to the Established

* The wife of a person who seems to have played the part of a constable and an informer at Bradford, has a story to tell against a poor man who had been in trouble in 1663. She evidently tried to draw him out, and then lays an information against him. It is most unfortunate that justice should be obliged to make use of such disreputable tools.—(*Note by Mr. Raine.*)

Church, were termed *Recusants*, and were proceeded against most rigorously. There were two classes of these,—first, ‘Popish Recusants,’ and second, Dissenters and indifferent persons classed as ‘Recusants simple.’

From the ‘York Depositions,’ before mentioned, the following list of persons in Bradford parish, presented by the grand jury, between the years 1665 and 1671, is extracted :—

Bradford: Mary Squire, spinster, Richard Jowett, Ann Crowther, Jas. Marshall, James Bond, Moses Sykes, Mattw. Wright, Wm. Dawson, and Mary, his wife. *Thornton*: Edwd. Hulley. *Allerton-cum-Wilsden*: George Faber. *Haworth*: Chrstr. Jones, Joseph Smith, Wm. Clayton, junr., John Clayton, junr., Wm. Clayton, John Pighills, John Taylor, Jonas Turner, and Nathan Heaton. *Horton*: Thomas Clough, and Mary his wife, John Pighills. *Heaton-cum-Clayton*: Jas. Bradley, — Jowett, widow, John Bradley and John Kellett. *Bowling*: Chrysis Walmesley, spinster. *North Byreley*: John Verity.

There does not appear to be any distinctive mark whereby one can ascertain to which class of Recusants these persons belonged. The editor of the ‘York Depositions,’ observes that Recusants thus presented, were mostly, if not all, Roman Catholics; but, on carefully examining the above list, it seems more probable that, in this neighbourhood, they were, at least in the main, ‘Recusants simple,’ and not even persons of any note as Nonconformists.*

Bradford could not, at any period of its history, boast of many old established families of gentry; nor even were there many in the parish. Almost wholly engrossed with the pursuits of trade, its wealthy inhabitants made little pretensions to gentility, but were content to be accounted first-class yeomen. Hence they did not seek to obtain, at a high cost, the honours which then flowed from the Heralds’ College, where, unless a man had his pedigree and arms on record, he

* Protestant Dissenters were relieved from the penalties of Recusancy at the Revolution of 1688, but not the Roman Catholics.

could not aspire to the rank of a gentleman. The Heralds, in order to compel persons to enter their pedigrees and arms, or to disclaim the use of the latter, made periodical visitations of counties. The *last* of these visitations to Yorkshire, took place in 1665, when the celebrated Dugdale, the antiquary, made the following entries of gentlemen bearing arms hereabouts:—

<i>Manningham</i>	. . . . .	Mr. John Wilkinson.
<i>North Bierley</i>	. . . . .	Mr. Wm. Richardson.
<i>Allerton-cum-Wilsden</i>	. . . . .	Mr. Peter Sunderland.
<i>Bowling</i>	. . . . .	Henry Savile, Esq.
<i>Eccleshill</i>	. . . . .	John Stanhope, Esq.
<i>Haworth</i>	. . . . .	Mr. John Ramsden.
<i>Manningham</i>	. . . . .	Mr. John Lister.
<i>Shipley</i>	. . . . .	Mr. Wm. Rawson.

It will be observed that, there is not one entry made of any gentleman in Bradford. Nor was there any disclaimer, so perhaps many there braved the power of the Heralds, and bore arms in spite of them.*

Most of the gentry in the neighbourhood of Bradford, had obtained their wealth from two sources conjointly—the making of cloth and the farming of land. The state of agriculture here, was, indeed, very primitive, but some points of good husbandry prevailed. This may be gathered from the sub-joined memorandum of terms, upon which John Sharp, of Horton, (the Parliamentary), let his land in the time of Charles the Second.

“Every particular close let for a term of seven years, with ways, watercourses, and other appurtenances, together with all tithes, and to pay all outgoings. The rent to be paid at Pentecost and St. Martin. The tenant not to break up or plough more land than that

* The ‘Index Villaris,’ an exact register of towns, &c., in England, published in 1610, contains the following information on this subject,—“Bradforth, three and more gentlemen living there; Shipley, one gentleman; Haworth, one do.

specified in the lease. Upon every day's work of land ploughed, or broken up, twenty loads of lime, and twenty horse loads of manure to be put. Not more than three crops to be taken from this tillage, and if more be taken, to lay on tillage as before."

At Bradford at this time, three roods made a day's work of land, and this was the measure then in use.

The militia, in the reign of Charles the Second, constituted the only regular military force of the kingdom, and were, from time to time, raised and maintained by the wealthy portion of the inhabitants. There is, among the "Sharp's MSS.," an order, dated in 1673, from three magistrates, addressed to Thomas Sharp, (principal), and Jo: Lister, Gilbert Brooksbank, and James Sale, (contributors), owners and occupiers of land in Horton, to send for the militia, one pike man to make his appearance with the pike, corslet, headgear, and sword, and to contribute towards the charge of the said arms according to their estates. Up to the time of Queen Elizabeth, bows, bills, and pikes, were the chief arms of the military; but after the year 1580, one can perceive the more frequent use of firearms; and after the time of Charles the Second, the rude arms of the middle ages began to disappear. In the latter part of his reign, the military funds were raised by assessment. In 1683, the chief inhabitants of Little Horton, were assessed for military charges in the proportion of 42s., for an oxgang of land, as follows:—Thos. Sharp, £1 2s. 9d.; Wm. Lister, 14s. 11d.; Mrs. Sale, 4s. 11d.; Ellen Sharp, 2s. 9d.; Abraham Balme, 2s. 9d.; Wm. Sugden, 2s. 1d.; Thos. Fox, 1s. 10d.; Thos. Swain, 1s. 8d.

Great insecurity to property and life prevailed throughout the reign of Charles the Second. Bands of highwaymen of the most desperate character, infested the roads,*—persecutions

* In a work called 'Bloody News from Yorkshire,'—(London, 1674) mention is made of a great robbery committed by twenty highwaymen, upon fifteen butchers, as they were riding to Northallerton fair, killing seven of them on the spot. Three of the highwaymen were killed in the attack; four afterwards were captured, and thirteen were taken to York. This reign was also the day of Nevison's exploits.

for religious and political principles, were of continual occurrence. The pillory was often in requisition as an instrument for punishing all who even presumed to speak in disparagement of the governing powers.* Those who had any authority in executing the laws, frequently used it with a violence that betrays the lawlessness and disorder of the times. From among the numerous instances of deeds of violence to be found recorded in the 'York Depositions,' one relating to this neighbourhood, may be adduced:—In the year 1674, two bailiffs of the Manor Court of Bradford, went to levy an attachment upon the goods of Jonathan Drake, of Horton, to compel him to plead in that court to a complaint. These bailiffs cruelly assaulted Drake's wife, who languished, for some time, from the effects, and then died. The following is a copy of Drake's statement. The editor of these depositions, observes: "Some parts of the story remind us of the famous exploits of Wild Darell, of Littlecote Hall."

FOR MURDER.

"March 19, 1673-4. Before John Hargreaves, coroner, Jonathan Drake, sayeth that, about Mayday last, Sara, his wife, now deceased, told him that one Robert Rawnsley, and Nathan Holdsworth, came to his house and made a distresse upon an attachment, as they said, and tooke a caddow† from him; and the said Rawnsley tooke her in his armes, and threw her downe and kneeled upon her, and stopt her winde by graspinge her by the throate with his hands, till shee was blacke in the face, and he trod upon her, and strucke her with his feete, and bett the skinne of her knees and legges in several places; and the said Rawnsley struck this informant down twice, and threw one of his children on the fyer."

* In September, 1666, Dr. William Gill, who had preached at Mirfield, was brought before Sir John Armitage, Bart., for speaking seditious words. He was convicted at the next assizes, and sentenced to stand in the pillory, in the Market places of Leeds, Wakefield, Bradford, and Halifax.—('York Depositions.')

† A kind of blanket.

In the present age with all its great postal facilities, the difficulty of transmitting written communications between one part of England and another, even so late as the reign of Charles the Second, appears astonishing. In the year 1626, we gather from the 'Fairfax Correspondence,' that letters from London to Denton, in Wharfedale, were brought by means of carriers, who took something like twelve days to traverse the road. A history of the various means used for the transmission of letters, prior to the establishment of the Post-office, would be curious. Several great post routes were established between London and the north, in the time of Queen Anne. One ran by way of Bradford to the west. In 1699, a contract was entered into between her Majesty's Postmaster-General, and William Rawson, of Bradford, gentleman, and Sarah Wainwright, of Ferrybridge, widow, for the conveyance of all letters and packets from London to Ferrybridge, and Tadcaster, and to Settle and Kirkby Lonsdale, with the towns and villages adjoining; the post road not to exceed half way to any other post town in either the Northern (Boro'bridge), or Chester routes. Some insight is obtained into the state of the roads, and other difficulties of travel, when it is mentioned that even in 1763, the coach running from York to London, took four days to perform the journey.

It may prove of interest to trace here continuously, the successive localities of the Post office in Bradford. The first believed to have been established in the time of Queen Anne, was kept at the back of Bradford Hall, then inhabited by Mr. Rawson; next it was removed to an ancient house on the site of the Exchange Rooms, and still remained under the control of the Rawsons. About eighty years since, it was kept by an elderly spinster, named Gwynne, at a house in Mill Bank, where a chink in the door, for the reception of letters, may still be seen. Afterwards, it was again removed to Kirkgate, nearly opposite its former site; then to

Bank street; next to what is still called the old Post-office corner, near the Bowling Green, and lastly, to its present situation, in Union Passage.*

During the early portion of the reign of Charles the Second, there was a great scarcity of copper coinage, and to supply this deficiency of small change, the tradesmen of most towns in the kingdom, circulated copper tokens, which may be considered to have been a kind of cheque for a penny, half-penny, or farthing, as the issuers of these tokens were, on presentation, obliged to exchange them for the current coin of the realm. In the year 1672, the Mint having coined a sufficiency of copper currency, these tradesmen's tokens fell into disuse.

In 'Wardell's Yorkshire Tradesmen's Tokens,' there is a list of those issued in Bradford and the neighbourhood, with the obverse and reverse readings, from which the ensuing particulars are extracted:—

William Bancks, in Bradford, (In field, arms of Kendal,) Carrier for Kendall, his half-penny.

John Cooke, (1666), his half-penny.
Of Bradford.—J.M.C.

John Cooke and Joshua Ferrand, (In the field, a lion rampant.)
Of Bradford, their half-penny, (In the field, the arms of Bradford, three buglehorns strung.)

Thomas Ibbotson, his half-penny,
Mercer, in Bradford.T.I—

Jacob Selbee, two pipes crossed.
Bradford, 1665, ($\frac{1}{2}$ d.)

John Preston, (arms of Preston family, two bars, on a canton, a cinquefoil).
Bradford, 1666, ($\frac{1}{2}$ d.)

William Hopkinson, his penny.
(Arms, three skulls and cross bones.)
At the 'Swan,' in Bradford.—W.B.H.

* When the Post-office was kept in Mill Bank, and also in Bank street, it was near the Market of the time. After Miss Gwynne, Mr. Trout held the office of Postmaster; Trout was succeeded by his nephew of that name; then Joseph Walker; afterwards Thomas Inkersley, and W. Watson; followed by William Coates, the present Postmaster.

John Durham, in Bradford.

His half-penny, 1667.—J.D.

Samuel Ogden, Haworth, a tankard.

I will exchange my penny, 1670.

N.B.—These all, except the last, appear to have been issued by tradesmen of this *Bradford*, because the names are those common in the neighbourhood. Besides, the following extracts from our Parish Register of Deaths, are corroborative of this position :—

William Bancks, of Bradford, died 9th September, 1668 ; John Cooke, of Bradford, died 23rd, January, 1704 ; John Cooke, of Bradford, died 9th January, 1709 ; John Durham, of Bradford, died 14th April, 1695 ; John Preston, of Bradford, died 9th September, 1691.

Among the MSS. of Mr. Warburton, Somerset Herald, there is a list of gentry in Bradford about the year 1719, who seem to have been subscribers to a map of Yorkshire, which he published. The following is a copy :—

BRADFORD :
 Mr. Wm. Swale.
 Mr Wm. Rawson, Attor.
 Mr. John Cowcroft, Attor.
 Mr. Abm. Swale.
 Mr. John Bower.
 Mr. Saml. Stanfield.
 Mr. Robt. Stanfield.
 Mr. Francis Stapleton.
 Mr. J. Thorp.
 Mr. Richd. Richardson.
 Mr. Wm. Mortemor.
 Mr. Robt. Butler, Attor.
 Mr. John Buck, Attor.

Mr. Richd. Thompson, Attor.
 Mr. Mortemor, Attor.
 Mr. John Stockdale.
 Mr. Hill, Schoolmaster.

IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD :

Mr. Isaac Hollings, Shipley.
 Mr. John Stanhope, Eccleshill.
 Mr. Richd. Stanhope, Bolton.
 Mr. John Richardson, High Farnley.
 Mr. John Midgley, Attor., Horton.
 Mr. Saml. Lister, Horton.
 Mr. Thorpe, Little Horton.

There were, it will be seen, no fewer than seven attorneys-at-law, in and near Bradford—a very large number in proportion to the size of the town.

For one hundred years after the Civil Wars, owing to the

town being depopulated in that struggle, and the plague which ensued, the town remained in an unprosperous state. In the meantime the manufacture of shalloons, and other coarse worsteds, had (during the latter portion of the 17th century) being transplanted into this parish. Chief among the causes which tended to bring the worsted trade from the south of England to the north, may be noted the cheapness of labour. Norwich had, from an early period enjoyed, almost without competition, the benefit of the fabrication of stuffs; and the workmen of that city, intelligent and full-spirited, obtained high wages—fared as operatives luxuriously—and, as a consequence, were often insubordinate, and struck for higher remuneration. The history of Norwich is blotted with mutinies and strikes of refractory weavers. Compared with the Norfolk weaver, that of Yorkshire presented many points of contrast. Frugal and industrious, sustaining himself and family principally with oatmeal porridge, oat bread and milk, and sparingly partaking of butchers' meat, the latter could and did labour for wages much below those of the southern workmen. What, then, so natural as that the Yorkshire weaver, a skilled and dexterous hand on woollen cloth, should be intrusted with the weaving of stuffs, which now began more and more to extend in use? Thus arose the worsted manufacture in a portion of what may be called the Appenine region of England, comprehending the parishes of Bradford, Halifax, Keighley, Colne, &c. The Yorkshire master weavers of this age, were a remarkable race—of untiring energy and saving habits; their whole aim seemed to be the honest getting of money. As an example of the thriftiness of this class, Thoresby, speaking of the period about 1700, narrates that the refreshment given by the innkeepers of Leeds, to the clothiers, who, from Bradford dale and other quarters, frequented Leeds market, consisted of a pot of ale, a noggin of porridge, and trencher of boiled or roast beef, the charge for which amounted to twopence. Such an inexpensive mode of

existence, coupled with unceasing attention to business and good profits, enabled the Yorkshire clothiers and stuff-makers, to use the words of old Fuller, 'to proceed gentlemen, gaining estates for themselves, and worship to their estates.' But what a contrast the simple manners of these ancient master weavers furnish, to the luxury, refinement, and display of the modern manufacturers !

A glance at the habits of these manufacturers of the 17th and 18th centuries, will be entertaining, and also instructive. They rose betimes and after a breakfast of porridge and milk, betook themselves to the business of the day. Precisely at noon they dined ; from Martinmas to Pasch, mostly upon salted beeves, which generated scurvy, a prevalent and frightful complaint in those days. At Easter, they broke their fast on fresh meat. Instead of the modern luxury of tea, they partook in the afternoon of cold meat and bread, washing the repast down with copious draughts of ale. 'This was called, as it is to the present day in Bradford, "The drinking." Yorkshire ale was, in those days, proverbial for its excellence ; and the practice of domestic brewing was then as it is now, commoner in this district than probably it is in any other part of England. De Foe, who visited here in the winter about 1720, says, in his Tour :—" The people had a happy way of mixing the warm and the cold together, for the store of good ale which flows plentifully in the most mountainous parts of the country, seems absolutely to make up for the inclemencies of the season."

As might be expected, the inhabitants of Bradford were strongly in favour of the Hanoverian succession, and supported it with all their power during the Rebellion of 1745. There has been published a subscription list of the inhabitants of the town and parish, for the defence of the Protestant succession, from which the following particulars have been extracted :—Robert Stanfield, £30 ; Timothy Sterne, £10 ; Richard G. Sawrey, £10 ; John Field, (Heaton), £10 ;

Jeremiah Rawson, £10; Charles Booth, £10; Saml. Lister, junior, £10; Rev. Benjamin Butler, £5; John Stanhope, £10; Richard Holden, £10; Isaac Wood, £5; Richard Wainman, £3; Abm. Balme, £3; Gilbert Brooksbank, £10; John Hill, £5; Joshua Firth, £5; Francis Stapleton, £5; Benjn. Bartle, junr., £6; Wm. Thornton, £5; Wm. Rawson, (Shipley), £3; Richd. Hodgson, £3; Wm. Pearson, £1; Jonas White, £2; Thos. Cowgill, £1; John Stead, £1; Abraham Foster, £1; Saml. Sawley, £1; Christopher Fountain, £1; Joseph Hollings, £1; John Lister, (Bolton) £2; John Hustler, £2; and several small sums, the whole amounting to £184. Haworth contributed £31. In another list of the voluntary subscriptions for the defence of the County of York, during the Rebellion, (printed at York, in 1747), there appears the name of the Rev. Benjn. Kennet, (vicar), for £10 10s. 0d.; and the whole collection, for the parish of Bradford, is set down at £256 8s. 0d.; that of the parish of Halifax, at £300; Keighley, £104; Bingley, £71; Huddersfield, £35. There was a great panic in the town, it being conjectured that the rebels would come in this direction; but they did not even approach the town, though a few stragglers from their left wing committed some depredations in the neighbourhood of Keighley.

In the middle of the last century, the roads in the neighbourhood of Bradford, were in a most disgraceful state, being almost impassable. From time to time, indictments were presented against these roads at the Quarter Sessions; but without any permanent benefit. At length several acts of Parliament were passed for the making of turnpike roads hereabouts. The erection of the turnpike caused many riots. Among the papers of an old inhabitant of Bradford, long since dead, was found the following notice of 'Rebecca's' first visit to Bradford:—

"A brief account of the disturbances occasioned by the turnpikes. Upon Monday, the 18th of June, 1753, a mob arose from several

parts, but chiefly from Yeadon and Otley, and the adjacent places, and pulled down a turnpike at Bradford Moor end, and afterwards attempted to destroy Bradford turnpike: the same day, they destroyed one at Apperley Bridge. On the 22nd, they assembled again, and were joined by many hundreds of people, from most parts of Bradford parish, when they tore down a turnpike at Tyresal Moor end, and burnt it and the house together; the same day, they burnt one at Newil Hall, and Wibsey Bank Foot turnpike house, and Bradford turnpike shared the same fate. At last, they beset Mr. Balme's house, and behaved in a very irregular and unseemly manner. Saturday, the 23rd, they pulled down Kirkstall turnpike and house, and burnt them together: the same day, they burnt the house at Halton Dial. On Monday, the 25th, they assembled near Revey Beacon: a very considerable company went and pulled down Beggerington turnpike and house, and burnt them together: the same day, they burnt the turnpikes and houses at Belly Bridge, Bridge-house, Cleggheaton, and two others. In the same evening, there was a skirmish at Harewood, where about half a score of the mobbers were taken and sent to York; also a body of 100 soldiers was detached from York to Bradford. 26th: about 100 soldiers came from Manchester to Bradford, and the other detachment was withdrawn. The remaining days of this week were spent in meetings of the Commissioners, to consult what was to be done, and apprehending such of the mobbers as could be met with *only*. About Wednesday, Beeston turnpike was burnt. Saturday, the 30th, a mob arose in or about Leeds, and attempted to rescue some of their companions, when under confinement, and began to commit some outrage; upon which the soldiers were obliged to turn upon them, at first, (as was reported) with powder only, but the mob, seeing it did no execution, raged still the more: after that, with small shot, which had much the same effect; at last they were obliged to load with ball, and, I believe, several were slain; but so various were the reports, that I much question whether ever a true account was known, even in Leeds. It was said on Sunday, July 1st, viz, the day following, that there were fifteen killed, and two or three times that number wounded, but there are others that affirm the loss was far more considerable. At the following assize, all that had been imprisoned on account of the turnpikes were set at liberty; but about the latter end of August and September, they burnt by night most of the country turnpikes, viz., at Belly-bridge, Bridge-house, Apperley-bridge, Stock-bridge, Holme Lane-end, and some others. And several of the above were burnt twice over, and some, I believe, three times over, after the assizes were over."

We have seen that the worsted manufacture had been introduced into these parts in the latter part of the 17th century; but it did not seem to take much root for a long period. It was not, indeed, until about the year 1750, that the making of shalloons and calimancoes, to any considerable extent, supplanted the ancient staple trade of the town—the manufacture of woollen cloth. During the whole of the latter half of the century, the cloth and worsted manufacture conjointly furnished employment to the inhabitants. Though the wages were low compared with those of the south country, yet provisions were cheap in this neighbourhood. For instance, at the funeral of Abraham Sharp, the Mathematician, in July, 1742, three and a half stones of beef cost 3½d. a lb.; a quarter of lamb, 1s. 9d.; eight pounds of salmon, 2s. 8d.; a turkey, 3s. Young, in his Northern Tour, (1759), observes that much oat bread was eaten in these parts, and that there were ten or eleven ounces for a penny; butter, 8d. per lb. of eighteen ounces; cheese, 4d. a lb.; mutton, 4d.; beef, 4d.; pork, 4d.; bacon, 7d.; veal, 2½d.; candles, 6½d. per lb.; soap, 6d.; pint of milk in summer, ½d., in winter, 1½d. Also rent and fuel were at moderate rates,—manufacturer's house rent, £2, and 'firing,' £1 a year.

A very vivid picture of the state of Bradford, during the latter part of last century, has been left by an aged inhabitant of Bradford. About eight years ago, I entered into conversation with this person, who had then attained the age of about ninety years. He was born within two miles of the place, and had resided there from his youth. I took some notes of the conversation, and now present them to the reader:—

"When I was young, the town consisted of Westgate, Kirkgate, and Ivegate. The main of the houses stood in Westgate; and, at the back of each side of that street, there was a row of houses, namely, on the south, the Leys, and on the north, Back lane. The Corn Mill was very small, and when, after a few years, the town much increased, the miller could not grind sufficient corn for the

inhabitants, owing to the want of water, which caused the New Miller's Dam to be made about the same time as the Piece Hall was built. I remember the Canal being finished, it gave a great help to trade here. There used to be boats upon it for pleasure, and the Quality rowed about in them on summer evenings. A great many people were drowned whilst thus engaged. The Ducking Stool stood first on the Peck, but afterwards on the Canal, and was sometimes used to correct scolding women. There was one also at Adwalton, and another at Tong Lane end. A pillory was set up at the bottom of Westgate, where the market was held. I have seen several pilloried there; people were allowed to throw at them eggs or potatoes, but not stones. Criminals, both men and women, were flogged at a cart tail, from the Sun Bridge to the top of Westgate. I do not remember the prison being in Ivegate; it stood, in my time, on a piece of waste ground on the south side of the Sun Bridge. The Post-office, when I was a lad, was kept in an old house in Kirkgate, on the site of the Exchange Buildings. The back of Kirkgate, on both sides, consisted of meadows. The houses in Kirkgate, were most of them large and old fashioned, standing apart from each other. There was a great rookery between Kirkgate and the Bowling Green square. Two Bowling Greens were much frequented then, one where the Van yard is in Tyrrel street, and the other on the level above Spink Well House. The roads about Bradford were in a sad state. There were then only two roads into Manningham lane, one leading up Skinner lane, then consisting of two or three wool warehouses; and the other from Westgate by the end of the Pack Horse Inn, (Fair Gap). Manningham lane lay between hedges, and was narrow, and almost impassable. Mr. Lister's carriage from Manningham Hall, could not well pass on it, and used to come round by Whetley Hill, which was then on the road to Bingley. That road went from the top of Westgate, by way of Black Abbey, Towler lane, and over Cottingley moor. Mr. Wickham, a Justice of the Peace for Bradford district, resided at Cottingley, and when any one quarrelled in Bradford, the threat—"I'll carry thee over Cottingley moor," was oft repeated. The first turnpike road about here, led past the Red Gin, in Little Bowling lane, (Manchester road.) There was not a house between Townend, (where the roads from Little and Great Horton, meet Manchester road,) to the Red Gin public-house. A good deal of cockfighting and bull baiting, prevailed in the neighbourhood, when I was young. The cockpit used to be in the Tyrrels they say, but I do not remember it there. A public-house in Skinner lane, was known as the 'Fighting Cocks.' The

bull ring was at the bottom of Westgate, near to where the pillory stood, and bulls were baited at it. There was an old cross at the bottom of Westgate, around which the market was held. Stalls for butchers and others, were placed on both sides of Westgate, and extended a long way up the street; a great number of people attended the market. The manufacturers of stuffs, who resided in the town, had warehouses near their houses, in which they shewed their pieces, but they were mostly sold by sample to Leeds merchants. The manufacturers from the neighbourhood, had closets in a large room at the White Lion Inn, and there, on market day, exhibited their goods for sale, and then locked them up until next market day. I remember Leach's Bank breaking, when I was young. There was a song made about the breaking of this Bank, and the *fall* of Stocks, who was a grocer, in Westgate."*

The erection of the Piece Hall, and the formation of the Canal, mark the time when the population, and affluence of the town, began to increase. The number of inhabitants in 1781, amounted to 4,200, and 403 houses paid window duty, denoting that half the population were above the condition of cottagers. Eden, in his 'State of the Poor,' states that one half of the population at this time were Dissenters. Whoever, even now, passes up Kirkgate or Westgate, meets with sufficient evidence of the substantial and respectable appearance of the houses at this period. The impetus given to the industry of the town, led a company of gentlemen, headed by Mr. J. Hustler, to project about this time the building of a market house, shambles, shops, and other conveniences, in Bower's croft, now forming the site of what is called the Old market, at the end of Hustlergate; but when the buildings had been

* I have now before me a list of the inns and public houses in Bradford about the close of the century. There were then fifty of these in Bradford, more than were needed by the population, and it seems that many of them were not well conducted, as the Vicar, Mr. Crosse, presented a Memorial to the Licensing Justices, who then sat at Halifax, against licenses being granted to ten of these houses. Most of the signs were the same as now; but some have been swept away, such as the 'Three Merry Boys;' 'The Rodney;' 'The Duke William;' 'The Topers;' 'The Fighting Cocks;' 'Bacchus.'

completed, the projectors were scared from their purpose by the threat of law proceedings on the part of Mr. Rawson, the Lord of the Manor. The Market House was converted into a warehouse, and the smaller buildings turned into cottages. Afterwards, Mr. Rawson purchased the shambles, and some other of these buildings; and about the year 1801, the market was removed thither from Westgate, and continued until the year 1824, when the present market place was opened.

Mr. Hustler and his friends also, attempted to improve the communications of the town, by the formation of a new street joining the lower end of Ivegate and Kirkgate, but the scheme so important to the town, was frustrated by the interference of Mr. Leeds, of Royds Hall, whose rights it was pretended would be disturbed. Before the formation of New street, long after this period, the coach from Leeds to Halifax, came by the old road down Barkerend, through Kirkgate, down the precipitous descent of Ivegate, and proceeded by way of Great Horton, a most dangerous and difficult passage.

Towards the close of the century, the town, though many improvements had been made in its roads, buildings and general appearance, and though its trade had (between 1780 and 1790) also increased, still lagged behind several of the neighbouring towns in prosperity. Owing to the French War, the trade of the town became much depressed, and its enterprise checked. The late Samuel Hailstone, Esq., states in the evidence given by him in the trial at Lancaster, '*Tatham v. Wright*,' that in the year 1795, when Mr. Rawson purchased the Manor of Bradford from Mr. Marsden, '*Bradford was not a thriving place*;' '*grass was*,' he said, '*growing in the streets*,' and it had altogether a neglected appearance.

Some further particulars than those before furnished, at page 148, may be acceptable as to the property included in the conveyance of the manor, and an abstract of it is therefore printed below:—

The conveyance of Bradford manor, is dated 13th February, 1795, from John Marsden, of Hornby Castle, in the county of Lancaster, Esq., (only brother and heir-at-law of Henry Marsden, late of Wennington Hall, in the county of Lancaster, Esq., who died intestate), to Benjamin Rawson, of Bolton-le-Moors, Esq. The consideration money is £2,100, and the following is the description of the property. All that the Manor or Lordship of Bradford, in the county of York, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances. And also all those rents, commonly called lord's rents, as well of freeholders, as tenants at the will of the lord, and customary tenants, in Bradford, Clayton, Oxenhope, Horton, Manningham, Heaton, Haworth, Bolingsheath, and Stanbury, within and parcel of the Manor or Lordship of Bradford aforesaid, and the precincts of the leet belonging thereto. And all messuages, cottages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, being parcel of the said manor there, with the appurtenances, in the tenure of divers persons, as well by several indentures, as by copy of Court Roll, and at the will of the Lord. And also all and singular lands, commons, common of pasture, turbaries, moors, mosses, heaths, waste grounds, mines, and quarries of coal and stone, and all other minerals, as well open as covert, royalties, franchises, services, privileges, waters, watercourses, fishings, hawkings, huntings, free-foldage, escheats, reliefs, fines, courts leet, and view of frankpledge, Courts Baron, perquisites and profits of courts leet, and courts baron, and all which to courts leet, view of frankpledge, and courts baron, belong, or hereafter should belong, goods and chattels waived, goods and chattels of felons, as well of themselves as of other felons, fugitives, persons outlawed, attainted, condemned, and put in exigent, estrays, deodands, fairs and markets, and issues of fairs and markets, stallages, tolls, customs, pickages, emoluments, and hereditaments to the said manor belonging; reserving out of the conveyance, the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, then in the occupation of James Smith, and his undertenants. And also the messuage, outbuildings, lands, woods, woodlands, and hereditaments in Bradford aforesaid, called the Spinkwell, the Cliffs, and Cliff Wood, then or late in the possession of Samuel Leeming, Messrs. Broadbent and Lumb, John Rawnsley, and the said John Marsden.

The property thus reserved out of the conveyance was, it is believed, thus disposed of: Mr. Tetley purchased, in 1797, for £380, the old Court House in Westgate, and other buildings, stated to be in the occupation of James Smith; and the late William Pollard, Esq., bought Spinkwell and the other property.

At the end of the century, the only means used for watching the town consisted of six watchmen, who were paid by voluntary contributions of those who desired such protection; it being ordered by the watch committee appointed to superintend this business, that if any watchman were discovered watching the premises of non-subscribers, he should be dismissed. In the year 1799, the first beat comprised Westgate, and the contributions for it amounted to £20 6s. 6d.; the second included the upper end of Kirkgate and Ivegate, and the amount raised was £16 1s. 9d.; the third watch took in the Bowling green, the Tyrrels and Great Horton lane, and the sum contributed amounted to £17 10s. 6d.; the fourth extended over New street, and was supported by a contribution of £14 10s. 6d.; the fifth included the remainder of Kirkgate, for which £20 10s. 6d. was raised; and the sixth beat comprised Well street, Church steps, and Barkerend, the contributions for which were £17 4s. 0d. According to the testimony of an aged native of the town, these watchmen were only first appointed about the year 1790, and before that period the inhabitants reposed in peace and darkness, neither watch nor lamp being considered needful for their safety.

At the close of the century, it may be well to take a glance at the condition of the working classes. We shall find that woollsorters and combers in 1797, earned only about 12s. a week; spinners, 4s.; weavers, 8s. or 9s. Eden, in his 'State of the Poor,' gives a list of the prices of provisions then at Bradford, as follows: oatmeal, 2s. 8d.; flour, 3s. 6d.; potatoes 9d. a stone of 16 lbs.; butter, 11½d. per lb. of 18 oz.; beef,

8d.; mutton, 5½d.; veal, 5d. per lb. of 16 oz.; bacon, 8d.; pork, 6d.; new milk, 2d. per quart. Thus it will be seen, that the condition of the operative was anything but comfortable at that time.

With the commencement of the 19th century, a new and brighter era sheds its light on the town. Previous to this, its manufactures had been carried on in the slow and unproductive manner of olden times. Henceforward the vast inventions of Arkwright and others, in the arts of textile manufacture, were introduced into the trade of the town. Whilst other towns, such as Wakefield and Halifax, adhered to the antiquated system of domestic spinning, numerous yarn mills, moved by steam power, were erected in the town, and imparted an enterprise and activity to its business, which have not ceased to be visible during the following sixty years, and thus gave a start to its industry, which has obtained for it the race over all competitors. From this date, (the year 1800,) the growth and prosperity of Bradford, is intimately interwoven with the extension and improvement of its worsted manufacture.

The revival of trade at Bradford, the renewed prosperity of the town, seem to be indicated by the great display made in honour of Bishop Blaize, in 1804. There does not appear to be any mention of the festival of Bishop Blaize being held in Bradford before the year 1769, though in the *Leeds Mercury* for the year 1738, a notice is given of such a celebration at Leeds and Halifax. On the 3rd of February, 1804, there was a grand procession in honour of the Saint. From a broadside in the possession of Mr. Hailstone, printed by a person named Sedgwick, the following particulars are extracted as to the order of the procession:—Masters on horseback, with each a white sliver; their colours; the Apprentices on horseback in their uniforms; Music; the

King and Queen and Royal Family; their guards and attendants; Jason; the Golden Fleece and attendants; Bishop Blaize and Chaplain, and their attendants; Shepherds and Shepherdesses; Shepherd's Swains; Foremen and Wool-sorters on horseback; the Combers' colours; Woolcombers, two-and-two, with ornamental caps, wool wigs, and various coloured slivers.

The procession formed at eight a.m. in the Old Market place (bottom of Westgate), proceeding down Ivegate to the Turls, thence to the Toll bar, and up Little Horton-lane, on Lower green, by Holme top, down Upper green, through Laistridge lane, into Great Horton lane, down to the Old brewhouse, into Mill holme, thence up Goodman's end, and turning back at Town hill, on New street and the Broadstones to Stott hill, up Barkerend to Miryshaw, returning by the Church, up Kirkgate, to the Top of the Town, and closed at the Club house.

I believe this Club house to have been the Bull's Head inn (whence the procession started), because at this time an Oyster Club was held at that inn and the Talbot alternately, where the spinners, manufacturers, and gentry of the town met to enjoy oysters and cold punch, and discuss politics and the commercial news, brought fortnightly by the *Hamburgh Mail*.

It may be well, though not in chronological order, to present in an unbroken form, some notices of the succeeding celebrations of the Septennial Festival of Bishop Blaize. The reader will find in them an indication of the rapid increase of the town in population and wealth, owing to the introduction of machinery.

The programme for the celebration in 1811 was similar, both as to the procession and route, to that of 1804, only in the order of marshalling, the masters' sons were included after the masters. The procession was drawn up in front of the Holme Mill, and refreshments were liberally served to all the parties.

In the year 1818, the trade of the town was remarkably prosperous, and the Septennial Festival of Bishop Blaize received more than ordinary honour. The whole of the manufacturing population had full employment at good wages, and the prosperity of Bradford was then unexampled, though the other manufactures of the kingdom were in a declining state. This was alluded to in the speech of Matthew Thompson, Esq., who presided at a dinner, attended by the chief persons connected with the trade.

Whilst on the subject of these celebrations, a few additions may be made to the account given in the History of Bradford, p. 164 of the grand display in the year 1825. At that time, the trade of the town was flourishing, except that weavers were earning only reduced wages. On comparing the programme of 1804 with that of 1825, it will be seen they were much alike, but the route chosen in the latter year was different. It led from Westgate, down Kirkgate to Darley street, up that street and Rawson place, round by Manor row, down Skinner lane, along Well street, and High street, to Garnett's Mill, returned to the Vicarage, along Vicar lane, up to Town hill, down Bridge street, on Tyrrel street, to Mannville, and back to the Holme, there took refreshments, then to Little Horton, down Bowling lane (Manchester road), on Tyrrel-street, Market-street, up Kirkgate, down Ivegate, and dismissed at the Sun inn. The lines repeated on this occasion—

“Hail to the day, &c.,”

were written by Thos. Rawnsley, Woolbroker, Bourne, Lincolnshire.

The apprentices and masters' sons dined at the Sun Inn; the spinners, manufacturers, woolstaplers, and merchants at the Court House (by which I suppose is meant the Court of Requests in Darley Street), where, at six o'clock, one hundred sat down to a sumptuous entertainment, under the

presidency and vice presidency of two gentlemen much respected—Matthew Thompson, Esq., and Mr. George Thompson Lister. The evening was spent in a very convivial manner, a party of glee singers being present. A grand ball was given next evening at the Court House, all the ladies appearing in stuff dresses, and the masters' sons in the scarlet coats of stuff they had worn in the procession. One hundred and forty ladies and gentlemen were present.

We have some most interesting particulars furnished by a "Commercial Directory," published in 1814-15, by Wardle & Co., Manchester, of the various classes of tradesmen in the town. It is stated that worsted stuffs were the staple manufacture of the place, but that broad and narrow cloths were also made here. There was "a very extensive Still House, for the distillation of aquafortis and spirits of vitriol." There were in Bradford, three agents, eight attorneys, three auctioneers, four booksellers, ten boot and shoemakers, two brewers, three turners, one brush maker, four carriers, three confectioners, nine cotton manufacturers, six cotton spinners and manufacturers, six curriers and leather sellers, two druggists, one drysalter, three dyers, fifteen millers and flour dealers, twenty-one grocers, four hat makers, two hosiers, ten inns besides public-houses, five ironfounders, five ironmongers, nine joiners and cabinet makers, thirteen drapers, nine maltsters, two merchants, two milliners, four nurserymen, four painters, two paper makers, five plumbers, three saddlers, four stay makers, five master masons, five surgeons, three tallow chandlers, six tanners, two timber merchants, two tobacconists, five clock and watchmakers, six wine and spirit merchants, four woollen drapers, three worsted spinners, twelve worsted spinners and manufacturers. The means of passenger conveyance to and from Bradford consisted of four coaches. The mail from Hull to Liverpool arrived at the Swan Inn at six a.m. and returned at four p.m. every day. The Highflyer, from Leeds to Liverpool, arrived at

eleven a.m. and returned at two p.m. every day, except Sunday. The *Defiance*, from Hull to Liverpool, arrived at the Bowling Green Inn at eight a.m. and returned at eight p.m. every day, except Sunday. The *Union*, from Leeds to Kendal, arrived at the Talbot at eight a.m. and returned at eight p.m. every day, except Sunday. A more forcible illustration of the expansion of trade in Bradford cannot be offered than that in the next ten years, viz., in 1825, there were twenty-eight coaches plying in and out of Bradford.

In fact, from the year 1810 to the year 1825, the growth of Bradford trade, wealth, and population had been very extraordinary. The Piece Hall presented a most animated and busy scene on market days, and the spinners of the town ranked among the most enterprising and intelligent of their class. About the year 1818, the spinners had made great improvements in their spinning machinery, to meet the increasing demand for fine yarn. The population of the town, from the time of the first census, 1801, to that of 1821, had more than doubled itself. This increase of inhabitants produced a want of more market accommodation, and to supply it, in the year 1823, the Rev. Godfrey Wright began to build a Market house in Hall Ings. Mr. James Richardby was the architect. There was a slaughter house, rows of about thirty shops for butchers, and a large area set apart for the general market. It was opened the latter part of the year 1823, and remained open for several weeks. Mr. Rawson, the Lord of the Manor, brought an action against Mr. Wright for infringing his sole right by charter, to hold a market in Bradford. The action was tried at York Summer Assizes for 1825. There was a great array of counsel on both sides ; but, after a long contest, a verdict was given in favour of the Lord of the Manor. At the trial, a witness, named Thomas Fearnley, on the part of Mr. Rawson, stated that when the market was removed from Westgate to New street, in 1801, he began to collect the stallages, tolls, &c.,

which were then worth only £15; but had progressively improved until they had reached the sum of £87 a year,*—a decisive index of the increasing prosperity of the town. After the trial, Mr. Wright pulled down the shops, &c., paid the costs, and discontinued the market, to avoid further litigation. But this good result came from the opposition market. Mr. Rawson found that the New street market had become totally inadequate to meet the growing wants of the town, and therefore commenced the building, in the year 1824, of the market adjoining Darley street.

After the woolcombers strike, in 1825, narrated at page 167, great distress prevailed in Bradford, and upwards of 3,000 persons were in November, out of employment; and afterwards there arose a dreadful panic, caused by the stoppage of the banks, in December. But the worsted manufacture soon recovered its wonted briskness. In the year 1831, the population of the borough had, in the last ten years, increased by 17,000 souls. Foreign merchants began to settle in Bradford, and its trade greatly increased. There were in the town, fourteen stuff merchants, forty-three woolstaplers, sixteen worsted spinners, and nineteen worsted manufacturers. Singularly enough, the postal communication of this thriving community had been so overlooked, that letters from London arrived at the inconvenient hour of six in the evening, and were dispatched at seven in the morning.

At the close of the year 1841, we find that the population of the borough amounted to 66,718 persons, being an increase of upwards of 23,000 in the last decennial period, and five times the number in 1801. The property assessed to

* Fearnley also stated on the trial that the Market house, butchers' shambles, and shops, opened by Hustler, in 1782 or 3, were bought by Mr. Rawson, but the Old Market, in Westgate, was resorted to again, and the Market house made into a warehouse. Mr. Rawson subsequently rebuilt the warehouse, and transferred the market to the same spot as Hustler's, in 1801.

the poor-rates amounted in Bradford township to £92,436, and in the borough to £137,778. There were in the borough sixty-seven worsted mills, moved by 2,058 horse power, much more than double the amount of power employed in 1831.

Happily for the interests of the town, the Continuation of the History of Bradford from the year 1841 when it was published, to the present time, presents few events of striking importance, except those arising from the mighty expansion of its trade, the vast growth of its population, or the increase, year by year, of its wealth and importance. There has, indeed, been in the interval, about to be recorded, little to disturb the peaceful pursuits of the inhabitants, beyond parliamentary and municipal elections.

When, in the year 1841, the History of Bradford was ready for publication, three subjects were rivetting the attention of the inhabitants :—an impending election for the borough, and two public undertakings, soon after accomplished—the formation of works to supply the town with water, and a railway communication between Leeds and Bradford. Before the work issued from the press, the election took place. A series of defeats in the House of Commons caused the Whig ministry to resign, and the Queen dissolved parliament on the 22nd June, 1841. Long before, a requisition signed by upwards of 600 electors, had been presented to Mr. Hardy, desiring him again to come forward as a candidate for the representation of Bradford. On the dissolution of parliament, he responded to the call. The late member, Mr. Lister, retired from parliamentary life, and his son, William Cunliffe Lister, Esq., a young barrister of great promise, and holding the same political opinions as his father, along with the former member, Wm. Busfield, Esq., of Upwood, offered themselves as candidates in the Whig interest,

and supporters of the ministerial measures respecting the duties on corn, sugar, and timber. A Chartist candidate also came forward. On Tuesday, 29th June, the nomination day, a procession of people in carriages, on horseback, and on foot, with bands of music, and numbers of flags, met Mr. Hardy at Low Moor, to escort him to the hustings at the Court House. The Whig candidates were also accompanied to the hustings by a large and imposing procession. The Whig party occupied the right of the hustings, the Chartists the centre, and the Conservatives the left. Mr. Busfield was nominated by Mr. George Oxley, and seconded by Mr. Robert Milligan; Mr. Hardy by Matthew Thompson, Esq., seconded by Mr. Cowling Ackroyd; Mr. Lister by Mr. Thomas Hill, and seconded by Mr. George Hanson; afterwards, the Chartist candidate was nominated. The show of hands proved to be in favour of Mr. Hardy and the Chartist. The latter then retired from the contest. A poll being demanded, it commenced next day in five booths. The Whig candidates took the lead, but were passed early in the forenoon, and at the close of the poll the numbers were—Hardy, 612; Lister, 540; Busfield, 536. On Thursday, the Returning officer appeared on the steps in front of the Piece Hall (the Court House being occupied by the Justices at the sessions), and declared the number of votes as above, and that Mr. Hardy and Mr. Lister were duly elected. Both of them addressed the assembled multitude. The whole of the election proceedings passed off peaceably, though more money was never spent, nor greater display made, at any election here. Some very humorous incidents occurred, which it is not the province of this work to record.

A few months after the election of W. C. Lister, he was struck, at Farfield Hall, near Addingham, by the hand of death, and died after a few days illness, to the great regret of all political parties in the town. In September, a new election took place, to fill up the vacancy. The candidates

were Mr. Busfeild, of Upwood, who had been defeated at the last election, but was now brought forward, backed by the whole Liberal party, and William Wiberforce, son of the great philanthropist and Yorkshire member. Mr. Wilberforce was supported by the united Tories, who used every means that money and exertions could effect to obtain his return. Mr Busfeild's politics were of the moderate Whig party, in which he seemed to take as his model those of his nephew-in-law, the present Sir Charles Wood. Though not gifted with eloquence, he was a man of undoubted integrity and principle, of a good family, and of sound understanding. Mr. Wilberforce, inheriting the family gift of a persuasive eloquence, used it to the best effect. Never in the annals of Bradford electioneering affairs had so severe and acrimonious a contest been witnessed:—Electors were hounded and smuggled away; conflicts of a fearful character took place between the respective parties; disgraceful squibs and pasquinades covered the walls; and violent animosities were formed between neighbours and friends, which a lifetime did not eradicate. But, though the Tories fought the battle at Bradford with the utmost spirit and determination, they were defeated. The election took place on the 15th September, 1841, when the numbers were—For Mr. Busfeild, 526; and for Mr. Wilberforce, 522; a narrow majority, and a remarkable coincidence, being the same as the number of Mr. Busfeild's minority at the last election, plainly shewing how nearly balanced political parties in Bradford then stood. At the declaration of the poll, there was some rioting. A mock charring was got up by the Tories to cast ridicule on the Whigs,—an incident which caused much merriment.

Previous to the establishment of the Bradford Water Works Company, by Act of Parliament, in the year 1842, the town obtained its chief supply of water for domestic purposes from Artesian bore holes, conveyed in barrelled carts,

and sold at the doors of the houses. A portion of the town was supplied from the old water works, mentioned at page 8, in the History of Bradford, having stand pipes in a few places within the town.* These, together with the numerous private pumps, constituted the whole of the water supply of Bradford. The inadequacy of these sources of supply led to an application for an Act of Parliament. By an act, passed in the 5th year of Her Majesty's reign, the Bradford Water Works Company became incorporated and authorised to construct the necessary works for the supply of water within the limits of the borough, and raise for the purpose £88,500. Under this and an amendment act, of the 12th Victoria, the Manywells spring, in Trooper or Manywells farm in the township of Wilsden, was the principal source whence the water ran. This spring rises in the Hewenden valley, about seven miles from Bradford, and the water is conducted in pipes, or conduits, to two store reservoirs at Chellow, about two miles from Bradford, whence there is another pipe or conduit, taking the water to a service reservoir at the Upper Globe, Whetley Hill. The mill owners on Hewenden stream were, after much opposition on their part to the scheme, compensated for the diversion of the waters of the Manywells spring by a compensation reservoir (to contain eleven millions of cubic feet of water) on Hewenden, or Harden Beck, which impounds the flood waters for their use, near the point where the spring previously flowed into the beck. This spring is one of the most extraordinary in the

* These water works were originally formed by a number of persons who entered into partnership for the purpose in 1744. In 1790, the proprietary obtained an Act of Parliament, entitled "An Act for preserving the works made for supplying the town of Bradford, in the County of York, and part of the Township of Little Horton, with water; for the more easy recovery of the rents for the said water, and to enable the proprietors to borrow money for improving such works." The first reservoir was at the top of Westgate. There were originally only ten shares in the undertaking, held by Messrs. Hardy, Slater, Smith, Crossley, and another.

kingdom. The quantity of water, which is good and pure, flows, on an average, at the rate of above half a million gallons a day. Besides the Manywells supply, the water from the old water works at Haycliffe hill, Horton, were for a time also used, but afterwards abandoned. These works were purchased by the Bradford Waterworks Company from the proprietors, in the year 1843.

During the year 1842, great depression of trade prevailed in the district, and the privations of the workpeople were exceedingly severe. Bradford became the scene of alarming chartist riots, plug-drawing, and outrages, the like of which had not been hereabouts witnessed since the days of Luddism. The distress which prevailed, reached its height in the month of August, and the deluded workpeople being induced to believe that their privations arose from the use of machinery, determined to draw the plugs of the steam engines, and thus stop all the factories. Bradford was a great centre of these lawless proceedings, and many of its operatives took a share in the riots, and several mills in the town were stopped. On the morning of the 17th August, a large body of people congregated at Bradford, and marched towards Leeds. At Stanningley, they stopped the mill of Mr John Varley, and compelled the workpeople to quit the premises. They then proceeded to Bramley, and closed all the mills in that village, including the works of Mr. John Haley. They next visited Fulneck, and stopped the mill of Mr. Field, and afterwards that at Odsal belonging to Mr. William Sutcliffe. The mob had divided itself into parties, and stopped mills at Armley, Wortley, Farsley, &c. A great number of the ring-leaders were apprehended and convicted at York.

Formerly, the condition of the woolcomber was one of good wages and constant employment;* but of late years his

* The last strike of the woolcombers of Bradford, for an advance of wages, took place in July, 1843.

earnings had been scanty, and insufficient to support himself and family with nourishing food. Besides, he was confined to noisome abodes, and enervated by charcoal fires, so that his life was one of privation and misery. Gradually the state of the woolcombers became worse, and at last a large and numerous meeting of the workmen was held in Peckover walk, on the 5th May, 1845, at which a committee was appointed to report on their sanitary condition, and the members of that committee undertook a personal inspection of the dwellings of the woolcombers. In the report published by them, they state that there were in the town and neighbourhood 10,000 woolcombers, the greater part of whom were compelled to make workshops of their sleeping apartments. The report is a heart-sickening statement of the sufferings of these men. The wealthy inhabitants subscribed liberally to relieve the distress, but happily, soon after this date, combing machines began to be used, and the combers were gradually drafted into the weaving sheds and merchants' warehouses, where there had grown an increasing demand for labour, whilst a large number of them were assisted to emigrate.

In the railway mania of 1845 and 1846, Bradford largely participated. All classes of people, whether wealthy or poor, were infected with the morbid spirit of speculation. Inns and places of public resort were converted into share-broking establishments. The wildness of speculation in shares of railway lines in embryo,—schemes of the utmost extravagance,—exceeds all belief, and surpasses the most monstrous delusion the world ever witnessed. The mania was at its height in July, 1845. Great numbers of speculators were ruined in Bradford; well-to-do and prudent tradesmen became bankrupt or fled from their creditors; confidential servants embezzled large sums of money; and when the catastrophe arrived, a few had prospered on the bubble, but hundreds were crippled for years in their means. Eventually, however, Bradford indirectly gained by the

spread of this speculative feeling. Many railway companies were started for supplying the town with railways ; some of which proved abortive, but others carried out with success their plans. In 1844, the West Riding Junction Railway scheme was brought forward, and the shares were sold at a considerable premium. This scheme was, however, opposed by the promoters of a rival railway with success, and both were thrown out of parliament. Soon after, an amalgamation took place between the promoters of both lines, and resulted in the formation of the West Riding Union Railway Company, who obtained, after some opposition, their Act of Parliament. Previous to this, the Leeds and Bradford Railway Act had been obtained, and the railway was completed in 1846. The opening of this railway, on the 30th June, 1846, was an event of more importance to the convenience and prosperity of the town, than any other which had happened, since the opening of the canal in 1773. But, like the canal, this railway had a great drawback, namely, that Bradford was thrown out of through and direct railway communication, and, as it afterwards proved, only supplied with a branch line to Shipley. The bill for making the line passed, after a severe contest, in July, 1844, and the works were let the ensuing January. There were several contracts. The principal difficulties were the Thackley tunnel, three quarters of a mile long, and at a depth of from eighty to two hundred and fifty feet ; a large rock excavation near Armley, and another near Horsforth. The line is thirteen and a half miles long, rising gradually from Leeds. At the opening, a sumptuous collation was provided for the shareholders, and other parties invited, in a temporary pavilion, at the side of the Bradford station.

For some years, it had been manifest that the provisions of the Lighting, Watching, and Improvement Act were totally inadequate to supply the wants, and remedy the evils, under which the town laboured. That act might be suffi-

cient to meet the requirements of the town at a time when the number of its inhabitants did not amount to one-seventh of the population in 1845, but the case was widely different now. Besides, the Commissioners under the Act were a self-elected and irresponsible body, and the majority of them scarcely ever took part in its administration. The Police force was ridiculously small, in proportion to the number of the inhabitants; but there were at the time some amateur constables, and many willing to assist, so that the force was, for its numbers, an effective one. The head Constable of Bradford, who performed the duties of a kind of Borough Reeve, was, in reality, appointed annually by the Court Leet of the Manor. The custom for some years past had been for the vestry meeting to select a fit person, of good position, to be appointed; and, if no objection were raised, he was sworn in by the steward at the Court Leet.* The constables for the other Townships were chosen in like manner. The head Constable of Bradford convened, and presided, by courtesy, at public meetings, and was considered the chief of the Town, but he had no legal control over the day or night Police. For many years past, the Town had obtained the dishonourable distinction of being the dirtiest in the kingdom,† and the seat of the greatest mortality.

At length the want of a properly constituted government for the Town became so pressing, that it roused a large portion of the inhabitants to take measures to obtain a Charter of Incorporation for Bradford. The following is a succinct account of these proceedings:—

A meeting having been convened by the magistrates, of a few of the leading gentlemen of the place to devise some means for remedying the evils under which the town was labouring, eventually led to a public meeting being held on the 1st December, 1843, to

* Sometimes two head Constables were appointed.

† Mr. Smith, of Deanstown, the Health of Towns' Commissioner, reported it to be—"The dirtiest, filthiest, and worst regulated town in the kingdom."

consider proposals of the Local Commissioners for applying to parliament to obtain a new Police and Local Act. The proposals of the Commissioners were negatived by the meeting, and a number of leading gentlemen in favour of Incorporation called a meeting of the ratepayers favourable to this object, and resolutions were passed. In consequence of the decision of the meeting, a canvass was set on foot for obtaining signatures to a petition to Her Majesty for a Charter of Incorporation. A guarantee fund, to the amount of £2,000, was formed to meet expenses. The petitioners made out a strong case, shewing the immense increase of the town in size and wealth, and the unsatisfactory state of its local government in all its branches. This petition was lodged with the Privy Council, in January, 1845,* and they notified that it would be taken into consideration on the 10th March ensuing. A counter petition was also presented.

In the meantime, the Privy Council appointed Major Jebb as Commissioner, to enquire into and report on the following four heads:—1st. The number of ratepayers signing each petition, with amount of assessment respectively; 2nd. The condition of the Borough as to its local government; 3rd and 4th. The extent of the Municipal Borough; Division of Wards; and number of Councillors, in case of grant of Charter being made. Major Jebb having sat as Commissioner, copies of petitions against the Charter, were presented from the Boards of Surveyors of Bradford and Little Horton, and from twenty-six of the local Commissioners, &c. A strict scrutiny was made of the petitions, comparing the names with the rate book. Major Jebb reported that the majority of ratepayers in number and amount of rateable property, was against the Charter,

* I have now before me a pamphlet, entitled "Documents for and against a Charter of Incorporation (for the Borough of Bradford) laid before the Privy Council," by James A. Cooper, 1847. From these documents, the following information is extracted:—It is stated that there were within the borough, eighty worsted mills, eight corn mills, sixteen dyeworks, two hundred and fifty stuff and wool warehouses, forty collieries, and twenty-two stone quarries. To shew the immense traffic of the locality, it is stated that the tolls upon the road from Leeds through Bradford to Halifax, yielded a net rental of £8,750 a year; that the paid police of Bradford consisted only of four constables (and until 1847 there were only two), thirty-one night police in winter, and about twelve in summer; that, during the Chartist disturbances in 1842, and also those arising on Whit Monday, 1847, from an Orange procession where a musician was killed, the police were totally inadequate to keep the peace; that there was no Inspector of meat, and the flesh of diseased cattle was publicly sold in the market.

and, much to the chagrin of the pro-corporation party, the Privy Council accordingly declined to advise the Queen to make the grant. The numbers and assessment for and against the Charter stood thus:—

For the Charter, 8,715 ratepayers, £78,512 Assessment.

Against „ 10,716 „ £96,432 „

The subscribers to the guarantee fund paid towards the expenses 8s. 6d. in the £ on their subscription, and the business for a time was ended. But a letter having been received from the pro-corporationists' parliamentary agents, stating that the Lord President and the other members of the Privy Council were much disposed to grant a Charter, had they not felt that the numbers of ratepayers must guide their decision; and as the Lord President decided that he could not receive the petitions of a great number of persons who had wished to transfer their support from one petition to another, which would have given a majority for the Charter, it was determined to make another attempt.

Eventually, the Corporationists renewed their application to the Privy Council, and supported it in a more powerful manner, so that Her Majesty was advised to grant the application. Accordingly, in 1847, the Charter of Incorporation passed the Royal assent. A summary of its provisions will be given in a section printed hereafter.

On the dissolution of parliament in 1847, a general election took place. The nomination of members took place July 29th, 1847, in a field at the back of the Court House, where the hustings were erected. There would not be fewer than 10,000 persons present. Samuel C. Lister, Esq., proposed William Busfield, Esq., as a proper person to represent Bradford in parliament. He was a well known and tried friend, who had been twice returned for this borough, and had been true to its interests. This proposal was seconded by Mr. George Oxley. Then William Horsfall, Esq., came forward to propose Henry Wickham Wickham, Esq., a gentleman who had faithfully discharged the duties of a magistrate; and, whilst desirous of upholding the free institutions of the country, was alike earnest in reforming any abuses in

them. Mr. Cowling Ackroyd seconded the nomination. Alfred Harris, Esq., proposed Gathorne Hardy, Esq., which was seconded by Mr. B. B. Popplewell. Afterwards, Mr. Robert Milligan proposed Colonel Thomas Perronett Thompson, which was seconded by Mr. W. E. Forster, who addressed the electors in a long speech, in which he pointed out the great services which the Colonel had rendered to the cause of free trade, and liberty, through a long and active life. Mr. Busfield first addressed the meeting, in which he stated that he had been for ten years the servant of the borough in the House of Commons, and during that time, no one had attended more hours, or recorded more votes than himself. His object had been to give freedom to trade, and freedom to religion. He was anxious to abolish the workhouse test for paupers, and for an amelioration of the Poor Laws. Mr. Wickham presented himself to the assembly, and was received with loud cheers. He appeared before them in consequence of being presented with a requisition, asking him to become a candidate. Whilst he was sincerely attached to the Church of England, he was willing to extend to those who differed from him the same privileges which he claimed for himself. In years gone by he used his efforts for the removal of all civil disabilities from those who dissented from that church, and he had taken a similar course respecting the Roman Catholics; and the same freedom with which he would be guided on religious subjects, he would apply equally to a system of education. He was for the education of all. He would not utter a word against the voluntary efforts which had been made in this country to forward the cause of education; but he would say that those efforts were insufficient to extend education throughout the length and breadth of the land. Hence he was favourable to a system of education which should be provided by the State. As regarded free trade, he admitted that he had been slow in arriving at the conclusion that free trade, in the

abstract, would be a benefit ; but he had been convinced that the measure was a just one, even before Sir Robert Peel brought it before the House of Commons. Mr. Hardy next addressed the meeting, and was followed by Colonel Thompson. The election took place the next day, July 30th, when Mr. Busfeild and Colonel Thompson were elected, the numbers being—For Busfeild, 921 ; Thompson, 916 ; Wickham, 861 ; and Hardy, 803. This election was notable for the great number of voters who came to the poll.*

The Chartist agitation in the spring of the year 1848, occasioned great excitement and consternation in Bradford, which was one of the great centres of the deluded men who fomented it. Mighty efforts had been used here to obtain signatures to the monster petition in favour of the five points of the Charter, presented to the House of Commons. Nor were these feverish symptoms allayed, but the contrary, by the fact that a public meeting, convened by the Mayor, was held in the Temperance Hall, on the 25th April, to take into consideration the state of the country, and the necessity of making representation co-extensive with taxation, and the Chartists received support from some leading parties that afterwards, it is to be hoped, were ashamed of their conduct. As much distress prevailed among the operatives employed in the worsted manufacture, the general discontent was increased, and, availing themselves of their forced idleness, they frequently marched in procession through the town ; and, in contravention of the " Act to prevent the training of persons to the use of arms, and to the practice of military evolutions and exercises," the men were openly drilled, to the great alarm of the peaceable inhabitants. Regularly appointed drill-masters openly exercised large parties in military evolutions in Busy Bridge fields, Spink Well, Undercliffe, and Manningham. Hand-grenades and percus-

* In this year, the total number of registered electors for the borough amounted to 1,966.

sion caps were also furnished to those drilled, and altogether the proceedings were of a most daring and reckless description. Among the most lawless and desperate of their leaders, may be mentioned a man, named Jefferson, a smith, residing near Manchester road, better known by the *soubriquet* of Wat Tyler, and Sagar, a woolcomber. All this time the authorities of the town, and also the Government were intimately acquainted with the whole particulars of the plot. At length the magistracy decided to nip the intended outbreak in the bud, and to take Jefferson and the chief plotters and drill-masters into custody. This was directed to be done, for greater secrecy and safety, at midnight, on Sunday, the 28th May; but, owing to some unfortunate mistake of instructions by the police, was not effected. On Monday morning, the 29th May, the worst chosen time, just as the hands were leaving for breakfast, a body of the police, accompanied by a large force of special constables, proceeded to Manchester road, to arrest Jefferson and his fellow-conspirators. On the way, a number of special constables slunk away home, and when the rest of the force arrived in Manchester road, they found the street filled with an excited mob, and a conflict, as might have been expected, speedily ensued. At the corner of Adelaide street, Manchester road, the police attempted to disperse a large body of ill-disposed people, and were furiously resisted. The police drew their cutlasses, and the special constables their staves, whilst the mob assailed them with bludgeons and stones, and a regular fight ensued; but, in the thickest of the combat, a squadron of dragoons, which had been held in readiness to act, galloped up, and the mob ran away, but not before many had been wounded, and the streets were cleared. Similar disturbances occurred at White Abbey on the 3rd June, when the military were again called out. On these two occasions, many of the rioters, and also Chartist leaders, were apprehended and committed to York Castle, and afterwards sentenced to various periods of impri-

sonment. Wat Tyler, however, escaped. Undeterred by the examples that had been given, the Chartists still continued their agitation. A monster Chartist meeting was held on Toftshaw Moor on the 12th June, but the proceedings were of a peaceable character; had they been otherwise, the authorities were prepared to act with decision in putting down any attempt to disturb the peace. During the summer of 1848, the drilling of the Chartists continued, but with considerable secrecy, and the magistracy again determined to proceed with vigour. Fifty policemen, armed with cutlasses, aided by the military, assembled at eight o'clock on the evening of the 23rd August, and took into custody about ten ringleaders, mostly woolcombers, and after this blow the disturbances died away.

In no part of the West Riding of Yorkshire were the friends of free trade more energetic than at Bradford; and some of them were even so over-zealous as to hazard the peace of all who opposed them. Numerous meetings, attended by thousands, were held here, and heavy subscriptions in aid of the cause were gathered among the inhabitants. At length, the efforts of the promoters of free trade were crowned with success. Even among the opponents of the measure in Bradford, the respect for Sir Robert Peel, and belief in the honest motives which induced him to carry it out, were so prevalent, that when Mr. D'Israeli made his memorable attacks upon him in the House of Commons, an address, written by the author of this volume, and signed by many thousands of the most influential inhabitants of the town, of all shades of politics, was presented to him. In a letter to the author, he stated that the address would be preserved among the archives of his family as a remembrance of the good-will borne to him by the inhabitants of Bradford.

But substantial benefits also accrued to the town from this feeling of good-will towards that illustrious statesman. Prior to the year 1850, Bradford did not possess any Park,

or open ground, fitted for the purposes of recreation. In that year, Peel Park was set apart as a memorial of the late Sir Robert Peel. The greater portion of the land formed the domain of Bolton House, and was purchased of the trustees of the late Richard Tolson, Esq. Some additions were made to this purchase, making altogether about sixty-four acres; the purchase money amounting to about £12,000. Subsequently, by the sale of Bolton House and gardens, and sixteen acres of building land, the amount was reduced to about £6,000. The remainder of the land, converted into the Park, contains about forty-five acres of land, admirably diversified, and lying pleasantly on the eastern slope of Bradford valley. Great care had been bestowed upon this lovely little spot by its former possessors, in planting and ornamenting the grounds. After it came into the hands of the Park trustees, a great outlay—nearly £6,000—was most judiciously incurred in laying out the grounds, forming beautiful walks, artificial terraces, and sheets of water, with all the skill of the landscape gardener. The result, when the trees and shrubs have reached maturity, will be one of the finest Parks, for its extent, in the kingdom. The cost of the land and the laying out and planting it, amounted to such a large sum, that although Titus Salt and Robert Milligan, Esqrs., gave towards the expenditure £1,000 each, and, though all classes in the town contributed liberally, a debt of £3,000 hung over the Park affairs. This debt, after exertions rarely equalled in any similar enterprise, was paid off under the auspicious mayoralty of M. W. Thompson, Esq. Taking the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, a final effort was made to free the Park from any incumbrance; and, as a manifestation of their patriotism and loyalty, the call was liberally responded to by the inhabitants of Bradford, and the debt extinguished. Soon afterwards, the Park was transferred to the Corporation, on behalf of the inhabitants for ever. In the situation of this beautiful Park, there is only

one serious drawback; it is so distant from the town, and the access to it so difficult, that the weary artizan, the aged and infirm, will often be deterred from enjoying its salubrious breezes and charming scenery.

Whilst on this subject, it may *here* also be mentioned that to further shew their respect for the memory of Sir Robert Peel, the inhabitants of Bradford originated a subscription for raising a statue to his honour, and an excellent site for it was chosen in what is now called Peel place. The 6th of November, 1855, when the statue was inaugurated, will long be remembered. It is supposed that 30,000 persons were present to witness the imposing ceremony. Facing the entrance of the road from Leeds into Bradford, and opening upon an avenue of noble structures, the majestic figure of Sir Robert is seen to great advantage. It is of bronze, 11 feet 6 inches high, and was cast in one mass at the foundry of Messrs. Robinson and Tatham, of London, under the superintendence of Mr. Behnes, the sculptor. The pedestal, of Bramley stone, is 13 feet high, and bears the eternal word "Peel." Altogether, the cost amounted to £3,200, including the purchase of land.

The lamented death of Mr. Busfield, who had faithfully fulfilled his duties to his constituents for fourteen years, with the exception of a very short interval, caused, in the year 1851, a vacancy in the representation of Bradford. The Liberal party at once decided to nominate as candidate Mr. Robert Milligan, of Acacia, near Rawden, an influential merchant, of business habits, long connected with Bradford, and much respected by the inhabitants. He was a Dissenter; and of moderate political opinions, like his predecessor, Mr. Busfield. Mr. Milligan's election passed without opposition.

Government being defeated in the Commons on Lord Palmerston's amendment relating to the Militia Bill, the Russell ministry resigned; and Lord Derby formed a

ministry, and dissolved parliament in the spring of 1852. The great party cry of the Liberals was Free Trade, and they brought forward as candidates for Bradford, Mr. Milligan and Colonel Thompson. The Conservatives again brought out as a candidate Mr. Wickham, who was universally respected among all classes of politicians in the borough, and, besides, advocated moderate principles. Great excitement existed among the political parties in the borough. A very important meeting of the supporters of the two former gentlemen was held in the Temperance Hall, on the 16th April, S. C. Lister, Esq., in the chair, when the meeting was addressed by Mr. Milligan and Colonel Thompson, and resolutions were passed pledging the meeting to promote the re-election of these gentlemen. Mr. Wickham's supporters held a very numerous meeting at the Temperance Hall, on the 19th April, at which the leading Conservatives of the town were present. Mr. Wickham addressed the meeting, and adverted to two charges which had been made against him, viz., that he was a Tory, and that he became a convert to Free Trade, after it had been carried. In answer to the first, he stated that from the year 1819 to the year 1832, no young man in the parish of Bradford exerted himself more than he did to secure the passing of the Reform Bill, and that he also used his utmost endeavours to obtain the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and the granting of the Catholic claims. As to Free Trade principles, he clearly proved that when Sir Robert Peel brought in his measures for repealing the duty on corn, he saw that it was a good policy; and, in an address to the electors of Bradford in 1847, he said that, although he had in former times been of opinion that Free Trade in the abstract would not be a benefit to the country, yet he had then (in 1847) been convinced of his error. Mr. Wickham added, "I never was a Tory in my life." A resolution was then carried, expressive of Mr. Wickham's fitness to represent the

borough. The nomination took place on Tuesday, the 6th July, in front of the Court House, Hall Ings. After Mr. Hudson, the Town Clerk, had read the precept, the Mayor called upon any one that had candidates to propose. Mr. William Edward Forster came forward and addressed the electors, proposing Colonel Thompson, seconded by Mr. Edward Kenion. Saml. Cunliffe Lister, Esq., proposed Mr. Milligan, seconded by Titus Salt, Esq. John Rand, Esq., proposed Mr. Wickham, seconded by Mr. David Ramsden. Afterwards, Mr. Councillor Hudson nominated Mr. Julian Harney, which was seconded by Mr. William Cooke. Colonel Thompson then addressed the meeting, amidst great excitement, and was followed by Mr. Milligan and Mr. Wickham; Mr. J. Harney also made a speech to the electors and non-electors. The Mayor then called for a show of hands, when a large majority declared in favour of Colonel Thompson. Mr. Milligan had the next highest number, and Mr. Wickham the third. The Mayor declared Colonel Thompson and Mr. Milligan to be elected. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Wickham, which took place the next day. The greatest excitement prevailed during the contest, such as had not occurred since the election contest between Mr. Busfeild and Mr. Wilberforce. The combatants were very equally matched, and although from the first the friends of the Colonel were apprehensive of a defeat, yet, as hour after hour passed, the exertions of all parties were unre-mitted. Mr. Milligan took the lead; but at ten o'clock was outnumbered by Mr. Wickham. At twelve o'clock Mr. Milligan was ahead, and Mr. Wickham counted more voters than the Colonel; at two o'clock the positions were—Mr. Milligan, the Colonel, and Mr. Wickham. On the close of the poll, the numbers were—Milligan, 1,264; Wickham, 1,151; and Thompson, 1,149, thus leaving the latter in a minority of two votes, to the great mortification of his supporters. Afterwards, Mr. Wickham addressed a large crowd

of persons from one of the windows of his committee room in Leeds road, and urged his supporters to use their victory with moderation. Mr. Wickham, by his excellent business habits, affability, and attention to the interests of his constituents, has justified the choice of the electors.

In consequence of the insufficiency of the supply from the Manywells, and a strong feeling among the members of the Corporation that the water supply of the borough ought to be in their hands, they took measures in 1853 and 1854 to purchase and extend the existing works. The result of their exertions was, the formation of the New Bradford Waterworks, which constitute one of the mightiest triumphs of this engineering age, and surpasses the greatest of the famous aqueducts which supplied Imperial Rome with water. From the chief feeder, at Hebden, near Grassington, to Bradford, the works extend twenty-four miles, intersecting deep glens, crossing high mountains, and piercing the hills by many miles of tunnel. Difficulties, of no ordinary magnitude, had to be surmounted in completing the work, on account of the rugged nature of the country, and the porous quality of the strata on which the reservoirs rest. These works are, in extent, the greatest in the United Kingdom, except those of Glasgow, where the supply is obtained from Loch Katrine, a distance of thirty-four miles. The expense of constructing the Glasgow Waterworks reached £800,000, exclusive of compensation for land.

The following is an epitome of the means whereby the Corporation obtained the control of the water supply of the borough, and formed the new Waterworks :—

The Corporation took preliminary steps, in the autumn of 1853, for an application to parliament to enable them to purchase from the Water Works Company their existing works, and to extend them to the valley of the Worth (near Haworth); whilst the Water Works Company at the same time sought to extend their

works to the head of the Hewenden valley, in Denholme, and also to construct others in connexion therewith, so as to obtain water from the valley and tributaries of the Worth. Both these schemes were rejected by parliament. In the session of 1854, both parties renewed their application to parliament. The Waterworks Company projected the drawing their supply from the valleys of the Wharfe and the Aire, and the Corporation to purchase the existing waterworks, and extend them to the valley of the Worth, as before mentioned. Finding that the mill-owners on the Worth would offer a determined opposition to any scheme for diverting its waters, the Corporation decided, after much litigation, to purchase the Company's works, and adopt their proposed scheme of new works. It is greatly to be regretted that this course was adopted, because the distance from the available water sources in the valley of the Wharfe being so great, the cost of construction has been consequently enormous, whilst the quality of water is greatly inferior to that which might have been obtained from the rain shed of the Worth. However, an agreement was entered into in March, 1854, between the Waterworks Company and the Corporation, whereby the latter agreed to purchase, subject to the sanction of parliament, the Company's works and their position as promoters of the new scheme of works, for the sum of £165,000, and in addition, a mortgage debt also of £6,000 due from the Company.

The Company obtained their Act of Parliament in the session of 1854, authorising them to construct a series of large reservoirs in the valleys of the Aire and the Wharfe, some for storage for the proposed supply, and others for compensation waters for mill-owners. A conduit, of more than twenty miles in length, was also authorised to be made,—bringing the waters from the storage reservoirs, and to intercept and receive certain springs and streams on its route.

The remotest of the waterworks in the valley of the Wharfe lie about twenty-four miles distant from Bradford. There are on the line, the compensation reservoir at Grimwith, and the reservoirs of Barden, Chelker, Silsden, and Heaton. The Company were also authorised to form a reservoir at Stubden, on Thornton Moor, and collect the subjacent waters therein, and also to form a reservoir in Doe Park, Denholme.

Contemporaneous with the passing of the Act of the Waterworks Company, in 1854, that also of the Corporation received the royal assent to enable them to purchase and complete the Bradford Waterworks, and to borrow money for the purpose. In 1857, it became manifest that the new waterworks could not be completed for

the £450,000 authorised to be borrowed by the Act of 1854, and wishing to obtain some alterations in it, the Corporation applied to parliament and obtained, in 1858, another Act of Parliament, empowering them to raise a further capital of £200,000, and construct additional works in the valley of the Wharfe; but a clause was inserted at the instance of the Leeds Corporation, limiting the sale of water *in bulk* beyond the limits of the borough, to 2,000,000 gallons daily. In 1862, the Corporation applied to parliament for and obtained powers to borrow an additional £100,000, and to be relieved from the restriction as to the sale of water in bulk out of the limits of the borough.

The subjoined is an epitome of the able report presented by Mr. Rawlinson, the Government Inspector, to the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, on both the old and new Bradford reservoirs, and dated 7th May, 1864:—

There are eleven reservoirs belonging to the Corporation of Bradford, impounding for storage and for compensation, as also service reservoirs near to Bradford.

Particulars of these reservoirs are as follows:—

1. Grimwith Reservoir	..	..	Compensation
2. Barden do.	..	..	Store for town
3. Chelker do.	..	..	Do.
4. Sileden do.	..	..	Compensation
5. Stubden do.	..	..	Store for town
6. Doe Park do.	..	..	Compensation
7. Hewenden do.	..	..	Do.
8. Heaton do.	..	..	Service for low level of town
9. Whetley Hill do.	..	..	Do.
10. Upper Chellow do.	..	..	Store for middle level
11. Lower Chellow do.	..	..	Store and Service for do.

The entire water area of the eleven reservoirs is 315 acres. The cubical capacity of the whole is 1,930½ millions of gallons, of which the new works have 1,780 millions, and the old works, 150½ millions of gallons.

GRIMWITH RESERVOIR.

This reservoir is situated on the River Dobb, at about 877 feet above sea level: the greatest height of the embankment is 83 feet; the water area about 94 acres, and the capacity of the reservoir 634,000,000 gallons. The reservoir has a drainage area of about 7,000 acres, and would be filled by a rain fall of 4-10ths inches running off the ground. The reservoir has been full, and nearly full since last autumn. This, the most distant reservoir, is some twenty miles in a direct line from the centre of the town.

BARDEN RESERVOIR.

The reservoir on Barden Beck is about 700 feet above the level of the sea; the embankment 86 feet high; the water area 66 acres, and the capacity of the reservoir about 440,000,000 gallons, the gathering ground being about 2,610 acres. A rain fall of 7.45 inches passing off will be required to fill this reservoir. It has been constructed among the hills at a considerable distance from Bradford. It is on the millstone grit formation, the alluvium of the valley being of a sandy character. There was a leak beneath this embankment; the water, however, running bright, showed that it came through the strata and below the puddle. The Engineer, Mr. John W. Leather, of Leeds, has opened a trench on the inner side of the puddle-wall down to the original surface of the ground, and for some distance below. Running sand and silt have been found for a short length, just below the level to which the original trench had been carried, and some portion of the trench recently opened has collapsed. At the time of my inspection this trench was open and the reservoir was empty.

CHELKER RESERVOIR.

This reservoir is placed at an elevation of about 722 feet above sea level. The greatest height of its embankment is 45 feet. The water area of the reservoir is about 56 acres, and its capacity about 250,000,000 gallons; the gathering-ground about 1,290 acres. A rain-fall of 8.57 inches passing off this area will fill the reservoir. The waters are brought to this reservoir, with a trifling exception, by catch-water conduits, and might be prevented entering the reservoir. This reservoir has been nearly, but not quite full; it is now about 5 feet from top-water line. The reservoir has two embankments, one at each end.

SILSDEN RESERVOIR.

This reservoir is constructed on Silsden Beck, at an elevation of about 580 feet above the level of the sea. The greatest height of the embankment is 94 feet. The water area of this reservoir is about 25 acres, and its capacity 230,000,000 gallons. The gathering-ground is about 2,000 acres in extent. A rain-fall of 5.08 inches passing off this area will fill the reservoir. The reservoir has been in work three years and a quarter, and during the whole of that period the water has never been lowered more than about 13 feet. In a report to Mr. Leather since the date of my inspection, reference is made to a serious collapse in the shaft alongside the puddle wall. It appears that when upwards of 50 feet of water was in this reservoir, a leakage was discovered from the foot of the embankment, which the contractor attributed to a spring. The water, as it issued from the embankment, was bright and uncharged with puddle or other material. A heading was driven on the outside of the puddle wall, and a shaft sunk inside for the purpose of discovering the cause of leakage. A stratum of sand and gravel was found under the clay on which the puddle wall was formed. The shaft appears to have closed in, and certain suggestions are made for remedying existing defects. The leakage, with 50 feet of water in the reservoir, is stated to have been about 180,000 gallons in twenty-four hours.

STUDDEN RESERVOIR

Is constructed on Studden Beck, at an elevation of about 1,030 feet above the sea. The greatest height of embankment is 82 feet. This reservoir has an area of

11 acres, and a capacity of 85,000,000 gallons. The drainage area is 900 acres. A rain-fall of 4.07 inches flowing off this area will fill the reservoir. The water from only one half of the gathering ground flows directly into the reservoir, and this can be altogether prevented from entering the reservoir, and passed along the bye channel. The water brought from the other half by a catch-water drain can also be diverted from the reservoir. This reservoir has been in use and generally full, or nearly so, for upwards of two years. At the time of my inspection, I did not detect any imperfection in the embankment.

DOE PARK RESERVOIR.

This reservoir is about 805 feet above the level of the sea. The drainage area (including the 900 acres which supply Stubden Reservoir) is 1,900 acres. The greatest height of the embankment is 60 feet. The water area of this reservoir is 20 acres, and its capacity 110,000,000 gallons. A rain-fall of 4.86 inches flowing off 1,000 acres will fill the reservoir. This reservoir has been full and overflowing several times. On some occasions it has been full, or nearly full, for several successive weeks. The embankment has been constructed on rock and shale. There are coal workings immediately below the embankment. There are leaks on the side of this reservoir, through the joints of the rocky strata, but the most serious and only dangerous leak was beneath the main embankment. The Borough Surveyor, Mr. Gott, had adopted the injudicious and very dangerous course of causing a trench to be opened in the embankment, outside the puddle wall, down to and considerably below the original surface of the ground, some 60 feet in depth. The puddle was found to be defective. Works were also in progress to reach the causes of the leakage at the end of the embankment in the solid. At the time of my inspection this reservoir was empty.

HEWENDEN RESERVOIR.

This reservoir is about 687 feet above the sea. It has a drainage area (including the 1,900 acres, partly intercepted by Stubden and Doe Park Reservoirs) of 2,900 acres. The greatest height of embankment is 48 feet. The water area is about 20 acres, and the capacity of this reservoir is about 70,000,000 gallons. Taking the entire drainage area of 2,900 acres, a rain-fall of 1.04 inch passing off would fill this reservoir. This reservoir has been in use some eighteen or nineteen years, and is sound at this time. Mr. Leather alludes to a subsidence in the Hewenden Reservoir embankment. This should be raised to a proper height.

HEATON RESERVOIR.

This is a low level service reservoir, covering about $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and having a capacity of 31,000,000 gallons. The greatest height of embankment is 39 feet.

WHETLEY HILL RESERVOIR.

This is also a service reservoir for the low district, having an area of one-sixth of an acre, containing 2,650,000 gallons. The greatest height of embankment is 18 feet.

UPPER CHELLOW RESERVOIR.

This is a store reservoir for the middle level, and is about $691\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the sea. The greatest height of embankment is 55 feet, the water area 8 acres, and the capacity of this reservoir is about 50,000,000 gallons.

LOWER CHELLOW RESERVOIR.

This is a store and service reservoir for the middle level. It contains, to 4 feet below top bank, about 28,000,000 gallons, the greatest height of embankment being 46 feet, and the area of the reservoir $5\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The cubical capacity of this reservoir has been increased to 32,000,000 gallons by raising the surface about 18 inches. This brings the water too near the top of the embankment, which ought certainly to be raised if the water is to be kept at this level. It is suggested that the embankment of the Lower Chellow Reservoir should be raised and strengthened.

REMARKS.

The Bradford reservoirs, conduits, aqueducts, and other works have been well devised, and, with the exceptions named, appear to be well executed.

The rule as to bye-wash space, adopted by the engineer, in proportion to the area of the several gathering grounds, is ample.

The outlet culverts and valve wells, designated and constructed by Mr. Leather on the Bradford reservoirs, are very much to be preferred to cast-iron pipes laid through, or under the deepest part of a heavy embankment.

Reservoir embankments are liable to subside for several years after they have been made; and such subsidence should be immediately attended to, so as to preserve the line of embankment at the full height above the overflow, as designed by the engineer.

At all reservoirs where water is impounded by an artificial embankment, as at Doe Park, and at the other Reservoirs, there should be a night and day watchman or attendant. Below the Doe Park Reservoir there are working colliery shafts within reach of a flood, such as occurred at Sheffield, and there is much valuable property on the stream below. This reservoir was, during my inspection, in a dangerous state, and the utmost care should be taken to make the work at the embankment secure, so as to avoid risk in future.

These latter remarks apply also to the Barden Reservoir embankment.

The Bradford Reservoirs are, for the most part, on the mill-stone grit formation. This geological section produces water of the best and purest quality, but is frequently most treacherous for large reservoir purposes. The alluvium in the valleys may be silt or quick-sand, and in such cases extreme care is required to prevent dangerous leaks. There may be leaks through the rocks at such depths and in such directions as to waste water, and yet not be actually dangerous.

For a long period, the inhabitants of Bradford suffered much inconvenience from the want of a suitable place for public meetings and concerts. The Exchange Buildings and Mechanics' Institute, used for these purposes, had become altogether insufficient to accommodate the increasing population. At length, in 1849, a company of shareholders was formed, through the aid of Mr. Samuel Smith, the Mayor, for building a suitable Music Hall. The capital subscribed

amounted to £16,000, in £10 shares, which were quickly taken up. A central site at the junction of Hall Ings with Bridge street being chosen, in the year 1851 the foundation stone of St. George's Hall, one of the most useful and ornamental structures in the town, was laid by the Earl of Zetland, and opened in 1853 to the public. It covers an area of 1,600 square yards, and very conveniently faces three streets, whereby its grand outlines are advantageously observed. The front, or western façade, is 75 feet from the ground to the top of the pediment, and is composed of a rusticated basement, surmounted with Corinthian columns and pilasters, which support a noble entablature. This rusticated basement story contains the three principal arched doorways of imposing appearance, enriched above the arches with masks. The lower parts of the spaces between the columns are filled by windows 14 feet in height, and the upper with circular shields in stone, bordered with wreaths of oak leaves. The south façade consists also of a rusticated basement, with deeply recessed windows, between which are elaborately carved festoons and flowers. Above this story are Corinthian columns and pilasters, supporting an unbroken entablature the whole length of the building. Between the columns are eight arched windows, 14 feet high. All the outer walls are of Yorkshire stone of most durable quality. Magnificent as are those two faces, they are, in effect, surpassed by the grandeur and beauty of proportion of the interior, which is perhaps unequalled, in convenience and adaptation for a Music Hall, by any in England. The chief entrance leads into a capacious vestibule, from the centre of which springs the grand staircase, branching off to the right and left and terminating in a gallery on each side, conducting to the stalls and area. The hall is 152 feet in length, 76 feet in breadth, and 60 feet in height. It is divided into area, and stalls, and galleries on three sides. The stalls, which contain 528 seats, are ornamented with foliated scroll work, executed

in *Carton Pierre*. The gallery contains sittings for 1,800 persons, and the whole is ample enough to hold an audience of 3,328 persons in comfort. On extraordinary occasions, very many more have found places within it. The eastern, or orchestral end, is semicircular, and on each side of the organ—an excellent and powerful instrument—are Corinthian pilasters springing from the orchestra and supporting the entablature. To give an adequate idea of the beauty and splendour of the decorations of the hall would far exceed the limits prescribed in this work. Suffice it that the walls, panels of the ceiling, and the ribs and mouldings are ornamented with foliage, flowers, fruit, musical instruments, emblems, and figures displayed in most harmonious colours and happy taste. The architects were Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson, of Bradford, who not merely, in the above-mentioned details, but in the excellent construction of the hall for hearing, light, ventilation, and warming, have succeeded admirably. There is probably not a building of the same character in the kingdom, where so many people can be seated with comfort. It were to be wished that the Hall had been as successful as a pecuniary speculation; but it is to be feared that the original shareholders are a noble army of martyrs for the town's benefit. New capital as preference shares, has been required to retain the building for its original use; but the original shareholders receive the consolation that they have conferred a boon, most durable and beneficial, upon the inhabitants of Bradford, providing them with a splendid specimen of architecture,—an honour to the place,—and an ample and commodious hall, suitable for every public occasion, whether political, literary, or musical, and thus exalting and refining their intellect and taste.

Subjoined is an account of the Musical Festivals at the Hall:—

The opening of St. George's Hall was celebrated by a grand Musical Festival, which at once gave Bradford an important posi-

tion in the eyes of the musical world. Mr. Costa, of the Royal Italian Opera, conducted the orchestra, undoubtedly one of the most effective ever gathered in the north of England, and consisting of eighty-six instruments. The chorus, selected from the best voices in England, comprised about one hundred and fifty singers, under the leadership of Mr. Jackson, the eminent composer. Mde. Clara Novello, Miss Louisa Pyne, Mrs. Lockey, and Mrs. Sunderland; Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Gardoni, Mr. Weiss, and Herr Formes were the principal vocalists. The performances commenced on the morning of the 31st August, 1853, with Mendelssohn's Oratorio of "St. Paul," rendered in a manner worthy of that sublime composition, followed by the Hallelujah Chorus, from Beethoven's "Mount of Olives." A concert in the evening concluded the day's performances. On Thursday morning, the "Messiah" was performed in a manner never excelled; and at the concert in the evening, Festa's Madrigal, "Down in a flow'ry vale," seemed to please the most. The programme for Friday morning consisted of a manuscript *Credo* by Mendelssohn, presented by his relatives to the managers of the festival; and also a large portion of Haydn's "Creation," and Handel's "Israel in Egypt." The evening's concert proved exceedingly attractive, and at the conclusion the principal vocalists, with the full band and chorus, sung "God save the Queen," with a power and effect rarely witnessed. In every respect this festival proved a great success, and gave universal satisfaction to all the parties concerned. It may here be mentioned that Bradford and the neighbourhood have, from a remote period, been noted for excellent and scientific singers.

A grand triennial festival took place in the Hall in August, 1856, under the patronage of the Queen. The principal vocalists were Mesdames Clara Novello, Alboni, Garcia, Weiss, Miss Sherrington, and Mademoiselle Piccolomini; Sims Reeves, Weiss, Belletti, Formes, and Winn. Conductor, Mr. Costa; chorus master, Mr. W. Jackson. The band consisted of some of the most eminent performers in the kingdom; Messrs. Sainton and Blagrove were the principals. The chorus selected from the most efficient vocalists of Bradford, Leeds, Halifax, Huddersfield, Keighley, Dewabury, and the surrounding villages, comprised three hundred and fifty performers. The organ used at the festival of 1853 not being suitable for so large a building as the Hall, was replaced by a powerful and magnificent instrument, built by Messrs. Hill and Sons, London, which, in compass, power, and tone, gave great effect to many of the pieces performed at this festival. On Tuesday morning, August 26th, the Oratorio of "Elijah" was performed, and in the evening a mis-

cellaneous concert. Both were only thinly attended, but gave great satisfaction in the execution. On Wednesday morning, Costa's "Eli" became the attraction of the day. On Thursday morning the "Messiah" attracted a large audience as usual. "He was despised," by Madame Garcia, thrilled the company, being perfect in execution. On Thursday evening a miscellaneous concert took place, in which the principal singers were exceedingly effective. Some operatic songs from Verdi, Donizetti, Weber, and Rossini were beautifully rendered. But the best and concluding performance took place on Friday evening, when a large audience listened with immense delight to a miscellaneous concert. A choral part song, by Sir Wm. Davenant, "The lark now leaves his wat'ry nest," elicited great applause. Morley's celebrated madrigal, "Now is the month of Maying," a noble specimen of Elizabethan music, was rendered in such a splendid style as the hearers can never expect to again enjoy. Altogether, the performances at this festival were well attended by the gentry of Bradford and surrounding district, and passed off well.

The third triennial festival took place in August, 1859; the opening day of the festival, Tuesday, the 23rd, being marked by the hoisting of flags, and in the evening, by the performance of Haydn's "Creation," under the conduct of Mr. Costa; chorus master, Mr. W. Jackson; organist, Mr. Brownsmith. The band consisted of the most eminent performers, and the chorus of above three hundred voices. Mde. Clara Novello, Mrs. Sunderland, Mademoiselle Titiens; Sims Reeves, Giuglini, and Belletti, were among the chief singers. A fashionable audience assembled, consisting of 2,431 persons, and the performance gave great satisfaction. On Wednesday morning the *Dettingen Te Deum* was performed and a selection from "Judas Maccabeus," succeeded in the evening by a concert. The pieces were too much from the Italian, but still constituted a brilliant concert. The greatest of Mendelssohn's oratorios, "St. Paul," met, on Thursday morning, with a rapturous reception from a small, but select audience, who quite appreciated its great merits. The recitative by Clara Novello and Sims Reeves, was admirable. Only 1,412 persons attended. In the evening, a selection of music, consisting of seven pieces, was performed to a large assembly. On Friday morning, the "Messiah" brought together the largest company (2,908), and the Bradford Chorus acquitted themselves admirably. The concert of the evening attracted the largest audience of the festival. The new work by Mr. Jackson, "The Year," received rapturous applause. With the performance on

Friday evening, the festival came to an end. The total numbers who attended the performances were 14,000, and in a money point of view the festival proved successful.

Owing to the Great Exhibition, there was not a triennial festival in 1862.

Soon after the erection of the hall, Mr. William Jackson, the celebrated Yorkshire composer, formed the Bradford Choral Society, which has become justly famous throughout the country for the excellence of the voices, knowledge of music, and precision and power of execution. In the year 1858, they were under an engagement to sing at the Crystal Palace, under the conduct of Mr. Jackson, and received a command to sing before Her Majesty, and a select audience, at Buckingham Palace, where they gave great satisfaction. The performers, numbering two hundred and ten, were afterwards entertained at the Palace.

When the telegraph, on the 10th September, 1855, conveyed to Bradford the news of the fall of Sebastopol, the liveliest joy was excited among all classes. The bells of the Parish Church rang a merry peal, and various other demonstrations of the delight of the inhabitants were exhibited, such as flags, bonfires, fireworks, and the roar of cannon. For a week, the fervour and intensity of the enthusiasm of the inhabitants seemed to increase. The streets were daily filled with flags and banners, some of them very beautiful and costly, and the gay and flaunty appearance of the town surpassed anything before witnessed here. At last the rejoicings were brought to a close on Monday, the 17th September. The Committee of Peel Park resolved to celebrate the event by a grand *fete* in the Park, and to roast an ox for distribution among those present. At an early hour in the afternoon, the beautiful grounds were thronged; bands of music enlivened the scene, and the booming of cannon added to the thrilling effect. The carving of the ox, which had

been roasted in the Park, formed a scene of the utmost excitement. In the evening, to bring the celebration to a close, a partial illumination took place. Many parts of the town were lighted up in a blaze of light. Some of the public buildings and warehouses displayed gorgeous illuminated decorations, whilst several of the principal shops exhibited devices which attracted attention either by their novelty, taste, or splendour. The streets were filled with an enthusiastic but orderly crowd, and all seemed to experience the utmost satisfaction at the fall of the great stronghold, which it was expected would finish the war, and bring again the blessings of peace. Afterwards, two Russian guns, taken at Sebastopol, were presented to the Peel Park Committee, and placed in the Park to mingle their *feu de joie* with the festivities to which it is devoted.

A dissolution of parliament occurred in the spring of 1857, in consequence of the defeat of Lord Palmerston on Mr. Cobden's motion condemning the Chinese war, when Mr. Milligan finding himself, from his advanced age, unequal to the late hours and onerous duties of the House of Commons, declined to be proposed again as a candidate. To avoid a contest, a compromise was come to between the two great political sections, to bring forward Mr. Wickham and Colonel Thompson as candidates, and they were elected without opposition, on the 27th March, 1857.

Lord Derby's government being defeated on the second reading of their Reform Bill, a dissolution of parliament took place in the spring of 1859. The candidates for Bradford were Mr. Wickham, who presented himself for re-election, and Alfred Harris and Titus Salt, Esqs. The former, Mr. Harris, a Churchman of moderate Conservative opinions, had, as a banker, been long resident in Bradford, and the latter a liberal-minded Dissenter, was at the head of the largest worsted manufactory in the world. Both were

distinguished for their urbanity of manners, and for aiding every philanthropic movement in the town, and were regarded by all classes with the greatest respect. The question of politics was, therefore, only at stake. The nomination took place on Friday, the 29th April, in front of the Court House, when Mr. Samuel Smith proposed Mr. Wickham (who was prevented by an accident from being present), seconded by Mr. Alderman Wright. Mr. Robert Milligan proposed Mr. Salt as a candidate, which was seconded by Mr. Edward Kenion. Mr. John Hollings proposed, and Mr. Popplewell seconded, the nomination of Mr. Harris. Afterwards, Mr. L. W. Wickham addressed the meeting, on behalf of his brother, who, as he stated, lay on a bed of sickness. Mr. Salt then came forward and said he had always been of opinion that the intelligent working classes were entitled to the exercise of the franchise. He need not tell them that he had advocated all the great questions relating to the liberties of the people—amongst others, the Catholic Emancipation Bill, and the Repeal of the Corn Laws, which he supported from first to last. In fact, he had ever supported all measures for the extension of freedom, whether civil, commercial, or religious. He would, if returned to parliament, support Lord John Russell's Reform Bill, as a practical measure. He was an advocate of peace; of non-interference in European politics. He believed the ballot was necessary for the protection of the working classes who possessed votes. From his long experience in the trade of this district, upwards of thirty years, he hoped, if returned to parliament, to be able to support measures which would be of advantage to the mercantile community of Bradford. Mr. Harris was received with great cheering by his friends. He stated he had been desired to come forward as a candidate, by a requisition, signed by 1,000 electors. He called himself a Conservative, by which he meant one who would uphold the constitution of the country, and at the same time

improve our institutions by safe and progressive Reform. He would not vote for the entire abolition of Church Rates; but so far as regards Dissenters, and those entertaining conscientious objections, he would vote for their abolition. He would not vote for a £5 franchise; nor for the ballot; nor was he disposed to vote for the opening of the British Museum, nor the Crystal Palace on Sundays. He expressed his opinion that Lord Derby was a safe leader of the people, both as regards our foreign and home relations. On the show of hands being taken, the majority were in favour of Mr. Wickham and Mr. Salt. Mr. Hollings then, on the part of Mr. Harris, demanded a poll. This took place on Saturday, when, after a very spirited contest, the victory was declared in favour of the two former gentlemen. The numbers were, for Mr. Wickham, 2,076 votes; Mr. Salt, 1,727; Mr. Harris, 1,229 votes. After the declaration of the result of the poll, Mr. L. W. Wickham addressed the meeting on behalf of his brother, and stated that both Mr. Salt and Mr. Harris had plumped for him. Mr. Salt thanked the meeting for the honour of his election, and then Mr. Harris came forward to thank the electors who had voted for him. The streets were crowded during the day, but the greatest decorum prevailed.

A thunderstorm, accompanied by a flood, and involving great destruction of property, visited Bradford, on the afternoon of the 6th June, 1859. From three o'clock until nearly seven, the thunder was the most dreadful ever witnessed here. Rain fell in torrents, intermixed with large hailstones. The streets were rapidly inundated, as the channel of the beck, owing to its contraction by injudicious building on its sides, and over it, overflowed. The lower parts of the town were completely flooded, to an extent, perhaps, never before known. Some of the streets presented the appearance of rapid rivers, especially Tyrrel street,

Bridge street, Market street, the whole of Hall ings, and Well street, which were impassable. In these streets, as may be presumed, the damage was immense. The cellars and lower rooms of the warehouses and shops were flooded, and the goods stored therein mostly spoiled or destroyed. The damage to property from the lightning was not great, but at Black Carr, near Thornton, it killed the wife of a woolcomber, named John Moore, and another person or two were struck, but not seriously injured. It has been estimated that the damage occasioned in the town exceeded £30,000. Had the sewerage of the town not been so imperfect, the loss would have been greatly reduced.

Among the distinguished events in the annals of Bradford, must be placed the third annual meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, held at Bradford, on Monday, the 10th October, 1859, and the five following days, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury. There was a special service at the Parish Church on Monday morning, when the Bishop of Ripon preached an excellent sermon. In the evening the general meeting was held in St. George's Hall, at which addresses were delivered by the President, Lord Brougham, Sir W. P. Wood, and others. There was a large assemblage in the Hall. The inhabitants of the neighbouring towns attended in great numbers, and the proceedings excited great interest among all classes. On Tuesday morning Lord Brougham delivered, in the Hall, to a large audience, his annual address, in which he took a comprehensive survey of all the leading social questions of the day. Afterwards, the various sections met—under their various presidents—in their rooms for the reading of papers and for discussions thereon:—That on Jurisprudence, in the Court House; Education, section A, in the saloon of St George's Hall; section B, in the theatre of the Mechanics' Institute; on Punishment and Reformation,

section A, in the Court House ; section B, in the Council Room ; on Public Health, in Sion Chapel ; Social Economy, section A, in Sion Chapel school room ; section B, in Sion Chapel upper school room. In the evening, there was a soiree in St. George's Hall, at which the chief inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood were present. On Wednesday, The Right Hon. C. P. Adderley, M.P., read, in St. George's Hall, an admirable paper on Education. On Thursday, R. M. Milnes, Esq., addressed a large audience in the same place, on the "Punishment and Prevention of Crime, and the Reformation of Criminals," a subject which excited much interest. In the evening, there was a large meeting of the working classes in the Hall, the Mayor presiding. The proceedings were of a most gratifying character. Many of the leading Members of the Association addressed the meeting. On Friday, the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., read a paper "On Public Health," and in the evening there was a soiree in St. George's Hall. On Saturday, Sir John Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., addressed a large audience in St. George's Hall, on "Social Science." This was considered one of the best addresses delivered at this annual meeting. On the Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the various sections met in the above-mentioned rooms, when a very large number of very able papers were read, on all subjects within the scope of the Association. With the hospitality, which is an especial characteristic of all classes of the inhabitants of Bradford, the affluent classes threw open their houses for the reception of the distinguished visitors, and gave them a hearty Yorkshire welcome. Ample means were provided for the refreshment of all, and it may especially be noted that a large wooden building, comfortably fitted up, and capable of accommodating several hundred people, was erected opposite the Hall. The Exchange Rooms were also set apart for the refreshment accommodation of the public. Probably the pleasantest portion of the

programme consisted of a performance, by the Bradford Festival Choral Society, in St. George's Hall, on Friday evening, of a series of glees, madrigals, and part songs, executed in a style that will not be forgotten by those who witnessed the performance, and the audience was both large and fashionable. Altogether, this meeting of the Association was one most gratifying and instructive in all respects. The arrangements were well carried out; the addresses and papers delivered and read, were considered to be, as a whole, capital, and, in a pecuniary view, the meeting proved a successful one.

At the concluding general meeting, held on Saturday, in St. George's Hall, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Secretary stated that 397 members and 645 associates had attended the meetings of the Association, and that 324 ladies had purchased transferable tickets, making a total of 1,366. The number of papers read had been 161, viz., 22 in the Jurisprudence department; 43 in that of Education; 19 in that of Public Health; 50 on Social Economy; and 27 on Punishment and Reformation. It was very fully expressed at the meeting, that the exertions and success of the local committee deserved the warmest thanks, and that a most hearty reception had been given to the Association by the inhabitants of Bradford.

Suddenly, on the eve of the session of parliament for 1861, Mr. Salt resigned his seat, because, as he said, "I find, after two years experience, that I have not sufficient stamina to bear up under the fatigues and late hours incident to parliamentary life." In fact, his health had suffered from the trial. Mr. Salt had paid great attention to his parliamentary duties, and proved himself an honest and independent representative of Liberal principles. A meeting of the Liberal electors was held on Tuesday evening, 5th February, 1861, when four candidates—Mr. Edward Miall, General

Thompson, Mr. William Edward Forster, of Burley Grange, Wharfedale, and Mr. John Priestman, of Bradford,—were successively proposed ; but the majority of the electors were in favour of Mr. Forster, when the united body determined to support his election. Mr. Forster, who is a man of ability, of the advanced school of politicians, in his address to the electors, stated that he advocated Parliamentary Reform and the abolition of Church Rates. He would not vote for the sweeping away of the grants for religious purposes in Ireland ; nor would he vote in favour of a permissive bill for the suppression of the liquor traffic ; nor against the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sundays. He was in favour of an income, or rather property, tax, but not of the present system of raising the tax. He would support a motion for the removal of the Bishops from the House of Lords ; and for the removal of the restrictions upon Dissenters taking degrees in the Universities. The nomination of Mr. Forster took place on the hustings, in front of the Court House, on Monday, the 11th February. The weather was unpropitious, and the assembly in front of the hustings small. Mr. Forster was declared by the Mayor, as Returning Officer, to be duly elected, no other candidate being proposed. Mr. Forster afterwards addressed the meeting, thanking them for the honour they had conferred upon him, and stating that he intended to take his seat in the House of Commons next day, when it was expected that Mr. Baines' motion for an extension of the franchise would come on.

A great demonstration took place in Bradford, on the 10th March, 1863,—the Prince of Wales' marriage. A grand procession, of about 15,000 persons, formed in Well street, at half-past ten o'clock, and proceeded to Peel Park ; on reaching it the yeomanry, artillery, and rifle volunteers,—part of the procession—marched to the front of the battery, whilst the Mayor, Corporation, clergy, and gentry assembled

on a platform to the left of the battery. There were present 40,000 persons, though the weather was unfavourable. At twelve o'clock, a royal salute was fired. In the evening, there was an illumination, upon a large scale, and afterwards the Mayor gave a ball in St. George's Hall, at which nearly 800 persons were present. The whole was a splendid affair.

So great of late years had been the growth of the trade of the town, and the influx of spinners, manufacturers, and merchants to its markets, that the Exchange Buildings had become totally inadequate for their accommodation. A Company accordingly was formed for building a new Exchange, and they chose for its site the block of old buildings in Market street, where the old Market House stood. The ground, about eighty years since, constituted part of a verdant paddock called Bower's Croft, which, as in a former page narrated, a Company, in 1781, intended to dedicate to the purposes of a Market, but were frustrated, and it afterwards became the property of the Lord of the Manor, who, in the year 1801, removed the Market thither from Westgate, and afterwards built a theatre, and the buildings which have been recently pulled down to make room for the New Exchange. When the ground had been cleared, a strong wish prevailed in the town that it should be left open, and another site chosen for the Exchange. A public meeting was even held to carry out this object; but the requisite funds could not be raised, and therefore it was determined to carry out the original project. A Committee, appointed by the shareholders to choose the architects, selected out of the designs of six competitors that of Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson, of Bradford. The style of the design is, to use their own description, "Venetian Gothic in character, freely treated, and admitting of great picturesqueness of effect, and beauty of detail, without entailing heavy cost." It had been stipulated by the Committee that the estimate should not exceed £27,000.

Under the great tower, on the north east corner of the site, will be the principal entrance, leading through an open arcade to the vestibule, and thence to the Exchange itself, a spacious hall, containing an area of 625 yards. The length of the room is 90 feet and breadth 57 feet, exclusive of an *apse* at the north side, 42 feet in diameter. Opening from the hall is the news room, 67 feet by 29 feet, and possessing independent entrances. There will be suitable offices of various descriptions in the building. On the line of front to Market street will be a range of magnificent shops.

To give *eclat* to the occasion of laying the foundation stone of this future ornament and centre of attraction in the town, Lord Palmerston accepted an invitation to perform the ceremony, which took place on Tuesday, the 9th of August, 1864, with such a display of pomp and circumstance as has rarely been witnessed in Bradford. For weeks previously, the occupiers of the shops and other buildings in the immediate neighbourhood of the site, had been engaged in beautifying their premises. The day was ushered in by the ringing of the Church bells, and a grand display of flags. Lord Palmerston, who arrived on Monday at the residence of Mr. H. W. Ripley, Lightcliffe, entered Peel Park at two o'clock on Tuesday, in an open carriage, with Mr. Ripley and the members for Bradford, Mr. Wickham and Mr. Forster, and was greeted with a salute of nineteen guns. A large procession was at once formed, consisting of Members of the Bradford Town Council in carriages; West Riding and Borough Magistrates in carriages; Bradford Chamber of Commerce, Board of Guardians, and an immense number of gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood in carriages; with volunteers of the Artillery and Rifle Corps, accompanied by two bands of music. There were altogether nearly one hundred carriages in the procession. Slowly it moved from the Park, and through the streets of the town, which were thronged by an immense crowd, who loudly

cheered his Lordship. On arriving at the site, where a platform had been erected, capable of holding 1,000 persons, the Mayor of Bradford addressed his Lordship, thanking him heartily in the name of the inhabitants for being present on the occasion; and afterwards Mr. Alderman Wright, the Chairman of the Exchange Company, presented an address from that body in a congratulatory speech. His Lordship next proceeded to lay the stone; Mr. Lockwood, the architect, handing to him for the purpose a silver trowel. Lord Palmerston then addressed the vast multitude assembled. He alluded, with evident feeling, to the hearty reception which had been accorded to him; and said that he trusted and believed the future progress of the town would be as great as the past. He also pointed out the advantages which had accrued from the French Treaty, and which were likely to increase. The performance of the "National Anthem" concluded the ceremonial.

In the evening, at six o'clock, a grand dinner was given in the saloon of St. George's Hall to Lord Palmerston and a number of invited guests. About one hundred persons sat down to the table, among whom were the High Sheriff of Yorkshire; Sir F. Crossley, Bart.; Mr. Baines, M.P.; the Lord Mayor of York; the Mayors of Bradford, Leeds, Halifax, Wakefield, and Dewsbury; the two Members for Bradford; and the Vicar of Bradford. At eight o'clock, a public meeting, presided over by the Mayor, was held in St. George's Hall, which was filled with an audience of about 4,000 persons. The entrance of Lord Palmerston from the saloon occasioned an outburst of cheering. The Town Clerk read an eulogistic address to his Lordship from the Corporation, and Mr. Darlington read one from the Bradford Chamber of Commerce. Then Mr. John Rand moved, and Mr. Wickham, M.P., seconded a vote of thanks to his Lordship, which was carried by acclamation. The Bradford Choral Society gave in grand style, "See the Conquering Hero

comes" before Lord Palmerston rose. There was only one or two points in his Lordship's reply which need here be noticed. He said there was something singularly interesting in the town of Bradford. It was, he considered, a type of the English character—a character marked by perseverance, industry, judgment, and courage, and those were the characteristics of the inhabitants of Bradford. His Lordship again acknowledged the kind reception he had received, and his satisfaction in having laid the foundation stone of their new Exchange. Afterwards, Mr. Forster, M P., Mr. M. W. Thompson, Sir F. Crossley, Mr. Baines, M.P., addressed the meeting, and thus concluded one of the most auspicious days which has dawned upon Bradford.

Since the publication of the History of Bradford, what an amazing town in wealth, population, and size it has grown! Standing on one of the hills by which it is surrounded, a sight is presented to the eye which baffles description. Where, within the memory of most of even the middle-aged native inhabitants, the noisy rooks made their nests,—where, in the clear brook, numerous trout disported,—buildings, warehouses, rivalling in size and splendour the far-famed palaces of Venice, rear their proud fronts. The villages of Bowling, Little Horton, and Manningham, divided from the town by miles of green lanes, fields, and woods, now form part of it, whilst Great Horton, Wibsey, Shipley, Heaton, and Eccleshill are partly embraced in its ever-spreading arms, soon also to become integral portions of this immense hive of industry. Were a "Bradfordian," of thirty years ago, to re-visit the outskirts of the town, he would almost fail to trace any of the well-remembered features of the country.

No less astonishing has been the growth of its population and wealth. Starting from the census of 1801 the increase

of inhabitants in both the Township and Borough has reached to about eight-fold. Land, recently sold at £16 a square yard could, within the last twenty years, have been bought for 7s. 6d. Comparing the rateable value of property in the Borough at the extremes of a twenty years' interval, we see that it amounted in 1841 to £137,000; in 1861 to £294,000. These are startling facts, and prove in the most direct manner the immense progress of the town.

Much of this rapid increase and prosperity of the town may be traced to the introduction of the combing machine; the astonishing development of late years of our mineral riches; and the improved railway communication. Much also may be attributed to the depression of the cotton trade, whereby the demand for our stuffs of all kinds has been enormously multiplied; and much to the effect of the French Treaty. But more potent causes than all these have contributed to the greatness of Bradford. Foremost must be ranked the energy and enterprise of its merchants, spinners, and manufacturers; the skill, industry, and good conduct of its operatives; and the judicious outlay of unbounded capital in bringing out new fabrics and designs, to meet the growing taste of the world. Neither must it be forgotten that the continual centralisation of the worsted manufacture, causing wealthy merchants and manufacturers in large numbers to flock to it as a common centre, has given a mighty impulse to its progress, and added greatly to its present importance.

Already its textile trade is one of the most lucrative and extensive in the world; it has within itself the very elements of expansion and elasticity; its manufacture admits of every kind of fibre, and is adapted for every kind of clothing and climate. No prophetic eye is required to depict the glorious future of the good old town. With an ever increasing trade, and an ever increasing improvement, it is destined to become one of the greatest and most prosperous towns in the kingdom.

THE PARISH CHURCH.

WHILST writing the History of Bradford, I assumed, on the authority of Dr. Whitaker, that this parish, along with a large tract of country lying south of the River Aire, had been carved out of the ancient Saxon parish of Dewsbury. This assumption rested mainly on the circumstance that Dewsbury received yearly certain small sums from six neighbouring churches,* which it was concluded were rendered in token of submission to it as the mother. From the researches, however, of the late Rev. Joseph Hunter,† it appears plain that these payments were made in lieu of tithes and offerings arising from certain portions only of such parishes. The manner in which the payment of tithe from Bradford to Dewsbury Church arose, seems to have been thus:—The lands granted to the Lacies by the Conqueror and forming the Honour of Pontefract, were not Royal demesne like Dewsbury and Wakefield, afterwards granted to the Warrens. At the conquest, Eccleshill belonged, as it does now, to the Manor of Wakefield, and its tithes, either by gift of one of the Earls Warren or otherwise, became vested in Dewsbury Church. That this was the case is apparent from the ordination of the vicarage of Dewsbury in 1349, where, after stating that altarage had from ancient times been paid to Dewsbury from the Parish of Bradford and the other places, a few paragraphs afterwards, the *Rectorial* tithes

* See pages 188, 189, History of Bradford.

† In the "Collectanea Topographica."

are mentioned, and among others "The tithes and portions of the garb of Eccleshill." Hunter also quotes certain accounts of Edward Savage (Proctor of the Church of Dewsbury, from 1348 to 1356,) which distinctly shew that at that time there was no money payment at all issuing from Bradford or any other of the six churches; but that Dewsbury received tithe from certain Townships which form portions of those parishes.* For instance, the tithe of Eccleshill, in the Parish of Bradford, is put down at the yearly value of £1 9s. 3½d. The customary and stated payment of 8s. from Bradford to Dewsbury evidently represents some commutation, and came into existence sometime between the years 1349 and 1530, as it is entered in the *Valor* of King Henry VIII.

Hence it is evident that any dependence of the Parish of Bradford on that of Dewsbury, implied by this money payment, only arose in respect of Eccleshill as belonging to the fee of the Warrens. There are indeed no substantial grounds for supposing that Bradford parish ever belonged to that of Dewsbury.† After giving the subject the most careful consideration, it seems exceedingly probable that in the Saxon days, a church, on the present site, existed at Bradford, having rights of baptism, marriage, and burial, and forming the nucleus of a parish. This opinion is supported by Doomsday Survey, where it is recorded that Bradford, in the days of the Confessor, formed an important manor of considerable value; and would not, it may be presumed, be without the usual appanage of a church. In explanation of the fact that

* In Savage's account, the townships are set out from which Dewsbury received profits during the time he was collector, and not from the whole parish in any case.

† Mr. Hunter makes the inequality of the payments of the six churches a presumptive proof that these payments were not originally in token of filial subjection. Thus Burton pays £4, while Bradford, a parish more extensive, only 8s.

in that Survey, neither church nor priest is mentioned as existing here,—the former may have been destroyed in the devastations of the Conqueror; and where all was waste, what need of a priest? As before stated (page 39, History of Bradford), the non-mention of a church here in that Survey, is no proof that such did not exist.

When the Lacies obtained the Manor, their first object, according to the feelings of that age, would be to build here a church, or renovate the old one; but most likely the unsettled state of their possessions would retard the execution of that intention until the reign of Henry II. The building of this Anglo-Norman Church, if the date could be correctly ascertained, would be that of the growth again in the parish of a considerable population.

From the time of the foundation of the church, the Lacies, and those claiming under them, presented to the Rectory, until the grant of the same by Henry V. to the College of Leicester. These Rectors, some time before the year 1292, obtained permission to appoint vicars. Dr. Whitaker observes:—"It must originally have been an opulent benefice, as there was an endowed vicarage for many years, while the Rectory continued presentative, a circumstance which never took place, but where wealth had rendered the incumbent idle. During this period, the Vicarage was in the Rector's patronage."

That the benefice was a rich one is apparent, on comparing the value of the Rectory and Vicarage, according to Pope Nicholas' *Valor*, (1292) with that of other neighbouring churches. Some data, for comparison, are given at page 190 *ante*, and to those may be added the Rectory of Bingley, £30 a year; Keighley, £8; Calverley, £8; Skipton, £30; and the vicarage there £8. It will be observed that although the close catalogue of the vicars of Bradford only commences in 1293, there were vicars at least some short time previous, but the inference may be drawn that the vicarage had not long existed.

After the incursions of the Scots, many parts of the north of England were so devastated that the clergy could not pay their taxes according to Pope Nicholas' taxation, and accordingly a new taxation was made for some parts of Yorkshire. Bradford Church, as before mentioned (page 190), is returned as worth only £28, and the Vicarage £5 yearly. Singularly enough, Leeds, Halifax, Dewsbury, and indeed nearly all the parishes about here are returned at their former value, except Bradford and the following places:—Calverley is returned as worth nothing; the Church of Bingley is reduced to £14 13s. 4d.; that of Skipton to £13 6s. 8d., and the vicarage to £3 6s. 8d. How it happened that these localities suffered so much, whilst the neighbouring towns seem to have escaped, cannot be explained. For some time after, Bradford did not recover from the effects of the inroads of the Scots. Several of the vicars are, in the early part of Edward III.'s reign, put down only as chaplains, and in the Nonæ Rolls, 14th year of that reign, (1341) Bradford is not included; "poor Boraile people" being excepted. It is evident that the town had not even recovered from the shock in the time of Richard II., as may be gathered from the Poll Tax Rolls of that reign.

As before mentioned (page 189), the first notice of Bradford Church is in the year 1281, when Alice, the widow of Edmund de Lacy, who had the advowson, presented to the Rectory. The advowson, after her death, was settled by Henry, Earl of Lincoln, upon Thomas, Earl of Lancaster and Alice his wife, daughter of the former. On the death of her husband, she held it until wrested from her in 1322 by Edward II. It afterwards became vested in Henry, Duke of Lancaster, and in the Extent of his estates, taken in 1342, is returned as being worth £100 a year. Soon after then it became the property of his son-in-law, John of Gaunt, and on his death, Richard II. seized it. On his dethronement, the advowson vested in Henry IV. and de-

scended to his son, Henry V., who gave it to the College of Leicester.

Little can be added to the particulars before gathered respecting the early Rectors. Robert Tonnington instituted in 1281, is the first whose name has descended to us. Between him and Baldock, there is so long an interval that probably another Rector with the name of Robert intervened. There appears to have been some opposition to the institution of Baldock in 1323, because in that year Archbishop Melton issued a commission to inquire whether he did not hold the Rectory of Bradford, and a prebend in Ripon Church. A mistake is committed at page 192, *ante*. The living of Bradford was sequestered *from* Baldock to the Archbishop, most likely as a result of the above-mentioned opposition.

In the reign of Henry VI., the population of the town and parish had so much increased, that the Church became insufficient to accommodate the parishioners, for it must be remembered that all then thought it a needful duty to repair, at least on the Lord's day and holidays, to Church. With the exception of Haworth, there existed no other place of worship in the parish, and the inhabitants of all the other parts duly assembled to pay their devotions at the Parish Church. There can be no doubt that the present structure probably the third on the same site, occupies the ground where the Anglo-Norman Church, the Kirk in the Wood of olden times, stood surrounded by the remains of the *Sylva*, once covering the whole of the hill side, and mentioned in the Conqueror's Survey.*

* Dr. Whitaker states that not a vestige of the original structure remained. This is not quite correct. When the Church was refronted, in 1832, fragments of an ancient cross, and of sculptured stones, were found built in the old wall, and had been very probably remnants of the previous Norman Church. This fact supports the supposition that it stood on or about the same site as the present one.

There is evidence that the construction of Bradford Church, finished in 1458, occupied more than twenty years. William Rodes, vicar of Bradford, by his will, dated in 1435, gives—"To the fabric of the new work of the blessed Mary in the Church of Bradford, 40s." This "New work" was, no doubt, Bolling Chapel, or "*Our Lady's Queere*,"* (see page 203) which was then in course of erection, or had been recently erected. There is no ground for supposing that it did not form part of the original structure of the present Church. On the 26th March, in the year 1440, a visitation of Bradford Church was made by the vicars of Halifax, Calverley, Birstal, and Batley, for some purpose, we may suppose, connected with the building of the same.

We have an account of the cost of erecting a similar Church about the same time, at Catterick, namely, 170 marks, i. e. £114, which, in our present money, may represent £1,000. The contract for the building of Catterick Church might have been drawn up for that at Bradford, as it stood before the late alterations. There was to be a high altar, with three greses (steps) accordant; each of the two aisles to have an altar, and a lavatory (piscina) accordant, at the east end. In the Bolling and Leventhorp Chapels we have the counterpart of this description of the aisles, as that of Bolling, if not both, had an altar at the east end, where masses were said for the soul of the founder or endower. It is probable that the Dean and Canons of Newark College largely assisted the inhabitants in building the Church. The east window of the chancel, lately displaced for the memorial window hereafter described, was put in at the expense of Lady Mary Maynard, the widow of Sir John Maynard, and owner of the Rectorial tithes; it seems also to have been a memorial window, for over it appeared externally, a slab, bearing his

* This "*Lady's Queere*," probably so-called in honour of the College of Leicester; called also the Collegiate Church of our Lady of Leicester.

arms, with the initials I. M., M. M., 1671, thirteen years after his death. Dr. Whitaker was of opinion that the fine window on the south side of the chancel had originally been the east window, but had been removed to make room for the one inserted by Lady Maynard. What a sacred spot is that chancel! Its floor is filled with the ashes of holy men, whose prayer and praise for centuries ascended from its altars to heaven.

Another proof of the progress of the town may be adduced from the fact that a wayside Chapel was soon after erected here. It is mentioned in Leland's Itinerary, but, until lately, its site was unknown. A record respecting it has been discovered in the York Archiepiscopal Registers, from which it appears it had been erected previous to the year 1466 near (probably on the *south* side of) Ive bridge,* now called the Sun bridge, for the use of travellers. In the middle ages, these wayside Chapels were frequently met with, and were especially placed on bridges, or near thereto, for the early use of wayfarers, who, according to the prevailing feelings of those days, were anxious to receive the consolations and sanctions of religion, and could not attend the ordinary services of the Church. Throughout Yorkshire, there were many Chapels of this description; that on the bridge at Wakefield is the best known. The subjoined is a translated copy of the license granted by Archbishop Neville for performing divine offices in the Chapel at Ivebridge:—

George, &c.—To our beloved inhabitants of the town of Bradford in our diocese: inasmuch as a Chapel in honour of the Holy Trinity and Saint Sitha, the virgin, has been erected, situated at the end of the bridge at Bradford aforesaid, the present license shall enable any suitable Chaplains to celebrate masses and other divine offices, with sub masses, to you and all thither coming, provided that the said

* Mr. Hailstone suggests that it was probably so-called from *Ave* bridge; a deed in his possession, mentioning Avegate, in Bradford, doubtless the same as Ivegate.

Chapel shall cause nothing to the prejudice of the Parish Church; so that to you, and all travellers thither coming to hear such Chaplains may be permitted to celebrate in such sort as at present, to you, and all others thither coming, according to the tenor of this present granted faculty, and special license during our good pleasure. Dated under our seal, at our house, situate at Westminster, 25th November, A.D., 1466, and the second of our translation.*

A St. Sitha occurs in the Romish Bede Roll. There was in Colne Chapel, on the allotment of pews there, in 1576, St. Cyte's Quire.†

After the dissolution of the College of Leicester, the Rectory and Advowson reverted to the Crown (see page 194, *ante*). The Rectory was leased soon afterwards to Dame Tempest, at the rent of £50 a year. In the year 1588, the vicarage is returned in an account of the benefices belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster, at £20 a year.

King Charles I. sold the Rectory as well as the Manor of Bradford, to the citizens of London, who disposed of it to the famous Sir Hugh Middleton, and he to Mary, the wife of Sir John Maynard, of Tooting, Knight, keeper of the Great Seal to Charles I., who, during the Protectorate, was absolute owner of it in right of his wife. He appointed John Sharp, of Little Horton, the Parliamentary, receiver of the rents of the glebe lands and tithes, which even then were very troublesome to collect. It appears from the Sharp MSS. that in January, 1649, there were some law proceedings respecting them. Portions of the correspondence between Sir John and his Lady and Mr. Sharp, reveal

* Reg. George Neville, pt. 1., 56a.

† St. Sitha or Osith, Virgin and Abbess, born at Quarendon, and daughter of Frewald, a Mercian Prince, and niece to Editha, to whom belonged the town and manor of Ailesbury. She built a monastery at Chick, near Colchester, and was crowned with martyrdom during the inroads of Hinguar and Hubba, the barbarous Danish leaders, about the year 870. Her body was removed to Ailesbury, and afterwards to Chick. The 7th of October is her Saint's day.

many particulars respecting Bradford, and are therefore presented to the reader :—

From Sir John Maynard to Mr. Sharp, dated 13th August, 1649 :—

He observes that the tenants (of glebe lands) complain that they had hard bargains from Sir Richard Tempest, but that he (Sir John) had offers to take the reversion, and that hay and corn were twice as dear as when Sir Richard let the land. He then states that land has been ploughed up without his leave, and proceeds :—
 “ I am no stranger to Bradford, and know that land is dearer there than where I live, by reason of your trading, which causes the place to be populous. Those that refuse to pay tithe must be sued. For Bowling, there is no question, they must either pay or give tithe in kind, and I hope your kinsman, Captain Wilkinson, whom I assisted in his business for his arrears, will do me right in paying my tithe out of the sequestration of Mr. Tempest's demesnes, which I hear are assigned to him for part of his arrears. Concerning the vicarage of Bradford, I pray agree among yourselves, as I would reserve my right to the presentation, and I wish to be careful to consult the parish ; so I advise you to agree in the choice of a minister. I have written to the town to satisfy Mr. Blease's importunity.”

The latter part of this letter is proof that there existed much disunion among the parishioners respecting the choice of a minister.

Sir John Maynard to John Sharp, May 2nd, 1649 :—

I do wonder to hear of so many queries and exceptions as to whether the glebe lands shall abate on parts of them for taxes, or whether the glebe lands shall pay tithes in kind to me, as it did to Sir Richard Tempest. With your favour, these queries are not rational, and how could I make an answer, or promise to the tenants, except I understood the true state of things. I never made any promises, to the best of my remembrance. If I did, they were suppositious, that Sir Richard Tempest did the like. I pray let the old tenants be preferred before others, so that I may have the same rates for my lands as others have of the same condition of soil ; for I hear Sir Richard Tempest hath taken fines for new lands, reserving a small rent ; but that is no reason, after so long time the

ground has been dressed and tilled, but that I should have my tithe in kind. I desire to do as I would be done unto, and that things may be carried above board without fraud or covin. I will neither defraud nor be defrauded, as near as I can. Mr. Sharp, I do repose a trust in you. You are richer in reputation than fortune; and, thanks be to God, you are a freeholder. I pray, concerning taxes, keep the general rule. I hope things will settle, and extraordinary taxes will fall, now that Pomfret is reduced. I desire you would do for me as you do for yourself or friends. Thus, with love remembered unto you, I rest your loving friend,—John Maynard.

What was the issue of these dissensions does not clearly appear. In Sharp's MSS. it is stated that Mr. Blazet was presented to the living by Sir John Maynard. The vicarage is mentioned in the Parliamentary Survey of 1650, as vacant. It seems that Sir John stood in favour with the Republican powers, for, in 1650, the horse, and pay for the army, charged upon him in respect of the Rectory of Bradford, was ordered to be discharged.

The next letter is one from Lady Maynard to John Sharp, dated 24th August, 1658, wherein she informs him that her deceased husband had, by his will, appointed her his executrix, and left her the land and tithes of Bradford for her life, and then to her son, and requests Mr. Sharp to gather the rents and tithes for her, and that she would be glad to see him at Tooting, her residence; also requests him to send her a bill of exchange for £60.

On the passing of the Act of Uniformity, the Rev. Jonas Waterhouse was vicar of Bradford, but hesitated to conform, and was therefore ejected; and the vicarage was on some ground claimed by a Mr. Cowker, or Corker. Lady Maynard, on the 29th September, 1662, writes to Mr. Sharp, informing him that she had received two letters from Mr. Waterhouse—"By both of which," she remarks, "I find him unsatisfied to conform, which puts me to a stand what to do in the suit with Mr. Cowker, Mr. Allen, our counsel, being out of town. But Mr. Waterhouse writes in his last that

Mr. Cowker had been with him and desired to come to some terms. I desire you will talk to Mr. Waterhouse respecting putting the matter to the reference of two counsel, and take Mr. Weddell with you." [Mr. Weddell was probably a Bradford attorney.]

To this letter, Mr. Sharp replies that he had seen Mr. Waterhouse, who was much damped by her letter, recommending him to compromise the business with Cowker, as though she had deserted him; and proceeds to speak in praise of Waterhouse, who had the good wishes of the parish, and had been put to great cost in the suit. As to his conformity, he (Sharp) could never gain a definite resolution from him, and he then concludes by stating that Waterhouse kept possession of the vicarage-house and croft.

Again Lady Maynard writes, on the 5th September, 1663 : — "So long as Mr. Waterhouse followed the suit of those who best understood it, I was willing to assist him, but he has given it over by reason, I suppose, of his Nonconformity. I have small encouragement to meddle with it, for should I out Cowker, it would be impossible for me to present one that would please the parishioners and myself too. If you can recommend to me an able minister, with Mr. Waterhouse's approbation, that will undertake the suit, and present at his own charge, I shall present him when time requires."

On the death of Lady Maynard, the Rectory and advowson came to Mary, the daughter of Sir John Maynard, and wife of Francis Buller, Esq., of Shillingham, in Cornwall, who devised it to her second son, James Buller. By Indentures of Lease and Release, bearing date the 24th and 25th January, 1707, the Release between James Buller (described of Shillingham) of 1st part; Sir William Coryton, of Newton, in Cornwall, Bart., Francis Wills, of Wicelscombe, and William Hancock, of Hendon, both in the same county, of 2nd part; George Parker, of Plympton, Devon, and Walter Moyle, of Bake, in the same county, of 3rd part;

the Rectory of Bradford, with the tithes and advowson, were limited and assigned, after the death of Buller, without male issue, to the parties of the 2nd part, for 500 years, in trust. Buller died without male issue. From the trustees, the Rectory and advowson came to Richard Woolfe, of Bridlington Quay, and afterwards to his eldest son, the Rev. Nicholas Woolfe, who bequeathed them to his sister, Lydia Dawson, as mentioned at page 109, in the History of Bradford. Those who presented the vicars from the year 1706 to the time when the Rev. John Crosse bought the right, possessed it only for the life of the presentee.

In the year 1794, the glebe lands, mostly situated near Cliffe lane, Undercliffe lane, Heap lane, and Barker end, were purchased by William Hustler, Thomas Skelton, Thomas Jones (surgeon), William Pollard, John Hodgson, and E. Peckover. In 1787, these lands were estimated at 118 acres.*

From time to time the internal appearance of the Church had been exceedingly marred by the ill-judged additions of a false roof of plaster, and the east gallery constructed during the last century. During the vicariate of the late Dr. Scoresby, a plan was conceived for restoring and improving the interior, by the removal of the above-mentioned deformities, and setting back the west gallery. The details of the intended restoration were, at the time, described in an able lecture delivered by the Rev. Joshua Fawcett, M A., incumbent of Low Moor, before the members of the Bradford Church Institute. Various obstacles, however, unfortunately then arose, preventing the execution of the work; but they have been surmounted by the energy and perseverance of the present vicar, Dr. Burnet, liberally assisted by the con-

* Dr. Outhwaite's Book, quoted at page 195, *ante*.

tributions of the inhabitants; and the noble interior of the venerable structure now presents an enduring monument of their praiseworthy labours. An outline of these renovations will be of interest to the reader.

In passing into the Church, through the great South portal, one is struck with the wonderful transformation which has been effected, developing, in a large measure, the august proportions of the original interior. The exceedingly fine oak roof, one of the finest specimens in Yorkshire, hidden before by an ugly plaster ceiling, is now thrown open and restored. The unsightly east gallery has been entirely removed, the chancel arch cleared of its excrescences, and restored and ornamented, thus exhibiting the whole of the chancel and east window. A handsome carved pulpit, placed more in the middle of the nave, has been substituted for the former plain one. But the most important improvement consists in setting back to the tower arch the west gallery, thereby adding two bays each to the north and south galleries; and in appropriating to the nave, the floor of the tower, and the large space formerly excluded from the Church, known as the vestibule or baptistry.* These portions, greatly enlarging the nave, have been fitted with suitable seats, and the ringing chamber having been constructed higher in the tower, the grand west window has been exposed, and affords abundant light to that quarter of the edifice. The stone work of the inner face of the lower walls of the tower has been dressed, and around it are placed the mural monuments, removed from various parts of the Church; their removal is to be deplored, but could not be avoided.

Returning to the chancel—purchased from the Ladies of

* The font, with its quaint canopy of fretwork, has been removed from its position there, unto the lower end of the former nave.

the Manor, at a cost of £200*—the roof has been thrown open and restored; the floor having been lowered, the altar is approached from the nave by an easy gradation of steps. On each side of the chancel are rows of appropriate oak stalls for the choristers. The organ,† handsomely re-cased, and its power and tone increased, has been placed in the Leventhorp Chapel, on the north side of the chancel. This chapel, and that of Bolling, on the opposite side, have been furnished with a screen of open tracery work, separating them, as in former days, from the chancel. Whilst inserting the new east window, hereafter described, and renovating the south wall of the chancel, an ancient piscina was found in the wall, where it, no doubt, had remained concealed since the days of the Reformation. It is of rude construction, and seems to have been defaced by some of our Puritan forefathers.

After re-seating the pew-owners of the east gallery, 350 additional sittings have been gained from these improvements, so that the Church is now capable of accommodating 1,580 hearers. Besides, it has been rendered more comfortable by a better system of ventilation, the construction of a thoroughly efficient heating apparatus, and by lighting the edifice throughout in a style consistent with its architecture. The bells have been re-hung, at a cost of £250.

Extensive as these alterations and additions appear, the work has been executed in a most economical manner,—the total cost amounting only to the sum of about £4,300. Towards this outlay, the congregation, aided by a few friends, supplied, at one offertory, the handsome sum of £1,056. Since then, the total sum expended has been raised by other contributions, and there remains a considerable sum available for further improvements.

* One would have thought that the burden of repairing would have rendered them eager to be rid of it.

† Removed from the west gallery.

Another great addition to the appearance of the chancel, results from the insertion of the new east window, presented by Mrs. Tolson, in memory of her late husband, Richard Tolson, Esq., of Bolton House, a gentleman esteemed by all who knew him, for his rare ability and kindness of disposition. The memorial is a magnificent specimen of stained glass, executed by the celebrated firm of Morris, Marshall, Falkener and Co., Red Lion Square, London. The tracery of the old window being narrow and unsuitable for giving effect to figures in stained glass, the frame-work of a new window in the same style, the perpendicular, was substituted, containing a large central light in each of the two lower tiers, and three lights on each side of the central light.

In the lowest tier, St. Peter, the patron of the Church, occupies the centre, and, reading from the left to the right, are, on each side of him, the figures of six of the great prophets, who foretold the coming of the Messiah:—Moses, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, and Elijah; and above these are configurations of six of his greatest ancestors:—Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, David, Solomon, and Joseph. In the centre of the next tier, the middle of the window, stands the glorified Saviour, supported by angels; and on each side are arranged six of his most distinguished ministers on earth:—John the Baptist, the evangelists Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, and St. Paul. Above these, again, appear the six women, who figure so conspicuously in the Gospels:—Anna, the prophetess; Elizabeth, with the infant Baptist by her side; the Virgin; Mary Magdalene, in the act of throwing from her the wreath of worldly vanity, whilst holding in her left hand the alabaster box of precious ointment; and the sisters of Bethany, Martha and Mary. The large figure of the Saviour is, both in beauty of design and colour, a choice specimen of art.

Most happily blended are both the designs and colours. The prophet Ezekiel, in brown and blue colours, is a model

of skill. All glaring sensational tints, so prevalent in stained glass, have been avoided, so that while the colours are chaste, admitting of no strong contrasts, they seem to glide into each other, and constitute one harmonious picture. The figures, well defined and graceful in attitude, are from original drawings, by artists of talent and position, made expressly for this window, and the colouring carried out under their own supervision. A more happily designed, and beautifully executed, modern work of its kind is rarely seen. Mr. Ruskin, the eminent art-critic, when lately at Bradford, gave it his meed of praise, though no admirer of this class of art as now practised.

The great western window has also been beautified at the expense of Mr. Wells, solicitor, Bradford, as a memorial to his deceased sisters. Five passages from the life of Christ are represented in stained glass, and improve the appearance of that part of the Church.

Since the publication of the History of Bradford, the York Archbishopial Registers have been consulted, and from them and other sources, several additional particulars respecting the vicars of Bradford have been obtained, which, in many instances, will materially illustrate the former notices of them. But, notwithstanding this laborious research, the whole of both these notices and additions can only be considered scanty and unsatisfactory. This, however, may be remarked of the early incumbents of most of the parishes in the kingdom.

The first vicar of whom we have any details, is William Rodes, presented, in 1401, by the then rector, William Wynceby. It is stated in the close Catalogue of the vicars, printed at page 209, *ante*, compiled from the York Registers, by the noted antiquary, Mr. Torr, that he (Rodes) vacated the living by death, but this is not the fact. He resigned it probably when the Rectory passed to Leicester College in

1416, possessing ample means without its revenues. Vicar Rodes may safely be traced to the ancient family of that name, in the parish of Halifax. He appears to have been both a rich and a liberal man. His will, printed below, contains many interesting particulars which will excite attention. There were two chaplains and two parish clerks to assist in the services, and there appears to be evidence that the building of the present Church had then been commenced. His will, translated, runs thus :—

In the name of God, Amen.—On the feast of the beheading of St. John the Baptist, A.D., 1435, I, William Rodes, late vicar of the Parish Church of St. Peter, Bradford, being of sound mind, make my will in this manner :—First, I give my soul to Almighty God, the blessed Mary, and all the Saints, and my body to be buried in the chancel of the Church of St. Peter, at Bradford. Item. I give, in the name of mortuary, the best of my goods of the year. Item. To Henry Wright, chaplain, 20s., and Thomas Hodgson, chaplain, 6s. 8d. Item. I give to William, chief parish clerk, 12d., and to William Northrop, minor parish clerk, 12d. I give to the fabric of the mother Church of St. Peter, York, 6s. 8d. To the Friars of the order of the Holy Trinity, Knaresbrough, 40d. To the Friars Minors of Doncaster, 12d. To the Dominican Friars of Pontefract, 12d. To the Friars of the order of Saint Augustine, Tykhill, 12d. To the Carmelite Friars of York, 12d. I give to Matilda and Eliste, my sisters, each 6s. 8d. I give to the fabric of the new work of the blessed Mary, in the Church of Bradford, 40s. The rest of my goods I give to my executors, to be disposed of by them for the health of my soul; and I constitute the said Thomas Hodgson, Henry Wright, William Northrop, clerk, and William Thornton, of Horton, executors of my will. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my seal. These being witnesses—William Thornton, Senr., of Chellawe, John Walker, Junr., Thomas Wryghte, Senr., and others. Dated at Bradford the day and year aforesaid. I bequeath to Dom. William Scoles, chaplain, six of my best silver cups, a cloak of wool with fur, and all my books.—Proved 7th January, 1435.

As it was not usual to be possessed of books at this period, it may be presumed that he was a learned man, and of note in his day.

The next vicar after Rodes is Thomas Bank, presented by the College of Leicester, who was succeeded by Dionisius Gelles, also presented by the College. There is this entry of his institution in the York Register:—"January, 1432.—Dionisius Gelles, on the death of Thomas Bank;" and, in August, 1464, there is also an entry of the institution of Henry Gelles, on the resignation of Dionisius Gelles. On the 26th June, 1466, administration was granted of the goods of the latter, who had died intestate, to the former, no doubt his nephew. Henry Gelles died in 1476.

The following is a translated copy of his will, dated 27th May, 1475:—"In the name of God, amen.—I, Henry Gelles, M.A., vicar of the Parish Church of Bradford, being of whole mind and sound memory, make my testament in this manner:—Imprimis, I bequeath my soul to Almighty God, the blessed Mary his mother, and All Saints, and my body to be buried in the chancel of the aforesaid Church. Item. I give my best goods of the year by way of mortuary. Item. I give, to ornament the outside of the high altar, and around the holy sacrament, 10s. The residue of my goods, after paying my debts, &c., I bequeath to John Thornton, son-in-law of my brother, William Gelles, which John I constitute my executor, and Thomas Gelles, son of my aforesaid brother, William Gelles, and my said brother, supervisors. Witnesses to the will—John Athwyk, parochial chaplain, Thomas Gelles, Thomas Forster, and others.—Proved 10th April, 1476, by John Thornton.

The remains of vicar Gelles, as well as Rodes, lie in the chancel of the Church, if they have not been disturbed by the many alterations to which it has been subjected.

William More, B.D., vicar in the time of Henry VIII., was, on the 20th October, 1536, consecrated in the Dominican Church of Colchester, Suffragan Bishop of Colchester, and in a few months afterwards, obtained the vicarage of Bradford. Whilst writing page 211 of the History of Bradford, it did not occur to me that he might be merely a suffragan. In a letter from Dr. Pegge to Dr. Ducarel, in 6th vol. of the *Antiq. Biblioth.*, it is stated that before the

Reformation there were in England, Bishops *in partibus*, that is taking their designation from places abroad; but by an Act of Parliament, passed in the twenty-sixth year of Henry VIII., it was declared that Bishops should not take their titles from foreign parts; and twenty-six towns in England, of which Colchester was one, were appointed to give titles to these extraordinary Bishops. These suffragans were men of great figure and consequence in their day, and were appointed to assist infirm bishops. Anthony Wood, in the "*Athenæ Oxoniensis*" (London, 1721), vol. 1, page 674, gives this account of More:—"William More had part of his education among the Oxonians, but more in another university, and was afterwards vicar of Walden, in Essex, and Suffragan Bishop of Colchester. In 1537 he was made prebendary of Gevendale, in the Church of York, but resigned it the year after, and on the 14th September, 1539, he was installed Archdeacon of Leicester, in the room of Edmund Bonner [bloody Bonner], promoted to the See of Hereford. He (More) died in the summer time in 1540." From the "*Notes and Queries*," second series, No. 27, it appears he was Abbot of the Monastery of Walden, a great pluralist, and a master in Chancery to boot. It is not improbable that the only time his voice was heard in Bradford, during the three years he held the living, would be on his induction to the benefice. He was the last of what, I am afraid, were a worthless tribe presented to it by, or through means of, the College of Newark. In Nichol's History of Leicestershire (vol. 1, part 2, p. 231), it is mentioned that the preferments of this College "seem in general to have been bestowed on persons of fashion."

The two succeeding vicars, Weston and Ogden, held the living during the transition period of Protestantism, and a difficult task they would have to perform. The former might be one of the family of Weston, in Wharfedale. Ogden, very likely, sprung from the family of that name located in the

parish of Halifax. He was presented to the vicarage by William Ranold, who had obtained the right on the dissolution of the College of Leicester. Lawrence Taylor, there is reason to believe, sprung from Bradford, or its neighbourhood. Christopher Taylor most likely was his son. We have some information respecting him in his will, printed below. It will be observed that in the form of bequeathing his soul, there is a remnant of the old superstition. He appears to have had considerable estates in Bradford and Horton. On turning to page 344, it will be seen that Randall Well Close, devised to his daughter Mary, afterwards came into the possession of James Sagar :—

Will of Christopher Tailer, vicar of Bradford, dated 7th September, 1596—Bequeaths his soul into the hands of Almighty God, and his body to be buried in the Churchyard of Bradfurth. He gives all his lands at Bradford and Horton to Alice, his wife, during her life, and then to Nathaniel Tailer, his son ; also to have his copyhold close, called *Stone Close*. To his daughter Mary he gives Randall Well Close, in Horton. To his daughter Hester, a messuage, garden, and close in Bradford ; also a cottage, a garden, and little croft, adjoining the vicarage of Bradford, to his daughter Alice. He gives two-thirds of his books to his son Nathaniel, at the discretion of Mr. Edward Maud and Robert More, clerk ; the other third to his daughters Maria and Alice. To Joseph Haworth, his curate, £5 ; to John Bakes, his man, 10s., or an English bible ; to Ann Garforth, 12d. The residue of his goods and chattels he gives to Alice, his wife, whom he appoints the guardian of his two daughters, Alice and Hester ; and appoints Edward Maud and Robert More, clerk, executors ; and Henry Bannister, Richard Smith, William Halstead, schoolmaster, Thomas Tailer, Thomas Ledgerd, Thomas Sharp, the elder, and Thomas Sharp, the younger, supervisors. Witnesses—Edward Maud, William Halstead, Thomas Ledgerd, Thomas Tailer, Joseph Haworth, and Samuel Tailer.—Proved 31st March, 1598, by Mary Tailer, the daughter (Alice Tailer, the wife, being dead) before William Webster, Dean of Pontefract.

Caleb Kemp probably came from Sussex, at least the devise in his will points to that conclusion. He obtained the

living from the Crown. The introduction to his will is of a Puritan stamp, and during nearly the score of years he occupied the pulpit, he most likely sowed that Puritan seed, the fruit of which was seen for many days. He does not appear to have studied at any College, as, in the list of vicars, he is merely entered as a professor of theology. He was buried at Bradford, according to the directions in his will, 28th Nov. 1614. The following is a copy of his will:—

Will of Caleb Kemp, vicar of Bradford, dated 29th October. 1614.—“Caleb Kemp, a servant of Jesus Christ, in the preaching of the Word of God, and ministry of the gospel. Into thy hands, O God! I commend my spirit, for thou hast redeemed me.” He then directs that his body should be buried in a grave against the middle door of the chancel, near unto his mother and daughter. He directs that his copyhold land of Wellers, at Harringden, in the parish of Hothbie, in the county of Sussex, holden of the Manor of Plumpton Bussage, in the said county, should go according to the custom of the manor. He desires the Right Worshipful and his very good landlady, the Lady Charitie Haword, to extend herself in kindness in the fine to his child, to whom, by custom, it belonged to inherit, that is, to Caleb Kemp, his youngest son. He gives his copyhold land in Bradford, according to the custom, to his son, John Kemp; also an acre of land held of the Manor of Greenwich. He gives to his wife the tuition and education of his two sons, and his daughter Susan, in the fear of the Lord. To his wife, Phœbe Kemp, the portion which the law allows her. To his daughter Mary, £50 (whereof £20 was committed to him by her grandmother, Agnes Kemp, in her lifetime), to be paid to her on her marriage or attaining twenty-one years of age. To his godson, Caleb Freckley, one Edward shilling, and to Phœbe Hemingway, of Owbrea [Horbury], a crown of gold. He appointed his wife executrix; and his three brethren, John and Samuel Lister, and John Whitley, supervisors, and gives to each of them an angel of gold. Witnesses—John Lister and William Aked.—Proved 26th April, 1615, before the Dean of Pontefract, by his executrix.

These Listers, of the family at Little Horton, were his brothers-in-law, he having married their sister.

Richard Lister, the succeeding vicar, may have been one of the nephews of vicar Kemp.

From what quarter John Okell sprung, cannot be determined. As the name is one not occurring in this neighbourhood, he most likely was a stranger in these parts. Francis Morrie and Francis Philip, who, I believe, were trustees or purchasers of the Corporation of London, presented him, by purchase, to the living. Okell seems to have been a man much engaged in the secular affairs of the town. To him and three others, the manor and appurtenant estates were conveyed, in 1629, by the Corporation of London, in trust for sale. These trustees enfranchised large tracts of copyhold lands in Manningham. From his will he appears to have died possessed of a considerable estate for that period. He was most likely a bachelor. The Church Register records his burial in the Church on the 2nd July, 1639 :—

Will of John Okell, vicar of Bradford, dated the 13th September, 1636.—Whereby, after stating that he was in good and perfect health, and that his will was written with his own hand, he recites that he had by a deed, dated 7th August, 1633, granted to Robert Horn, of Bradford, and James Sagar, of Allerton, his real estate, in Bradford and Manningham, to the use of himself for life, and then for such uses as he should by will appoint; he appointed same to the use of John Smith, of Bradford, linen draper, and Thomas Croft, of Bradford, mercer; upon trust to pay £700 to his brothers, Peter Okell, Geo. Okell, and Thos. Okell, and three sisters, Margaret, the wife of Robert Jackson, Ellen, late wife of Thomas Merrie, and Frances, late wife Thomas Venables, such sum to be paid in two years, equally among them; save only that the £116 10s. 4d. given to his brother, George Okell, should remain in the hands of his brothers, Peter Okell, and Thomas Okell, and Robert Jackson, upon their entering into security for it to George Okell, to pay him £9 yearly during the term of his life. On his (George's) decease, £40 thereof to go to two of the youngest children of John Newall, to whom Testator was great uncle; £10 to his sister Isabel's daughter; and the remainder of the £116 10s. 4d. to two of the youngest children of his brother Peter, and Robert Jackson equally. He also directed that the share of his sister Frances should remain in the hands of his brothers Peter, George, Thomas, and Robert Jackson, they paying her therefore £9 yearly; and after her decease, £20 to go to her son, and £40 to her daughter, and the remainder to the

children of his brothers Peter, Thomas, and Robert Jackson. Testator's sister Ellen, to have the profit of her share during life, and after her death, her eldest son to have £10, and each of her two daughters £20, the remainder to be divided among the younger children of Newall. He gave £40 to John Jackson son of his brother-in-law Robert Jackson. He mentions a deceased sister, Elizabeth Lenton. To Susan Waddington, if living at his decease, 5 marks. To the poor of Bradford, 20 marks, to be paid at his funeral. To Martha Booth, 5 marks. To Judith Whitehead, his servant, 5 marks. Appointed his brothers Peter, George, Thomas, and Robert Jackson, executors, who proved the will on the 6th July, 1639.

It is evident that this vicar died a rich man, for the sums he bequeathed represented a large amount at that period.

During the time of Mr. Okell's vicariate, it seems there were two ministers, himself and an under-minister. Okell, like his predecessors, was of the Puritan school, and suffered some irregularities in the services of the church. See page 53 of this "Continuation."

John Kemp, who succeeded Mr. Okell, was the eldest son of Caleb Kemp, the former vicar, and appears to have been a minor at his father's death. He held the vicarage only about a year. By his will, dated 9th May, 1640, (in which he is described as John Kemp, of Bradford, clerk) he gives unto his sister Mary £20; to his uncle, John Lister, and Barbara, his wife, 40s.; to "John Whitley, and my aunt, his wife," 40s.; to his aunt Susan, 20s.; to his cousin Joseph Lister, of Horton, 20s.; to Mr. Okell, 20s.; Martha Booth, 10s.; Richard Horner, 40s.; to his father William Cooke, and Thomas Lister, of Shibden Hall, and John Lister, of Overbeare, his cousins, all the residue of his estate. Executors—the said William Cooke, Thomas Lister, and John Lister. Witnesses to the will—John Lister, Richard Horne,* Joseph Lister, and William Brooksbank.—Proved 31st July, 1641.

* This, no doubt, was the Parish Clerk, mentioned at page 53, of this "Continuation."

Considerable difficulty arises in ascertaining who were the vicars during the Civil War and Interregnum. From a letter previously printed in this "Continuation" (section, "Civil War") it is seen that theological dissensions were rife here as early as 1642. At that time, Edward Hudson, who had been presented by the Crown, was the vicar. It does not appear that he had offended the parishioners, but the underminister had, in making the sign of the cross at baptism. There are no data from which it can be gathered when Hudson vacated the living, and whether by death or compulsion. The vicarage was, however, vacant in August, 1649, as Sir John Maynard, in a letter before printed, then wrote that he wished the inhabitants to agree among themselves as to the choice of a minister, and says that he had written to the town to satisfy the importunity of Mr. Blease.

This Mr. Blease, or rather Blazet, the next vicar, filled, I think, the office of underminister of the Church, in the year 1644; for it is recorded that Archbishop Sharp was baptised in that year by Mr. Blazet, a person *Episcopally* ordained; and the Archbishop, in his MSS., both states that he was baptised by him, and that he was vicar of Bradford after Mr. Hudson. Mr. Blazet probably obtained the living soon after the date of Sir J. Maynard's letter. The vicarage was returned in 1650 as vacant, but that might be in the early part of the year. How long Mr. Blazet was vicar, has not been determined. As Mr. Waterhouse, his successor, is not described as minister in 1653, and is so described in 1657, Mr. Blazet appears, in some manner, to have vacated the living in that interval. Among the inhabitants of Bradford, in the early part of this century, there was one of the name of Blezard, probably of the family of this vicar.

Jonas Waterhouse, M.A., the successor of Mr. Blazet, sprung from a branch of the ancient family of the Waterhouses, of Halifax, which had settled at Tooting, in Surrey, where he was born. See an account of him at pages 198,

199, and 225, *ante*. Very probably he obtained this living owing to his family residing at the same place as the patron. The following facts, drawn from the Parish Registers, throw some light on his history:—1653, buried “Nathaniel, son of Jonas Waterhouse, Bradford.” 25th June, 1657, buried “A child of Mr. Jonas Waterhouse, minister, at Bradford.” 1661, christened “Jonas, son of Mr. Jonas Waterhouse, of Bradford, minister.” Buried, January 21st, 1667, “Anna, wife of Mr. Jonas Waterhouse, of Bradford.” These entries imply, as before remarked, that he was not minister in 1653, but had become so before 1657. He was ejected in 1662, and died at the age of ninety, in the year 1716, and was buried in the Church, where there was formerly a monument to him. The epitaph is printed at page 199 *ante*. It is related that after his ejection from Bradford living, he attended the Church service, and was moderate in his views. From a preceding page of this “Continuation,” however, it would appear that he was some way implicated in the Farnley Wood plot; and from the purport of Lady Maynard’s letters, before printed, it seems he held tenaciously to the vicarage of Bradford, and had some litigation respecting it. In the list of vicars, from the year 1615, contained in Archbishop Sharp’s MSS. (hereafter printed), his name is not included, and I think this omission must have arisen from his not being episcopally ordained, and therefore considered by the Archbishop not legitimately vicar. With the Sharps, of Little Horton, Nonconformists, and others of that class, he lived upon intimate terms. A copy of his will is subjoined:—

Will of Jonas Waterhouse, of Bradford, clerk, dated 6th May, 1715.—Whereby, after stating that he was aged and infirm of body, he gives one half of a capital messuage, in Bradford, where he lived, and the lands to it in Bradford, called Upper Ing, Lower Croft adjoining the house, Crabtree Ing, Little Paddock, above it in the Crossland field, Gledstone close, Shepherd close, or Green Ing foot, Lower Broad Royd, Upper Broad Royd, with a little close, about three

parts of a day's work, called Wheat close, the closes called the Bank adjoining the Cliffe, Pighill close, and Pease close, containing thirty-nine days' work, then in his (Testator's) possession; and also half of a messuage and land in Bradford, called Croft, adjoining the messuage, the Holme, the Carrings, or Undercliffe, containing seventeen days' work, in the possession of Thomas Oakes, unto Charles Greenwood, his grandchild, for his life, with £5 a year out of the other moiety; and after the decease of said Charles Greenwood, to his (the Testator's) grandchild, Joseph Bassnett, to whom also he devised the other moiety of the said estates, and to the heirs of his body, and in default of issue, to the children of Hannah, late wife of John Underwood, of Dublin; and the children of Thomas Webster, of Cambridge, her brother. He, the Testator, then gives a messuage, farm, garden, croft of land, and closes, called Bolton banks, and Stan- acres, in Bradford, and also a close of land, called Mountain croft, to the said Charles Greenwood, and Josh. Bassnett, upon trust, to sell the same and pay the following legacies:—To Mr. Atkins, of Market Harborough, £40; Peter Shuter, of Harborough, £4. To the daughter of his grandson, Thomas Webster, £10. To Dorothy Underwood, and Mary Underwood, his great grandchildren, £23. To John Lumme, if he should be living with Testator at his death, 40s.; and to Mary Mitchell, 40s. To his poor apprentice, when he attained the age of twenty-one years, 40s. He gives all his books and MSS. to his friends, Abraham Sharp, John Midgley, and Wm. Hodgson, and to Sharp and Midgley such books of his as they might have in their possession. He mentions the will of Dorothy Bassnett, his daughter, who had bequeathed to the said Charles Greenwood, £40. Charles Greenwood and Joseph Bassnett are appointed Executors; and Elkanah Horton, John Midgley, and Abraham Sharp supervisors of his will.

The real estate which he devised lay mostly in the neighbourhood of Barkerend, where it is probable he resided. Abraham Sharp and William Hodgson, to whom he bequeaths books, were Nonconformists, the former the celebrated mathematician, and the latter a landowner at Bowling, at whose house Nonconformists' services were held.

After Mr. Waterhouse, Francis Corker, or Cowker, for the name is differently written, for some time held the preferment of vicar of this Church. It is not clear when he obtained the living, probably in the year 1662. The reader

will find, from the letters of Lady Maynard and John Sharp, printed previously in this "Continuation," that there were disputes between him and Mr. Waterhouse respecting the right to the vicarage. From the tenor of Lady Maynard's letter of the 5th September, 1663, it is apparent that, though distasteful to her, Mr. Corker possessed the favour of the parishioners. Most likely Mr. Waterhouse, after some litigation, came to an agreement with Mr. Corker, as intimated in such letters, and that the latter then peaceably enjoyed the vicarage until his death. Perhaps this vicar belonged to a Bradford family, as the following entry occurs in the Register of Burials for 1643 :—"Catherine, wife of Chas. Coorker, of Bradford." This vicar died in 1667, as there is in that year an entry in the Register of Burials,—"*March 29th, Mr. Francis Corker, of Bradford, vicar.*"

Vicar Brooksbank, before he obtained the living, had been the tutor of Archbishop Sharp, for among the Archbishop's MSS. there is a list of Bradford vicars, with the following entry :—"1667, Abraham Brooksbank, my tutor." He probably accompanied his pupil to Cambridge, as he took the degree of M A. It may be inferred, both from the fact of being engaged as tutor by the Archbishop's father and being presented to the living by Lady Maynard, with the approbation of Mr. Waterhouse, that he entertained Puritanical views. In the list of vicars (p. 209, *ante*), it will be seen that both Lady Maynard and Mr. Waterhouse presented him to the vicarage ; no doubt to satisfy some scruples in law, as to the person in whom the right lay. That Mr. Brooksbank leaned to the Nonconformists, may be inferred from the following passages in the diary of Rev. Oliver Heywood, under date 8th February, 1667 :—"Visited Idle ; preached on Tuesday at Bradford ; visited Mr. Brooksbank ; lodged at Mr. Waterhouse's ; the day after, called on Mr. Sharp." Nothing is known of his domestic history, except that he was married, and had a daughter, respecting whom there is the

following entry in the Register of Burials for 1676 :—" June 5th, Sarah, daughter of Mr. Abraham Brooksbank, vicar of Bradford." He died in 1677, but does not appear to have been buried at Bradford Church.

Francis Pemberton, who held the vicarage of Bradford from the year 1677 to 1698, when he resigned, was, most likely, of the old family of Pembertons, of Trumpington, Cambridgeshire,* as he devised to his son, lands in the Isle of Ely. In 1698 he obtained the rich Rectory of Bedale, in the North Riding; in 1680 was preferred to a stall in Ripon Minster; and in 1700 was raised to the sub-deanery. He matriculated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1673, and M.A. in 1677, the same year he was inducted to Bradford vicarage. He died at Bedale, on the 9th October, 1721, and was buried there. Mr. Pemberton may, for the age, be classed as a liberal-minded Churchman. At that time, it was necessary for a school-master to obtain from the ecclesiastical authorities a license to teach. Accepted Lister, son of Joseph Lister, the narrator of the Siege of Bradford, set up a school without the requisite authority at Allerton, in a room his father had built for the purpose, and for this transgression, Accepted was cited to the Spiritual Court at York. Joseph Lister not very charitably observes in his Autobiography, (edition printed at Bradford in 1821,)—" The Vicar Pemberton, and some other great men, that were none too good, wrote for him because they saw he was likely to be of great use." The license could not be obtained, and the school had to be discontinued.

Oliver Heywood, in his diary, under date of March 28th, 1692, gives a very undignified account of one of Vicar Pemberton's duties. Heywood writes that he was at Haworth—

* In the opinion of Edward Hailstone, Esq., he was son of Sir Francis Pemberton, C.J., of the Common Pleas, 1660.

being Easter Monday—and “That the Vicar of Bradford sat all day in an alehouse there, gathering his Easter dues, in Haworth parish. There was wont always to be a sermon in the Church that day, but Mr. Pemberton laid it aside. Many flocked to him to pay their Easter money, and then came to hear me.” He adds, as if he envied the vicar his gains:—“I got nothing for my pains, except four or five put 6d. a piece into my hands.”

The present Rector of Bedale, in answer to inquiries respecting Mr. Pemberton, states:—“There is no stone or other monument in or about the Church, to his memory, that I have been able to discover; but his name, and that of his wife, were formerly inscribed upon the east window of the Church, with some date,—I fancy that of their respective deaths annexed to them. This window, the glass of which, I am afraid, was destroyed, was taken out some nine years ago, on the occasion of the Church being restored. The inscription not only recorded that he was Sub-dean of Ripon, but also Prebendary of York.”

Mr. Pemberton displayed all the qualities of a scholar, and courteous gentleman; and, although High Church in principle, exhibited great tolerance of the religious opinions of others.

Respecting Benjamin Baron, I have been unable to discover much additional information. He might be of Bradford parentage, as, in the year 1652, Robert Barron, of Bradford, was married at the Church to Mary Brandison. As before stated, he officiated, I believe, as curate to Mr. Pemberton, and thus probably gained the patronage of John Sharp, Archbishop of York, who presented him to the living. He obtained institution on the 4th November, 1698, but only enjoyed the preferment seven years. There is a small decorated tablet in the Church to his memory, with the following inscription:—

“Adjacent are interred the bodies of Benjamin Baron, A.M., late vicar of Bradford (who, for his piety and probity,

was second to none), and two of his children, viz., Benjamin, his second son, A.M., and Esther, his youngest daughter.

The father	} buried	February 6th, 1705	{ aged	59
The son		July .. 18th, 1701		28
The daughter		May .. 10th, 1704		21"

It is probable that Michael Baron, incumbent of Thornton in 1714, was his eldest son. There is in the Register of Burials in Thornton Chapel, this entry,—“1715, Martha Baron, of Durham ;” probably the mother of Michael.*

Of Bradgate Ferrand, no further particulars have been obtained, except that he was of high Church principles ; but, notwithstanding, stood well in the estimation of the town.

Vicar Clapham was an eminent man in Bradford. He held the offices of master of the Grammar School, lecturer, and vicar. As before stated, he sprung from the noted family of Clapham, of Beamsley, and the fact is recorded on his monument, surmounted by the Clapham Arms. His wife, who survived him, and by whom he had two children, was the daughter of David Parkinson, gentleman. There is better evidence than that recorded in the long Latin epitaph to his memory in the Parish Church, that he stands among the foremost of the distinguished masters of the Grammar School—possessing great and varied learning, and also the rare talent of clearly and pleasantly communicating it to his scholars. He hated, we are told in the epitaph, the bitterness of theological controversy, and it may, on the same authority, be assumed that he possessed a sweet, flowing, and sonorous utterance, which gave effect to his elegant composi-

* There was a noted divine, James Baron, of the family of the Barons, of Plymouth, and minister of Hendreth, Berkshire, who died in 1683. There was also in the middle of the last century, a family of the name at Leeds (probably sprung from Vicar Baron), from whom descended the late George Baron, Esq., of South Cave.

tions, and rendered him an animated and effective preacher. But it may be doubted whether, with all his pressing labours, he could devote much leisure to the other duties of a parish priest. He died at the comparatively early age of forty-nine years, intestate. For some other particulars, see Account of Grammar School.

Benjamin Kennet, M.A., the next vicar, a relative of Kennet, Bishop of Peterborough, author of many works, sprung from a distinguished clerical family of that name in Kent.* The daughter of this celebrated Bishop's wife, by a former husband, married John Burton, Esq., of Wakefield; and it has been suggested that the connexion of Vicar Kennet with these parts, and his marriage with a lady of the same place, arose from this circumstance. Above the monument to our vicar in Bradford Church, there are the same arms as those of the Bishop:—Quarterly or and gules, in chief a label of three points, sable, with three Bezants on each. The epitaph is as follows:—

“Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Benjamin Kennet, A.M., thirty-three years vicar of this parish. He died May 18th, 1752, aged fifty-nine years And to Mary, his third wife, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Dawson, Esq., of Wakefield, in this county. She died November 25th, 1754, in the forty-ninth year of her age. Their numerous virtues

* I have been favoured by James Sykes, Esq., of London, an eminent genealogist, with some particulars of the Kennet family. Richard Kennet, of Kent, after studying at Cambridge, was, in 1648, made preacher to the University, but was deprived of his fellowship for refusing to take the “Engagement.” He was afterwards restored, and was ejected from the living of East Hatley, in 1663; died in 1670. Basil Kennet, Vicar of Portling, Kent (a relative, but in what degree is not known, of the above), had two sons, White Kennet, Bishop of Peterborough, and Basil, author of the “Antiquities of Rome.” The latter was educated at Oxford, was President of Corpus Christi College, and D.D. He died about 1715. The Bishop died in 1738. By his will, he gives £10 to each of his *nephews*, but does not name them. Otherwise, the Vicar of Bradford would probably have been found among them.

endeared them to their friends, and rendered them an example worthy of all."—Erected by Hannah, their daughter.

Another wife of this vicar, named Mary, died in 1725, aged twenty-five.

Will of Benjamin Kennet, vicar of Bradford, dated 19th December, 1749.—Whereby, after stating that he was indisposed, that he had settled his real estate by an Indenture, bearing date the 10th June, 1747, and that his eldest son, Benjamin, was provided for, out of his own late mother's estate, he gave him the Intake lately granted to him in lease by Henry Marsden, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Bradford, situate betwixt the close called the New Vicarage close, and the lane, called Dead lane, in Bradford. Also he gave to his son Benjamin, his gold watch and blue cornelian seal, set in gold, also one dish of mother of pearl, pinned with silver, and a folio Bible, printed by Buck, which legacies he desires him to accept as tokens of his kind remembrances, and most dear affection, and value for him. To his son Richard, he gives his silver watch, with all his wearing apparel, and printed books, except the above-mentioned Bible, and except such others as his wife should claim for her use, and for the use of his daughter Hannah. To his daughter Hannah, he gave an ebony cabinet, and two pairs of gold ear-rings, one of them set with diamond sparks, two little pieces of gold strung with ribbons, one screen of nunswork, one pair of scissors, with a silver scissor's case enamelled, a pencil necklace, and one diamond ring, but her mother to have the use of this ring during her life if she pleased. To his son Richard he gave a silver tankard, and large silver salver, but his mother to have the use of them during her life. The residue of his personal estate he gave to his wife Mary, whom he appointed executrix of his will, and guardian of his two children, Richard and Hannah, during their minority. Signed in the presence of M. Dawson, Richard Ward, and Ann Bailey.—Proved 27th June, 1752, by Mary Kennet.

Some idea may be gathered, from the contents of this will, of the personal ornaments and plate of a vicar of Bradford a hundred years ago.

A few additional particulars have been gleaned respecting Vicar Sykes.* He was born at Drighlington, in the year

* Mostly communicated by one of the family, resident in London.

1722; the son of James Sykes, Esq., of that place, where his ancient and respectable family had been settled for several generations (see Pedigree at the end). Mr. Sykes received his early education at Drighlington Grammar School, then a noted seminary of learning. On leaving it, he removed to Cambridge, and entered a sizer of Peter House, as the following translated extract, from the Register of that College, testifies:—

“February 28th, 1740.—James Sykes, of Yorkshire, educated at the public school of Drighlington, aged eighteen years, on the petition of Mr. Lonsdale, deemed to be admitted sizer, under a tutor; sureties, Messieurs Lonsdale and Nourse, on condition that he remain a short time in College, and approve himself to the examiners.—October 27th, 1741, he had approved himself to the examiners.—B.A., 1744; M.A., 1752.”

Mr. Sykes obtained, at the University, a high position for ability and learning, and only narrowly missed being elected master of his College. Nichols, in the “Illustrations of Literary Characters,” gives the following notice of this event:—“Dr. Edward Keene, master of Peter House, Cambridge, was, in January, 1752, nominated Bishop of Chester. In two years afterwards, he was succeeded in the headship by Dr. Law, upon which occasion the Rev. James Sykes was named to succeed him, and stood a good chance.”

At the time of this election, Mr. Sykes had obtained the vicarage of Bradford, his father and mother having purchased for him the next presentation, and he was inducted into the living in 1752. Henceforward, the remaining thirty-years of his life were devoted to study, his pastoral charge, and the quiet retirement of the vicarage house, esteemed by all classes of his parishioners.

I have been unable to discover the family of his wife, Anna-Maria, who died without issue, and was interred at Bradford, 9th September, 1778. He mentions, in his will,

an Aurelia-Elizabetha Copley, probably his deceased wife's sister.

On turning to pages 212 and 267 of the History of Bradford, it will be observed that the authorship of a valuable work is attributed to him. Lately, however, I have discovered that it has been assigned to another person by Nichols, a trustworthy authority. In his "Literary Anecdotes," vol. viii., p. 160, he states :—

"Remarks upon the History of the Landed and Commercial Policy of England, from the time of the Invasion of the Romans to the accession of James I. 2 vols., 8vo. London: Printed for E. Brook, in Bell yard, Temple Bar, 1785.' This valuable work, richly deserving to be better known, was the production of the Rev. Joseph Hudson [afterwards D.D.], Prebendary of Carlisle, 1782 a judicious and elegant writer, who could not be prevailed upon to give his name with it to the publick."

This passage has very much surprised me. When, after examining the work, I made the statement alluded to above, I had, no doubt, excellent authority to support it, and believe that one of my informants was the late Samuel Hailstone, Esq., of Horton Hall, a gentleman of remarkable accuracy, very conversant with facts relating to this town, and who came to reside at Bradford about the time of Mr. Sykes' death.

My impression is that Nichols, somehow or other, has, in this instance, fallen into a mistake. It will be seen that the work was published after Mr. Sykes' death. Nichols, who was continually ferreting in the London printers' offices, may have been misled by some such circumstance as Dr. Hudson, superintending the work whilst in the press. The view that Dr. Hudson was not the author of the work, is corroborated by a passage from a biographical sketch of him in Jefferson's "History of Carlisle :"—"The only literary labour that Dr. Hudson was ever engaged in, was the compilation of a Dic-

tionary of Old English Words and Phrases, in conjunction with the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, * * * and John Bacon, Esq. This latter gentleman was the compiler of the *Liber Regis*." Again, upon examination of the preface to the "Remarks," there appears nothing militating against the supposition that the work was posthumous, and the preface by another hand. Undoubtedly, twenty-five years ago, there existed a tradition in Bradford that Mr. Sykes was the author, and it must have had some foundation in fact. Probably he left, at his decease, the MS., which somehow fell into the hands of Dr. Hudson, who published it. Mr. Sykes left behind him a large and valuable library, which came into the possession of his junior nephew, Samuel, (afterwards Colonel Sykes) who, as a roystering, inconsiderate youth, tore up the books for waste paper!

There is in Bradford Church, a monument to his memory, surmounted by the arms of Sykes, with this inscription:—

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. James Sykes, M.A., above thirty years vicar of this parish; amply qualified by his extensive learning and exemplary virtue for the due discharge of his pastoral office: He was a diligent and useful preacher, who, in his discourses from the pulpit, carefully avoided all abstruse and contentious doctrines, and studied only to edify and instruct his hearers in the true gospel principles of Faith and Obedience: His religion was pure and unaffected; his piety, real and rational: To the poor, he was kind and beneficent, affable and condescending to all, and as willing as he was able to communicate on all proper occasions, his judicious and seasonable advice: For these qualities, he was universally esteemed and beloved when living, and in his death deservedly lamented. He died August 7th, 1783, aged sixty."*

* In the List of Vicars, page 209, *ante*, his christian name, by mistake, is put as "John."

Many further interesting particulars might be given of the lives of Vicars Crosse and Heap, besides those comprised in the History of Bradford, but the extent of space will not permit. It may, however, be mentioned that the Rev. Henry Heap, Chaplain to the Right Honourable Lord Howard de Walden, was presented to the vicarage by Daniel Sykes, of Raywell, in the East Riding, John Thornton, and Zachary Macaulay (father of Lord Macaulay), both of the City of London, as trustees of the Advowson.

An extended notice will be required of Mr. Heap's successor, William Scoresby, D.D. Whether we consider him as a man of world-wide fame, as a philosopher, or a contributor to the literature of his country, he stands at the head of those who have gained this benefice :—

He was born at the village of Cropton, near Pickering, in the North Riding, the only son of Captain Scoresby, of Whitby, a mariner, well known in Arctic discovery. After receiving the rudiments of an ordinary education, he entered the University of Edinburgh, where he pursued his studies for some time. Young Scoresby very early entered the sea-faring life, under his father, one of the most daring and skilful seamen in the Northern Whale Fishery, and laid the foundation of that nautical knowledge for which he was distinguished. Eventually he became himself the Captain of a whaler, and eminently successful in that vocation. He would never allow a whale to be harpooned on a Sunday, and such was his influence over his crew, that they became model seamen in behaviour and skill. Most of his voyages were made from Whitby, though for some of the later ones, the port of Liverpool was chosen, and with the merchants and gentry of that neighbourhood, he formed many sincere friendships, which lasted for life.

Availing himself of the leisure, the long voyages, which he took afforded, he devoted much time to the acquisition of learning and science. Thus prepared, and becoming tired of the fatigues and dangers of the whale fishery, he decided to follow the inclination he had long felt to enter the Church. In the year 1824, he entered the University of Cambridge, and studied for holy orders, with such zeal and success, that he received orders from the Archbishop of York, the next year. The Mariners' Church at Liverpool, obtained his first services. Then he was curate of Bessingby, in Yorkshire, and

again removed to Liverpool, to officiate at the floating Chapel, as Chaplain. Finding that the air of Liverpool disagreed with his constitution,—always delicate,—he removed to Exeter, where he obtained a small incumbency, which he held for several years. He, from the first, allied himself with the Evangelical party in the Church. Having in the year 1839, received from Simeon's Trustees, as a reward for his piety and zeal, the presentation to the Vicarage of Bradford, he at once removed to this town. About the same time, his University conferred upon him, after the usual ten years' probationary course, the degree of D.D. Whilst vicar of Bradford, he resided at Daisy-hill house, which, within the distance of two miles, overlooks a large portion of the town. Here he worked diligently in the discharge of his pastoral duties, and attending the Schools, employing his leisure in philosophical experiments, especially magnetism and electricity, his favourite studies. His philosophical apparatus was both large and expensive. His habits were very methodical. He arose early; and the author well remembers having to make an appointment with him, respecting some surrogate business, waited upon him a little after seven, and was invited to breakfast, to which they sat down at eight o'clock. He was very affable, and led the conversation on a variety of subjects. Looking over the town he said with a melancholy voice, he felt the heavy responsibility of the spiritual charge of a place of such importance and magnitude. Mrs. Scoresby and her husband seemed to be upon the most affectionate terms. She was very lady-like in her manners, and very courteous.

Whilst vicar of Bradford, he laboured very energetically in preaching, giving evening lectures in the Parish Church, and literary and philosophical lectures in the Church Institute, which he founded. The income from the vicarage was not then large, but it was known that he devoted the whole of it to works of benevolence, in promoting the welfare of his parishioners. His position at Bradford was anything but one of roses, but, on the contrary, one of thorns. He had *continual* conflicts with a portion of his parishioners on various unfortunate subjects, which embittered his life, and marred his usefulness. Perhaps these arose partly from his disposition to consider himself as the head of the parish, and, like a good Captain of a ship, who whilst maintaining strict discipline and subordination, seeks only the good of those under his care. But the inhabitants of Bradford, with "independence in their look, and defiance in the eye," were little disposed to acknowledge his claim to such extraordinary authority. Now, at this distance of time, a neutral party may probably, without offending any one, observe that he was "more

sinned against than sinning." For instance, in the case of St. John's Church, an attempt was made to endow it out of the fees of the Parish Church, and to altogether ignore, in various important matters, the rights and authority of the vicar. Again, as to the differences which he had with several influential Churchmen respecting the mode in which the funds granted by the Pastoral Aid Society should be administered, the root of the bitterness lay in the deliberate attempt to overrule his plans, and to use the money according to private views and purposes. In another affair, he seems to have allowed his zeal to overrun his judgment. Being convinced himself of the legality and justice of imposing Church rates upon his parishioners, of whom so large a portion were Dissenters, he took measures to carry out his views, and was met with a strong, determined, and organized opposition. The vestry meetings, convened to impose Church rates at Bradford, were among the most tumultuous and strong ever held within a Church, and were often so crowded that an adjournment was needed to the Church yard. In the end, after much turmoil, Church rates were, in fact, abolished in Bradford.

Let us turn to pleasanter prospects, and specify a few of the many good deeds which marked his path whilst here. Four Schools were built by his efforts, at a cost of £4,000, and with one exception, entirely on his own responsibility as to the funds. Such Schools were much wanted in this district; and, besides, in some cases, were used on Sundays for public worship. When Dr. Scoresby came to Bradford, there was not a single child under daily education, in connection with the Parish Church. At the close of his labours as vicar, there were 1,500 scholars, and 1,200 Sunday scholars. These facts are culled from the speech of the chairman of a meeting convened in June, 1847, to give a farewell to the Doctor on his leaving Bradford. Many more instances of his usefulness might be adduced. He was exceedingly instrumental in obtaining the present peal of bells,* and when they were opened with a display of change ringing, he ascended the tower, where a large party of good Churchmen were celebrating the occasion with wine and music, joined in the rejoicing, and made an eloquent and touching speech.

At last, feeling that his clerical labours in Bradford were much obstructed, and his health shattered, he resigned the vicarage, and retired to Torquay. He officiated, during his stay there, at the

* In 1845, the old peal of eight bells were re-cast. There are now ten excellent bells.

neighbouring Church of Upton. From this retreat he was drawn, in order that he might advance the cause of science and mankind. He had, when a very young sailor, devoted much attention to magnetic experiments, and had even then conceived the idea of the distractions of the compass on board iron ships in long voyages. Reading a paper on the subject, before the British Association, an animated discussion ensued, and in consequence, a Compass Committee was formed. To test his theory, Dr. Scoresby went out in the ill-fated Royal Charter, to Melbourne. The results of his voyage, belong to the annals of science. Suffice it here, that the fatigues and anxieties of this voyage, enfeebled his constitution, and shortened his life. He died of disease of the heart, a martyr to science, at Torquay, the year after his return, and was buried at Upton Church, where a memorial has been placed, with the following inscription in remembrance of him. Unlike the usual panegyrics in the lapidary style, it conveys the words of truth. To his piety, benevolence, energy, and private worth, Bradford can bear ample testimony.—

“In memory of the Rev. William Scoresby, D D., F.R.S., Member of the Institute of France, and of various other Scientific Institutions in Europe, and America. In early life, a distinguished seaman, renowned for his discoveries in the Arctic regions; afterwards vicar of Bradford, and latterly honorary lecturer of this Church. Pious, benevolent, devoted to science, of surpassing energy. His friends and admirers in grateful recollection of his public services, and as a testimony of their regard for his private worth, have erected this monument. Born at Cropton, near Whitby, A.D. 1789. Died at Torquay, March 21, A.D. 1857.”

His works are very voluminous as he early commenced author. About the age of twenty-four, he produced his great work, “An account of the Arctic Regions, with a history and description of the Northern Whale Fishery,” in two vols., 8vo. with twenty-four engravings. This was soon followed by a “Voyage to the Northern Whale Fishery,” in one volume. These works excited much attention, and spread his fame as an Arctic explorer and observer over Europe. After these, he wrote “Memorials of the Sea;” “The Sufferings and Persecutions of the Irish Protestants;” “Discourses to Seamen;” “Fifteen Sermons preached in the Mariners’ Church, Liverpool;” “The Philosophy of the Gospel,” “My Father: The Life of William Scoresby, Esq., Whitby;” “American Factories;” “Magnetical Investigations;” and a host of minor works. Indeed,

the whole of the books and pamphlets, published by him, number upwards of eighty, besides which, he was a contributor of numerous valuable papers to the Philosophical Transactions, and other scientific periodicals.

Dr. Scoresby resigned the living in the year 1847, and the present worthy vicar John Burnet, LL.D., received it from Simeon's Trustees. Since then he has introduced many great improvements, and acted harmoniously with all classes of his parishioners in promoting the religious welfare of the town.*

On looking through the close Catalogue of the vicars (p. 209, *ante*), one cannot but remark how few years the early vicars held the living, and how many resigned—an indication that it was not one of the prizes of the Church. After the devastations of the Scots in 1318, it had, as recorded, become much impoverished, and did not regain anything like its former value until the middle of the fifteenth century, when the re-building of the Church affords evidence of the increasing importance and affluence of the parish. The first vicar who held the preferment for any considerable time, appears to have been "Dionisius" Gelles, who, after retaining it for thirty-two years, vacated in favour of a relative. Afterwards, Beaconsshaw held it for thirty-four years; Christopher Taylor, twenty-seven years; Okell, twenty-four years; Pem-

* Since the foregoing pages were printed off, I have discovered that Vicar Kennet graduated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. on the 9th December, 1713.—"R. Peers' Catalogue of Oxford Graduates."

In Sharp's MSS., (next page,) William Dickenson is mentioned as having been vicar. I can give no explanation of this except that in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for April, 1784, there is the following:—"Rev. William Dickenson, M.A., was instituted to the Vicarage of Bradford, vice Sykes deceased;" but in November of that year it is announced:—"Rev. John Crosse was instituted to the living, vice Sykes deceased." There had evidently been here some irregularity at this period in the appointment of a vicar.

berton, twenty years; Kennet, thirty-two years; Sykes, thirty-two years; Crosse, thirty-two years (three odd coincidences); and Heap, twenty-three years. Since the Reformation, all but three of the vicars have died whilst in possession of the vicarage, a sure sign of its being worth keeping.

Although the information contained in the following extract, from the MSS. of Archbishop Sharp (*circa*, 1710), has, in substance, been already presented to the reader, yet there are some additional statements which render it desirable to print it at length:—

This Church was an ancient Rectory, belonging to the patronage of the Lacies. They presented the Rector, and he for a long time presented a vicar, with the consent of the patron, until the time of Edward III. This Church was given to the newfounded College of St. Mary's at Leicester, and in the year 1416 it was by Henry Bowët, Archbishop, appropriated to the Dean and Canons of the same, reserving to himself and successors 20s per annum, and to the Dean and Chapter 6s. 8d. to be paid by the said College, as also 20s. per annum to the poor of the parish; the Vicar to have the same maintenance that the former Vicars used to have. The advowson of the Church with that of Calverley was granted by Queen Mary to the Archbishops of York, but they had no benefit by the grant; the Crown and others presenting after that. The advowson is now in the heirs of my Lady Maynard of Essex,—the Cullens, I think. This vicarage is valued in my books at £80, worth £100; in the King's books, £20; tenths, £2; procurations, 7s. 6d.; synodals, 4s. The present patron is James Buller, son of Francis Buller, who married Sir John Maynard's daughter. He is a minor. The Rectory is let at £120 per annum:—1615, John Okell; 1639, John Kemp, by Sir John Maynard; 1640, Edward Hudson, by the King. Mr. Blase, by whom I was baptised, 1644;*

* It is not clear whether this implies that he baptized the Archbishop then, who was born 1644, O. S., or received the living in that year. Since the preceding pages, containing an account of the vicars, were printed off, it has been discovered that Jonas Waterhouse, who succeeded Mr Blase, was, in 1655, appointed, by virtue of his office of *minister* of the Church, one of the Trustees of the Grammar School.

Francis Cocker; 1667, Abraham Brooksbank, my tutor, by Lady M. Maynard; 1677, Francis Pemberton, by Francis Buller and his wife, the daughter of Sir John Maynard; 1698, Benjamin Baron, p. *meipsum ratione lapsus*; 1706, Bradgate Ferrand, by James Buller, Esq. [The following continuation is by another hand]:— 1710, Thomas Clapham by same; Benjamin Kennett, by Francis Buller; 1752, James Sykes, by Joseph Sykes and Jane Sykes, p. h. v.; 1784, William Dickenson, by William Herring and John Dealtry, p. h. v.; 1784, John Crosse, by Hammond Crosse, p. h. v.

LECTURERS.

The following List of Lecturers has, so far as the order of them, been extracted from MSS. in the possession of Edward Hailstone, Esq., of Horton Hall:—

1671.—Francis Gledstone, M.A., lecturer twenty-one years. He resided in the house, afterwards purchased for the vicarage in 1695. In the Church, there is a monument to him with a Latin inscription. He died 7th October, 1692, aged forty-nine:—

“Mr. Wainhouse, the present Lecturer.” This extract is from Archbishop Sharp’s MSS., and seems to have been written about the year 1700, because it is there stated:— “The Lecture was founded twenty-five or thirty years ago.”

1703.—Thomas Clapham, M.A., master of the Grammar School. In the year 1710, he obtained the vicarage of Bradford. He appears to have held all the three offices until his death, in 1718, not 1719, as erroneously stated at page 211 *ante*. See some notices of him in the former part of this work. (See also *Grammar School*.)

1719.—Jeremiah Jackson, of whom I have no account.

1723.—Thomas Hill, M.A. He was master of the Grammar School from the year 1718 until his death in 1728. (See *Grammar School*.)

1729.—Benjamin Butler, M.A., who was also, about the same time, appointed master of the Grammar School, which he resigned in 1784. (See *Grammar School*.)

1784.—William Atkinson, M.A., son of the Rev. Christopher Atkinson, Rector of Thorparch, and brother to the Rev. Miles Atkinson, minister of St. Paul's, Leeds. Mr. Atkinson was author of a volume of poems. He was the maternal grandfather of M. W. Thompson, Esq., late Mayor of Bradford, and during his long residence in the town, enjoyed the esteem of the inhabitants. He died September 30th, 1846, in his eighty-ninth year.*

John Bickerdike, M.A., the present Lecturer, by proxy, succeeded Mr. Atkinson.

For many years Bradford obtained an unenviable notoriety respecting the want of Church accommodation, which was probably greater than that of any other town in England. After the opening of Christ Church, in the year 1815, a pause of twenty years in the work of Church building here, occurred, when St. James' was erected, and, a few years following, St. John's. But the population of the town had increased with such rapid strides that the deficiency of Church room had, in some districts of the town, become greater than before. To improve this state of things, several influential gentlemen of the town purchased, in the year 1840, at a great outlay, an excellent site in Manningham lane, just within the confines of the township; and, assisted by the liberal subscriptions of Churchmen, St. Jude's was erected in the year 1843. After a lapse of ten years, the Church of St. Andrew's, in the much neglected and populous district adjoining Lister hills, followed. But all these endeavours were wholly in-

* His three elder brothers, Johnson Atkinson Busfield, Miles Atkinson, and Christopher Atkinson, were all three wranglers—an unexampled instance, I believe. William, the fourth brother, was of Jesus College, Cambridge. First Junior Optime, 1780.

sufficient to meet the increasing demand for Churches in the borough. Eventually, however, one of the most important and successful movements ever made by Churchmen in any similar portion of the kingdom, was started;—this was the Bradford Church Building Society, the promoters whereof deserve to have their names imperishably recorded. Its objects are the erection and endowment of ten new Churches within the borough. Seven of these have, at the time this is written, been erected, namely, St. Philip's, Girdlington; St. Mary's, Laister Dyke; St. Stephen's, Bowling; St. Luke's, Broomfields; St. Thomas', Cropper lane; All Saint's, Little Horton; and Trinity Church, New Leeds. Thus, a large portion of the labours of the Society has happily been accomplished. These seven Churches have been built mainly through the liberal benefactions of the gentlemen of the town and its neighbourhood, forming the Bradford Church Building Society; aided by the Ripon Church Building Society, and the Incorporated Church Building Society, and have had districts assigned to them containing an aggregate of 30,000 inhabitants. In these districts the excellent parochial system of the Church of England is efficiently carried out by the pastor appointed to each, who is, in most cases, assisted by a scripture reader, and district visitors. The attendance at the new Churches has been exceedingly satisfactory, whilst the congregations at the previously existing Churches have not diminished, a conclusive proof of the necessity for the former.

Subjoined are brief notices of the new Churches erected in the *township* of Bradford since the publication of the History of Bradford. Those erected in other portions of the borough will be described under their respective townships:—

St. Jude's.—This Church stands upon a plot of ground contiguous to Manningham lane, purchased of Mr. John Stead. The principal promoters of the building were Samuel Laycock, Joshua Mann, John Garnett Horsfall,

and Dr. Macturk, who, by great exertions (for money to be devoted to such a purpose was then not easily raised in Bradford), obtained the requisite funds. The Church, situated in a densely populated neighbourhood, was erected in 1843. It is a plain structure, containing about one thousand sittings. It cost about £3,000, raised by subscriptions. The living is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the vicar, and valued at £150, besides an excellent residence lately erected near to the Church. The living was held for many years by the late Rev James Cooper, M.A. The Rev. John Eddowes, M.A., is the present incumbent.

St Mary's, Laister dyke, built in the later decorated style of Gothic architecture, with nave, side aisles, and chancel. It has a low square tower, which gives it somewhat of a dumpy appearance. The Church was consecrated in March, 1861, and contains sittings for six hundred persons, of which four hundred are free. A grant of £250 for the purchase of the site, and another of £650 towards the completion of the work, were made out of the general fund of the Bradford Church Building Society. The Ripon Church Building Society granted towards it £500; the Incorporated Church Building Society, £330; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £200. Charles Hardy, Esq., gave £600, and the following gentlemen were also munificent contributors towards it:—Messrs. John Hollings, W. Rand, and John Taylor. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have made a grant of £1,000 for the endowment of this Church, to meet the same amount provided from other sources, and the whole sum has been invested for that purpose. The patronage is vested in the late Mr. Simeon's Trustees. The Rev. George Collins, M.A., is the incumbent.

St. Luke's, Broomfields.—The site of this Church, worth £408, was presented by Charles Hardy, Esq.; and a grant of £225, for the purchase of an adjoining plot of land; and another grant of £1,300 towards the erection of the building,

were made out of the general fund of the Society. The Ripon Society also gave £500, and the Incorporated Society £385; Miss Hardy subscribed £200, and John Taylor, William Walker, John Hollings, Joseph Sturges, and T. Mason, £100 each towards the erection. The Church, erected in 1862, is a fine structure, and will accommodate seven hundred persons, of which two hundred and forty are free sittings. The total cost of the building amounted to upwards of £3,400, including £240 set apart for the repair fund. Patron, the Bishop of Ripon. Incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Henry Flynn.

St. Thomas.—This Church, in the early English style, stands on a site, valued at £500, presented by Francis Sharp Powell, Esq., in Wigan St., Cropper lane, a populous district. A grant of £1,000, towards its erection, was made out of the general fund of the Bradford Church Building Society, the rest of the money being raised by subscription. The cost amounted to about £3,000, of which the Builders received £2,737. There are sittings for seven hundred persons in very convenient seats. It is a very handsome Church, both in the exterior and interior, consisting of a nave, with side aisles, divided from it by pillars. Only a portion of the intended tower has been erected on the north-west corner. The font, of Caen stone, is a choice piece of art, with emblematic devices sculptured on its four sides. Looking at the chancel, it possesses a peculiarly pleasing appearance, with its choristers' stalls, simple decorations, and the pulpit and reading desk on opposite sides of the entrance. The Church was consecrated on the 15th October, 1862. The Rev. H. R. Donagan is the incumbent.

Trinity Church, New Leeds.—This Church, which, at the time this is written, has been erected, but not finished, consists of a nave and south aisle, and is in the early English style. The site cost £346, and the Bradford Church Building Society have granted towards the erection £1,000.

THE DISSENTERS.

PRESBYTERIANS.

So early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, there can be no doubt, the Puritans of Bradford had private meetings in their houses, where they assembled for worship, and that this practice continued during the reigns of James I. and Charles his son. During the Interregnum, they assembled at the Parish Church, as the services were then performed according to their wishes. On the accession of Charles II. their position soon changed, and they were compelled to assemble for worship in secret, at each others' houses. We find, in Oliver Heywood's Diary, abundant evidence of this practice. He states that, in August, 1666, he preached at William Hodgson's, Bowling; and that, December 3rd, 1666, he went to Mr. John Sharp's, Little Horton, "where Mr. Sharp [qy. Thomas the son], having appointed a meeting with an intention to preach, they put me upon the work in his stead." But when licenses for meeting houses were granted in 1672, Thomas Sharp, who, on the death of his father in that year, had come to the estate, licensed, so writes Dr. Calamy, a room for preaching *in his own house*. This is now a portion of the library of Horton Hall. Fawcett, in his "Life of Oliver Heywood," thus narrates the circumstances:—"In 1672 a room was licensed as a place appropriated to the worship of God, and during the short time of Indulgence to Dissenters by the King, Mr. Sharp preached here to great numbers who flocked from all quarters to hear him. He excelled in the gift of prayer."

Immediately on the Revolution of 1688, a Chapel was built at Chapel Green, Little Horton, for the use of the Dissenters of this neighbourhood. The land belonged to Mr. Thomas Sharp, and is alluded to in his will, dated in August, 1693, where there is a devise of his close in Little Horton, called Higher End, "near the *New Meeting House*." Here, therefore, we have indubitable evidence that the Meeting House at Chapel Green had then been erected. The site near Wibsey would be chosen with the view of accommodating the people of that place, where many Dissenters resided. The Rev. I. H. Ryland and myself recently visited Chapel Green for the purpose of examining the remains of the Chapel. There is on the spot a good house called Chapel House, over the door whereof are the initials I T M with the year 1739 below. This date denotes the age of the house, which has that appearance, though somewhat modernised. The letter T denotes the initial of the surname of "Thornton," the builder and owner; and the other initials are those of the christian names of himself and wife. The stable and out-buildings seem to me to have been converted out of the Chapel, and there are the remains of a window, like that now to be seen at Kipping Old Chapel. At least the whole fabric of *Chapel House*, as it now stands, appears to be much too modern to have been once the Meeting House.

After the Toleration Act, the Dissenters of Bradford soon grew into a numerous and influential body, for whom the above-mentioned Meeting House stood at an inconvenient distance. Hence that in Chapel Lane was built, according to Fawcett, in his "Life of Oliver Heywood," in the year 1717,* and the conveyance of the site, in the year 1719,

* "The old Dissenting Chapel at Bradford was erected, as I am informed, in 1717. Before that period, the people of that persuasion assembled for divine worship at Little Horton, and at a place not far from Wibsey."—*Fawcett's Life of Heywood*. Here, "at Little Horton," means Mr. Sharp's house; and the "place not far from Wibsey" evidently refers to *Chapel Green*.

somewhat corroborates this statement, for it shews that the building had been erected before the date of the conveyance. In the History of Bradford it is mentioned that an earlier notice had been seen of a "Meeting House in *Chapel Fold*, Bradford;" but this designation may have been meant for the Meeting House at Chapel fold or green, at Little Horton, which was built for the Dissenters of Bradford, as well as those of Horton and Wibsey.

Mr. Stansfield, who gave the land for the site of the Chapel Lane Meeting House, obtained the same by his wife, under the will of her father, the above-named Thomas Sharp. Clearly Chapel lane was then called Back lane. An epitome of the conveyance of the Chapel is printed below:—

By an Indenture dated 2nd September, 1719, and made between Robert Stansfield, of Bradford, gentleman, and Elizabeth, his wife (daughter of Thomas Sharp, late of Little Horton, deceased, and sister and heir of John Sharp, deceased,) of the one part; and Abraham Sharp, of Little Horton; Samuel Stansfield, of Bradford, salter; Thomas Ferrand, of Bradford, grocer and mercer; Abraham Rhodes, of Bradford, yeoman; Jeremy Dixon, of Heaton Royds, in Shipley, yeoman; Abraham Swaine, of Bradford, yeoman; John Lister, of Bolton, yeoman; Isaac Wilkinson, of Little Horton, yeoman; John Atkinson, of Bradford, yeoman; William Hodgson, of Bowling, yeoman; James Aked, of Bradford, yeoman, of the other part. Reciting that Robert Stansfield and his wife, as well of their own free will and consent, as at the instance and request of the other parties, and of several other persons being Protestant Dissenters from the Established Church of England, had set apart all that piece or parcel of ground, being the north corner of a certain close of land, in *Horton*, called Murgatroyd Croft, containing by estimation, about thirty yards in length and thirty yards in breadth; to the intent and purpose that a meeting place might be erected and built thereon, for Protestant Dissenters to assemble in, for the celebration of divine worship, and in and upon which ground there had already been built, a meeting place, and several other erections and buildings adjudged necessary and commodious for the congregation. [The land is described as adjoining upon a lane or highway called Back lane, on the north; upon lands of the daughters of Mr. John Hollins, on the west; and upon the rest of Murgatroyd Croft, on

the east and south.] Upon trust to be a meeting house for Protestant Dissenters, distinguished by the name of Presbyterians, to assemble in, so long and at such times as a toleration shall be allowed in places licensed by Justices of the Peace, at the General Quarter Sessions.

Only a very few particulars have been gathered of the Nonconformist Ministers in Bradford, or the immediate neighbourhood, previous to the building of Chapel Lane Meeting House. In the Parish Church Registers, there is a Record of the burial, in 1666, of "Robert Bancke, of Bradford, a minister of the Gospel;" and, in 1669, of "Christopher, son of Christopher Nesse, of Bradford, a minister." These, unquestionably, were Nonconformist ministers, residing and preaching privately here. Nesse is mentioned among the *temporary* ministers of Kipping, that is, who occasionally, or for a short time only, officiated there. As to Chapel Green, Samuel Hulme, a worthy man, of great repute among the Presbyterians, resided, and held the office of minister, at Little Horton, about the year 1700, and there his son, Dr. Hulme, the eminent physician, was born.

The first minister at Chapel Lane, of whom any certain information has been obtained, is the Rev. Joshua Hardcastle, who, for a long period, filled that office. In the "Autobiography of Thomas Wright, of Birkenshaw, lately published, there is a pleasant anecdote of Mr. Hardcastle, exhibiting him as of a cheerful disposition.* He died in the year 1753.

The next minister was the Rev. John Smith. He was the son of the Rev. Matthew Smith, M.A., minister of Mixen-

* In the autobiography of Thomas Wright, of Birkenshaw, page 31, he mentions that when at school with Mrs. Betty Ward, he fell in love with a young girl, named Nancy Dawson, who went to it at same time. "She boarded," he adds, "with Mr. Hardcastle, of the old Dissenting Chapel, and the people where I lodged attended there, and told Mr. H., who sent me a jonsse invitation to his house, with an assurance of a cordial welcome."

den Chapel, near Halifax. This Matthew Smith is mentioned by Joseph Lister, in his Autobiography, as a man of "fine parts." While at his father's house at York, he received an invitation to Kipping Chapel, Thornton, and, after remaining there seven or eight years, removed to Mixenden. He married Susannah Sharp, of the family of the Sharps of Little Horton. Their son, John Smith, who appears to have been a graduate of Glasgow University, had very advantageous offers to enter the Established Church, but refused them. After his father's death, he succeeded him at Mixenden, and thence, in 1753, removed to Bradford as minister at Chapel lane. He married the daughter of John Fox, of Rhodes, near Stand, in Lancashire, a noted family of that County, and had issue, Thomas Smith, who became minister of Mixenden, and died in 1854, aged ninety-two years. During the pastorate of John Smith at Bradford, it is stated, in a MS. of his son, the Rev. Thomas Smith, printed in the "Christian Reformer" for October, 1854, that he had a very large congregation, the aisles of the Chapel even being crowded. It is also related that he made a practice at Bradford to the last, of attending prayers at Church, when they were read on week days, though he would not turn to the east at the Apostles' Creed, and that this was the occasion of a joke; for, when one friend told another of the omission, he said—"Oh! I'll *roast* him for it." "But how can you," replied the former, "if he won't *turn*." He was an excellent preacher. Some of his sermons have been published, and shew him to have been a man of no ordinary ability. Though there is no doubt that he leaned to Unitarianism, and during his pastorate sowed the seeds of that creed here, yet it seems that, in order to prevent dissension among his congregation, he did not perhaps avowedly profess it. On looking over a volume of his father and grandfather's sermons (published in 1737), the Rev. Thomas Smith remarked on the Doxology at the end of the second

sermon by his father, the following :—"Which God grant through the merits and mediation of his only Son our blessed Lord. To whom with the Father, &c.;" but that afterwards it used to be *Laus Deo Soli*, from which, it may be inferred, that he was a Unitarian.* Mr. Ryland observes that "He exhibited a change from the old Orthodox, or Trinitarian, to the Unitarian view of Christianity."† Mr. Smith died on the 7th April, 1768, aged sixty-three; his wife survived him fifteen years. He was buried at Mixenden Chapel, where there is a tablet to his memory.

The Rev. John Dean, the next minister, married the daughter of the Rev. John Smith. He took an active part

* From a MS. of his son, the Rev. Thomas Smith, printed in the "*Christian Reformer*," the following evidence is extracted :—"Of my father's Unitarianism, I believe, I could furnish ample proof. At Bradford, when he was absent, Mr. Graham [William Graham, M.A., Warley, the friend of Priestley], an avowed Unitarian, often supplied his place. The members, at least the leading men of the congregation, except one or two, may be reckoned Unitarians, about a century ago. It was perhaps owing to one of these, Mr. Thomas Swain, that Mr. Graham did not succeed my father seventy-six years ago. There was also one Jacob Hudson, who, whenever Mr. Graham came to preach, used to leave the Chapel. One day he came to my father in the vestry, and said I have been reading a very excellent sermon indeed, and want to know the author. W. G., M.A. Oh! said my father, it is Mr. Graham, whom you would not hear. Jacob Hudson was a singular character. Some one gave him offence, and he declared he would never sit down with him in that Chapel any more. He came regularly, but took care never to sit down." I can add a few particulars respecting this Hudson :—He was the owner of what is called the Skin House Estate, in Manchester road, and, dying without children, devised it to his relatives in entail male for ever, after the manner of Peter Thellusson. Hence the property was of little benefit to the parties interested, and they obtained, about fifteen years ago, at a heavy expense, an Act of Parliament to enable it to be sold, and the produce divided amongst them. One of these parties, a nonagenarian, informed me that he was a woolcomber, and bought the estate where he resided, out of his savings; that he was eccentric, a great precisian, but, withal, a just, worthy man.

† The whole of the information contained in this account of the Rev. John Smith, is taken from an able article in the "*Christian Reformer*" for October, 1854, by the Rev. J. H. Ryland, late Unitarian Minister, Bradford.

in the formation of the Bradford Library, in the year 1774. Mr. Dean is remembered as a gentleman of considerable literary attainments, taking much interest in all the philanthropic affairs of Bradford. Owing to his position and character, he stood high in the estimation of the inhabitants. C. H. Dawson, Esq., of Royds Hall, married his daughter.

The Rev. N. T. Heineken claims, in many respects, a passing notice. It was my good fortune to often converse with him at his own house; and his knowledge was so extensive and varied, his manner of imparting it so pleasing, that no one listened to him without instruction and gratification. He was kind-hearted, generous, tolerant of all classes of belief, and urbane in manner. He excelled in polemical disquisition, and wrote many pieces on controversial subjects. His death was regretted by all acquainted with him.

The next minister, the Rev. John Howard Ryland, ranks as a first class scholar, to whom I am under obligation for the greater part of my information respecting the old Chapel. He was elected president of the Mechanics' Institute in the year 1858. During a long course of years he, in many respects, greatly promoted the interests of the Institution. Resigned the ministry of Chapel Lane in the year 1860, and was succeeded by the present minister, the Rev. T. W. Freckleton.

The notices of the other denominations of Dissenters since the year 1842, must, for the want of space, be necessarily very scanty. From the very nature of this work, more attention has been given to the ancient portion than to that relating to recent events.

Two classes of Presbyterians have, within the last few years, erected Chapels here. The Scotch Presbyterians, a large and influential body in Bradford, built a Chapel in Simes street, in the year 1849, with seven hundred sittings; and the English Presbyterians built one in 1854, in Darfield street, Lumb lane, containing three hundred sittings.

INDEPENDENTS.

Of late years the growth of this body in numbers, has been very considerable. They have erected several very fine Chapels in the town. It is a cheering sign of the times, that some of the recently built places of worship of the Dissenters, so different from those of former days, now vie with the best examples of ecclesiastical architecture.

Horton Lane Chapel.—A new Chapel, of considerable architectural pretensions, has recently been erected in the Elizabethan style, contiguous to the old Chapel. It contains commodious sittings for one thousand five hundred persons, and is fitted up in the interior in a very ornamental manner. Great attention has been paid to the acoustic properties of the building, and in that respect it is one of the best in the town. The Chapel was opened on the 29th September, 1863.

The Rev. Thomas Taylor, who had, with great satisfaction to his hearers, filled the office of minister from the year 1808, becoming, from age and infirmities, incapable of discharging the duties, resigned. He was a man of unblemished life and conversation. His successor, the Rev. Jonathan Glyde, lived in concord with all classes of his townsmen. Being of literary and refined taste, courteous and affable in demeanour, his early death caused deep sorrow to a wide circle of friends. The Rev. J. R. Campbell, D.D., the present minister, succeeded him in the year 1855.

Greenfield Chapel, top of Lumb lane, is a good specimen of chaste Gothic architecture. Built in the year 1852, it contains six hundred sittings. It stands in a very advantageous situation, in the vicinity of a large and growing population.

There is besides a neat Chapel at Lister hills, erected in 1853, which, although in the township of Great Horton, belongs, by its locality, to Bradford. In it are sittings for six hundred persons.

BAPTISTS.

In the "Life of William Crabtree," first pastor of the Baptist Church at Bradford, by Isaac Mann, there is a narrative of the rise and progress of the Baptists here, from which some facts may be extracted. At first Mr. Crabtree came from Warley (where he was born and brought up as a shalloon weaver) to Bradford once a month, and it being winter time of 1753, preached in a private house. Afterwards, the Cock pit, Tyrrels, was fitted up for the purpose. In the space of two years, sixty members joined the society, which was soon afterwards increased to one hundred and

thirty. In 1756, he married Mary Booth. During the first years of his ministry, the society was much disturbed by the Antinomian teachings of two members, who asserted that the moral law was not a rule for believers. Hence much discord arose among the society; but, after a time, these two unruly members were silenced. At page 233 of the History of Bradford it is stated that one Samuel Taylor assisted Mr. Crabtree in his contest with the Arminians. The former was a schoolmaster in Bradford.

The Particular Baptists have, since the year 1842, erected two large and imposing structures as Chapels, namely, Trinity Chapel, Little Horton lane, a specimen of beautiful architecture, erected in 1857, and containing one thousand sittings; and one in an excellent situation in Manningham lane, opened in 1863, which has seats for one thousand persons, and cost £7,000.

A Chapel was built by the General Baptists in Infirmary street, in 1852, containing three hundred sittings.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

This respectable denomination still maintains its high position in the town, where its potent influence for good is diffused among all classes, and in every quarter. The subjoined table* will convey a correct view of the course and progress of the Wesleyans here, since the publication of the History of Bradford. At some intervals, it will be found that there occurred a decrease of numbers, owing to the secession of many, on some matters of discipline :—

Bradford West.					Bradford East.					Bradford South.					Bradford West.					Bradford East.					Bradford South.							
1840	...	2010	...	1539	...											1853	...	1499	...	1463	...	691										
1841	...	2050	...	1518	...											1854	...	1484	...	1443	...	715										
1842	...	1988	...	1547	...											1855	...	1509	...	1392	...	678										
1843	...	1277	...	1597	...	1030										1856	...	1610	...	1413	...	634										
1844	...	1555	...	2150	...	1100										1857	...	1636	...	1449	...	602										
1845	...	1555	...	2081	...	1100										1858	...	1646	...	1545	...	650										
1846	...	1620	...	2024	...	1349										1859	...	1716	...	1569	...	704										
1847	...	1696	...	2311	...	1414										1860	...	1776	...	1533	...	741										
1848	...	1744	...	2077	...	1263										1861	...	1800	...	1447	...	820										
1849	...	1790	...	2153	...	1364										1862	...	1849	...	1382	...	800										
1850	...	1897	...	2020	...	1420										1863	...	1894	...	1372	...	809										
1851	...	1483	...	1536	...	790										1864	...	1873	...	1394	...	859										
1852	...	1501	...	1453	...	720																										

* Kindly furnished by Mr. Haigh, of the Savings Bank.

The circuit of Bradford South was mainly taken from that of Bradford West in 1842, and had one or two village societies put to it when so separated. There would thus be an augmentation of about two hundred members.

The circuits include the villages about four miles round on the east and south, about two miles on the west, and one on the north. On the south-east the distance extends little over two miles. In each case these distances are from about the centre of the town.

In 1852, the Wesleyan Methodists erected a handsome Chapel at Richmond Terrace, Horton lane, capable of seating one thousand one hundred persons.

Besides the large Chapels of Kirkgate, Eastbrook, and Richmond Terrace, the Wesleyans possess many smaller ones in and contiguous to the town. The Centenary Chapel in Clayton lane was destroyed by fire on the 9th March, 1864, but has since been rebuilt for schools.

New Connexion Methodists pulled down their Chapel at the bottom of Manchester road, and have erected, in the Italian style, a large and stately structure in its place, containing six hundred sittings. The cost amounted to £2,000. It was opened in the year 1861. They also erected, in the year 1855, at Dudley Hill, a Chapel, containing one thousand one hundred sittings.

The Methodist Free Churches, in addition to their large Chapel in Bridge street, erected, in 1854, one in Holmes street, containing seven hundred sittings.

The Wesleyan Reformers possess several Chapels:—Park Lane Chapel, built in 1851, and containing four hundred sittings, and one in Peckover street, opened in 1855, with nine hundred sittings. They have also a large Chapel at Great Horton.

Primitive Methodists.—Their Chapel in Manchester road, erected in the year 1824, was destroyed by fire in 1861, and has been rebuilt on the same site; opened in 1862, and contains one thousand sittings. The society bought of the mortgagee the site of the Chapel and buildings thereto belonging. The new Chapel, which is a very commodious structure, and handsome in appearance, both externally and internally, cost £1,400.

QUAKERS.

A few further particulars have been gathered respecting this denomination. In the reign of Charles II. the Quakers had even then become considerable in numbers in Bradford and the neighbourhood; and suffered with a high degree of fortitude, great persecution. One of them, named John Winn, to whom their

burial ground was, in 1672, conveyed, along with others, in trust (see page 236), became especially obnoxious to the reigning powers. In a work, entitled "Piety Promoted," written by John Bell, of Bromley, in Kent, there are some facts relating to this Winn, or Wynn, as the name is there spelled. A native of Bradford, and a clothier, he enlisted when young as a soldier. Whilst quartered in London, he became a convert to the doctrines of George Fox, and, obstinately refusing to fight, obtained, after much hardship, his dismissal from the army, when he came to Bradford, and became a minister. Soon afterwards, he married Deborah —, of Bradford, a noted preacher among the Quakers. It is stated that, being both in the ministry, active in the promulgation of their doctrines, and the meeting in its course being held in their house, rendered them peculiarly objects of persecution, and heavy sufferings fell to their share in the time of the informer, who stripped them three several times of all their outward substance. John Winn died in 1699, and was buried in the Friends' burial ground at Bradford, aged sixty-four. He was thirty-six years a minister.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Since the year 1842, the Roman Catholics have greatly increased in Bradford, owing in a great measure to the large influx from Ireland. To meet this increase, in the year 1853, St. Patrick's Church, in Westgate, was opened, capable of containing eight hundred hearers. It is a neat and commodious structure, and is very advantageously placed. Its excellent schools have already been of great use in promoting education among the Roman Catholic population of the district.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

There is some difficulty in assigning a date to the origin of this School, and ascertaining the extent of the endowment in ancient times. Since the publication of the History of Bradford, an Inquisition has been discovered, taken at Elland, in the forty-third year of the reign of Elizabeth, whereby it was found that the estates therein described, which correspond with those set out in the Inquisition of 1655, printed at page 239 of the History of Bradford, and comprise the whole, or the greater part, of the School Estates, had been employed to the use of a schoolmaster teaching grammar in the town of Bradford, as they *had been so employed time whereof the memory of man was not to the contrary*.

The land mentioned at page 239, respecting which there was a suit in the Duchy Court, and consequently thereon a decree made 20th May, Edward VI., comprised not as stated on that page, the ancient endowment, but only a small portion of it. Probably there had been some dispute respecting the use to which these lands ought to be appropriated. In ancient times, the boys of the Grammar Schools were taught singing, to assist in the Church service, in the capacity of choristers, as in the case at Northallerton, and other places, and this may have given rise to the suit respecting this portion of the School Estate.

From the wording of the decree, in the time of Edward VI., and also that of Elizabeth, it is quite evident that Bradford Grammar School had existed from remote times;—may-

be from the time of Edward III., which was a great era for the endowment of Schools. The School of that day, it may be inferred, stood, as was usual then, near the Church, for the convenience of the boys attending the services.

Immediately after Charles II. granted the Charter of Incorporation, the old school was rebuilt, in the fourteenth year of his reign, and most likely on the same site as the former one. Long afterwards, an addition was made to it on the north side, and this portion still remains a memorial of a building in which many celebrated men were educated under the eye of such eminent schoolmasters as Bradford School can boast. The subjoined is a description of the School by one educated at it in the days of Mr. Baldwyn :—"The entrance to the old School was by means of a porch in the passage between the School and the west side of the Church-yard, about two yards from the street or highway leading up Church bank. There was a frontage on the south to this street, in which appeared a very large ancient window, with numerous stone mullions. This room, used as the writing school, was open from the ground floor to its oak roof. This part—the old school of Charles II.'s day—has been pulled down. That now standing appears, in comparison, modern. The lower room of it was used by the second master in the classics. Mr. Baldwyn, the head master, occupied, with his class, the upper room. The play-ground was at the bottom of Well street, so called from the school-house well, on the opposite side of the street, near where the Low Moor coal staith lately stood. There were three or four steps down to the well. It supplied all the lower quarter of the town with excellent water. A beck ran there, and willows grew on its side" On the site of the old School, built in the time of Charles II., there is now a coach builder's establishment.

On the granting of the School Charter, in 1663, an election of schoolmaster would take place under it.*

* In 1664, the following Rule was adopted by the Governors:—"Not any

*Close List of the Masters of Bradford Grammar School,
since the date of its Charter.*

DATE OF AP- POINTMENT.	MASTERS.	HOW VACATED.
1658	Anthony Coates (in place of Mr. Watkins, dead.) John Sturdy, M.A.	Resigned
1671	Henry Gill, M.A.	Same
1672	Thomas Wood, M.A.	Same
1698	Rev. Thomas Clapham, M.A.	By death
1718	Rev. Thomas Hill, M.A.	Same
1728	Rev. Benjamin Butler, M.A.	Resigned
1784	Rev. Edward Baldwyn, M.A.	Same
1802	Rev. John Lockman Crane, M.A.	Same
1803	Rev. James Barmby, M.A.	Same
1818	Rev. Samuel Slack, M.A.	Same
1847	Rev. John Richards, M.A.	

The following are the only notices that I have been able to collect respecting these masters, in addition to those in the History of Bradford, page 244 :—

There are some entries in the Resolution books of the School respecting Mr. Watkins. Under the date of the 26th May, 1656, it is stated that differences had arisen between Mr. Watkins, the chief master of the School, and Mr. Holmes, the usher, and that their differences had grown so that the latter was ordered to quit. The master died in 1657, and was buried at Bradford, 3rd December, 1657. Mr. Watkins was probably not a graduate of the University.

It is probable that his successor, Mr. Coates, was also not an M.A., and that a new election took place, after obtaining the School Charter, when Mr. Sturdy was elected, though there is no mention of it in the School Trustees' books.

Mr. Sturdy, the famous schoolmaster of Bradford, resigned on the 7th March, 1671. Probably his having been, as his friend Thoresby phrases it, "seduced to the Romish Church," had something to do with his resignation. Lister, in his Autobiography, states that his son David was under a master, who instructed him

child, or children, shall be taught in the School without paying as foreigners, except his or her parents have lived for the space of three years before, or shall purchase lands or tenements, or take a lease of tenements for seven years at the least, or the said child, or children, were born in the parish."

well, but in "a little time his master left the School and became a Popish Priest." This was Mr. Sturdy. After his retirement from the School, he resided some time in the town, but afterwards lived in Furness, Lancashire. His account of the Ironstone of the district, printed in the Philosophical Transactions, is pedantic. It seems that money matters had some influence in causing him to resign, from an entry, under 1st March, 1671, setting forth that the trustees had found a considerable arrear due to him, and ordered that all sums due from the tenants were to be at once paid to him, and the remainder in four years. On the 7th of April, 1675, it was voted and ordered that a "thankful acknowledgment be had in remembrance" unto John Sturdy, M.A., late master of the School, for his kind return of £5, for the use of the School, upon payment of the arrears due to him. He was paid £80 towards the arrears in September, 1673. Mr. Sturdy wrote an excellent hand in the Italian style, prevailing from the time of Charles II. to that of Queen Anne.

The successor of Mr. Sturdy, appointed the 7th March, 1671, soon resigned, and was succeeded by Thomas Wood, appointed February 18th, 1672. After being the schoolmaster for twenty-six years, during all which time, and much more, the well-known Hoppey was usher, there arose differences between the trustees and himself, and they directed that he should appear before them to shew cause why he would not resign. Mr. Waterhouse (the quondam vicar) appeared on his behalf, and engaged that he should do so next September (1698).

Mr. Clapham, his successor, was chosen on the 29th September, 1698, and continued the master until the year 1718, though, in the year 1710, he had been presented to the vicarage of Bradford. He therefore reaped, for several years, the profits of both offices. (See page 211 for some particulars of him.) He appears to have brought out here the practice of the scholars at public schools enacting plays, such as the comedies of Terence. Under the date of 3rd April, 1700,—“It is ordered that Mr. Linley, the collector, pay to Mr. Clapham the sum of four guineas, for his extraordinary charges at his breaking up this present Easter, the school boys then acting a comedy.” He died in 1718. (See page 380 for further particulars as to the distinguished position the School attained in his time.)

On Mr. Clapham's death, in 1718, the Rev. Thomas Hill was chosen in his place. He was Lecturer at the Parish Church. There is a memorandum in the School books that, in 1721, the School lands being out of tillage, he and Thomas Preston (the

usher) took them on a lease for eleven years. Mr. Hill died on the 15th January, 1728.

The Rev. Benjamin Butler, upon the death of Mr. Hill, on the 15th January, 1728, was appointed master. He was for fifty years Lecturer at the Parish Church. He resided in the house nearly opposite the Old Workhouse, in Barkerend, called to this day Butler House. The wall in the front of his house was surmounted by a weathercock, and a pleasant story is told respecting it:—When he became old and infirm he was afraid to venture out during the time the wind inclined to the eastern quarter, and the boys of the upper class of the School, which then stood in Church Bank, had to go to Butler House to say their lessons. This change was so agreeable to them, and the sport, frolic, and loiterings by the way were so pleasant that they desired the wind to be always easterly, and, to make the master believe it was so, some of the wags tied the weathercock in that direction, so that when the master looked out of his room and saw how the wind stood, the scholars were ordered up to his house. From the autobiography of Thomas Wright, edited by his grandson, the eminent author and Antiquary, Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A., we gather some most interesting particulars as to the hours kept, and the studies practised, at this school:—“At this place (Laister dyke) I resided for some years, and went from hence to Bradford School, where I went through all the Latin forms, under the Usher, Mr. Thomas Northrop. The upper master at the time, who taught Greek and Hebrew, was the Rev. Mr. Butler. At this School they taught every day in the week; began every morning at seven o'clock, and loosed every evening at five o'clock, except Wednesdays and Saturdays, the afternoons of which days were devoted to writing, and we lay by at three o'clock. This was the practice summer and winter, so that, living a mile off, I had to go and return morning and evening during every winter season, in the dark. When I gave over learning at the Free School, I went to learn writing and accounts with a Mrs. Betty Ward, who taught sometimes at her house, at Broadstones, and sometimes at the Vicarage House, opposite the Church, the house being at that time empty. I may observe here that I learned to write a plain legible hand, sufficient for my purposes of common life.” I have many specimens of Mrs. Ward's writing. She acted, in the latter part of the last century, as law stationer to the lawyers of Bradford.

Mr. Butler held the Mastership, with great credit, for the long period of fifty-six years. He commenced at a salary of £40; in 1758 it was increased to £50; and in 1772 to £70 a year.

The Rev. Edward Baldwyn succeeded Mr. Butler, on his resignation, in 1784. I have some reason to assume that he was a native of Shropshire. He resided, before he came to Bradford, at Ludlow, and I have seen a work of his, printed at that place. He was a man who wielded the pen with great power, and his name is well remembered here. Some piquant pamphlets of his, in a war he waged with the Rev. Mr. Crosse, the vicar, and the Rev. William Atkinson, the lecturer, and other gentlemen of the town, are masterpieces in wit and sarcasm; besides, the style is polished, and as keen in the edge as a Toledo blade. One of his scholars gave me the following particulars of him one day in the old School house:—"I went to school to Mr. Baldwyn, who came from Ludlow. He was under the middle size, of light, fresh complexion, with bright blue eyes, and sandy hair. His walk was very upright and sprightly. He lived in the house now the Wharfe Tavern, and the gardens, where he used to walk much, extended to the Canal side. He used to sit in the upper room at this old School, and had a small library near the fire in the south corner. [The room is there yet.] He was a good master, and not severe. Was a very delicate person, and had to take great care of himself." It is probable that his attacks on those who displeased him, made his office unpleasant at last; he resigned in 1802. During his Mastership, namely, in December, 1784, the governors resolved that there should be a third master, for teaching writing and arithmetic, at a salary of £30 a year, but that no scholar should have the benefit of the third master, but those that should be regularly admitted into the English or Latin grammar.

The Rev. Mr. Crane held the office of Master for a little more than twelve months, when he resigned, and was succeeded by the Rev. James Barmby. He was an excellent master, and much liked by his scholars. Whilst here he married Miss Pollard, the daughter of William Pollard, Esq., of Scar Hill. In 1805, Mr. Barmby's salary was raised to £140, inclusive of house rent. He resigned in 1818, on being appointed Rector of Melsonby, near Richmond, where he died.

On Mr. Barmby's resignation, the Rev. Samuel Slack was appointed Master, at a salary of £200 a year, and held the office for nearly thirty years. He was, on all hands, admitted to be a most excellent classic and successful teacher; but, towards the latter part of his term of office, the governors, finding the number of scholars gradually decreasing, considered that Mr. Slack did not pay sufficient attention to his duties, and they therefore called upon him to resign. After some negotiation, owing to a difficulty as

to whether he could be compelled to resign, it was agreed that he should receive £75 out of the School revenues for life, or until he obtained *beneficed* preferment.

The Rev. John Richards, of St. John's College, Cambridge, second master of Edward VI.'s School, Birmingham, was elected Master on the 10th December, 1847, at a salary of £150 fixed, and the further sum of £80, contingent on eighty boys being on the establishment, paying for each, 20s., making £230.

Close Catalogue of Ushers.

WHEN APPOINTED.	WHEN APPOINTED.
1658 William Hudson, in place of Thomas Holmes.	1808 Rev. Mr. Gill
1670 *Henry Hoppy	1811 Rev. Mr. Watman
1707 Thomas Preston	1818 *Rev. Edward Perkins
1737 Thomas Northorp	1819 *Mr. Bowman
1770 William Shaw	1821 Joseph Wharton
1772 Rev. Matthew Sedgwick	1824 *Rev. William Cooper
1796 Rev. John Hutchinson	1836 Joseph Watson
1801 Rev. Joseph Wilson	1844 *Mr. Jackson
1805 Rev. Samuel Redhead	1849 George Voight, B.A.

Very little of the personal history of these Ushers can now be recorded, nor is it of much moment:—

On Hoppy being appointed Usher, an order was made—"That in the performance of *any duty* for the Vicar, he should not go to any *funeral dinners* and *drinkings* without the sanction of the master." It seems that the former Usher had frequented these feastings. To the memorandum of Hudson's appointment as Usher, these significant words were added:—"So long as he behaves himself." What the duty could be for the vicar, it is not easy to decide. Had a practice sprung up, during the days of the Commonwealth, of the Ushers reading the funeral service?

Hoppy was a remarkable character. It will be seen that he held the office of Usher for thirty-seven years, and then resigned, and the trustees presented him with a gratuity of £5,—“In testimony of

* These are mentioned in the Memorandum Books of the School as having resigned; as to the others. it is not stated whether vacated by death, resignation, or dismissal, except as to Thomas Holmes.

his having acquitted and behaved himself in his place of Usher *for many years past.*" His salary was increased several times. He resided in the White House, at the bottom of Church steps, still called Hoppy's House, and the bridge near thereto is still known as Hoppy's Bridge. There was, before the late alterations, a monument to his memory.

Northorp was a member of the ancient family of Northrop, or Northorp, of Manningham, and Mr. Sedgwick (a capital master), one of that family in Dent, from whom sprung the celebrated Geologist, Professor Sedgwick, of Cambridge. Mr. Redhead became the respected Vicar of Calverley. He married a daughter of John Rand, Esq., of Bradford. Mr. Wharton was an Usher at Hipperholme School; he afterwards became a woolstapler in Bradford, and married a Miss Chapman, of the same place, amassed a competency, and retired to Newport, in the Isle of Wight. Mr. Cooper was the son of Mr. W. Cooper, surgeon, Bingley. He graduated as B.A. at Clare Hall, Cambridge. After leaving Bradford School, he officiated as Curate at Ingleton or the neighbourhood, and there died a bachelor. When Mr. Voight, of Clare Hall, B.A., was chosen Usher, there were one hundred and five candidates, a pretty good indication that the literary market was overstocked!

The following Table of the rents of the School Estates, and the Masters' and Ushers' salaries at various periods, has, like the list of Ushers, been compiled from the Resolution Books of the School, at a cost of labour that will not probably be thought well expended:—

YEAR.	RENTS ABOUT.	MASTER'S SALARY.	USHER'S.
	£	£	£
1658	55	35	12
1670			10
1672			12
1684			15
1698	75		
1707		40	16
1758	100	50	20
1772	140	70	30
1785	200	90	35
1791	240	105	45
1798		130	
1800			60
1806		140	70
1816		160	80
1818		200	
1819			80
1836			100
1849	478 }	{ 230 inclusive of	160
	Interest 60 }	{ contingencies	

This table will suggest several important thoughts to the reader. He will observe how the value of land increased, especially from the year 1772; but probably the great increase commenced after the termination of the American War. He will also remark the growth of the value of labour in the salaries; but what will strike him most will be the large balance which every year was left in the Governors' hands.

On the resignation of Mr. Slack, the Governors framed (21st July, 1849) thirteen rules for the government of the school:—

The first Rule, after quoting the order of the Trustees as to foreigners, made in the year 1864, and before set out, proceeds:—"Boys, whose parents and guardians are of this description, having arrived at the age of seven years, and not completed their fourteenth year, to be taught Latin and Greek, free of expense. The teaching of other boys to be permitted, as also the receiving boarders, into the house of the Master, provided they be taught in the School, and not detrimental to the free scholars."

II. Reading, writing, grammar, history, geography, and the use of the globes, arithmetic and mathematics to be taught in addition, to such as desire it, upon payment of £1 a quarter.

III. Each boy to pay an entrance fee of 10s. 6d., which shall be devoted to the formation of a school library.

IV. Boys to be admitted to the School on certain days, in the rule specified.

V. Each boy to be seven years of age when admitted; and to be able to read English fluently, spell tolerably, and to write legibly.

VI. A register to be kept of the name and age of each boy admitted, place of birth, and time of leaving School.

VII. Three months notice to be given previous to the removal of a scholar.

VIII. The hours of attendance to be nine to twelve, and two till five from April to October, and till four from October to April.

IX. Every boy to be clean and decent in his person and apparel, and to be regular in attendance.

X. Lessons to be learnt at home.

XI. In case the two preceding rules be neglected, notice to be sent of the breach to the parents or guardian.

XII. After three such notices be sent in one calendar month, scholar to be suspended until next meeting of the Governors.

XIII. The afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday in each week to be regular holidays. The other vacations to be four weeks at Christmas, six at Midsummer, one at Easter, besides holidays at Whitsuntide, and many others as set out.

Why did not the Governors, to save trouble, give half of the year to holidays, and the other half to attendance at School?

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Since the publication of the History of Bradford, this Institution, so beneficial to the working classes of the town,—providing them with books, lectures, classes for education, and other means of instruction,—has progressively increased in usefulness and influence. A very short space only can be devoted to a few interesting facts connected with its history for the last twenty years and upwards. And first, as to the Presidents, of whom a list is here presented :—

1832...Rev. William Steadman, D.D.	1859...J. V. Godwin, Esq.
1837...Rev. James Acworth, LL.D.	1861...James Law, Esq.
1855...John Rawson, Esq.	1862...Edward Kenion, Esq.
1857...Joseph Farrar, Esq.	1863...James Law, Esq.
1858...Rev. J. H. Ryland.	

So great, indeed, and almost continuous, has been the increase of the members, and the consequent want of accommodation in all departments of the building, that, although twice altered—once in 1845, at a cost of £620, and again, in 1852, at an outlay of £874,—it is totally inadequate for the yearly growing requirements of the Institute. At present it is in contemplation to take down the present building, and erect a suitable edifice on the same site, which is, in many respects, certainly the best that could well be chosen.

The ensuing table is a continuation of one in the History of Bradford, and, at a glance, exhibits the growth of the Institute since the date of that publication. Where any decrease of members is observed, the cause must be attributed to a season of bad trade :—

Members and Vols. in Vols. issued Subscribers. Library. in the year.				Members and Vols. in Vols. issued Subscribers. Library. in the year.			
1842 ...	503 ...	2666 ...	15250	1853 ...	1249 ...	5628 ...	31923
1843 ...	541 ...	2782 ...	17239	1854 ...	1507 ...	6191 ...	37932
1844 ...	676 ...	3226 ...	18608	1855 ...	1440 ...	6489 ...	39256
1845 ...	878 ...	3386 ...	18750	1856 ...	1388 ...	6661 ...	35197
1846 ...	937 ...	3617 ...	25230	1857 ...	1240 ...	6944 ...	32622
1847 ...	746 ...	3947 ...	26325	1858 ...	1203 ...	7136 ...	30359
1848 ...	726 ...	4012 ...	20756	1859 ...	1347 ...	7450 ...	35577
1849 ...	871 ...	4258 ...	18722	1860 ...	1248 ...	7758 ...	36366
1850 ...	876 ...	4757 ...	24497	1861 ...	1236 ...	8027 ...	35317
1851 ...	927 ...	5001 ...	25839	1862 ...	1171 ...	8332 ...	32439
1852* ...	1155 ...	5255 ...	27226	1863† ...	1317 ...	8500 ...	37189

* In this year, newspapers were introduced into the reading room.

† The reports of late years have been made up to the last of March. This is up to March 31st, 1864.

About one half of the one thousand five hundred members are upwards of twenty-one years of age, and the remainder under that age.

On the 4th September, 1845, the annual meeting of the West-Riding Union of Mechanics' Institutes was held for the first time in Bradford. It was presided over by that long-tried and distinguished advocate of education, Thomas Wyse, Esq., M.P., and attended by delegates from the various towns of the district.

Another pleasing event connected with the Institute, occurred in 1846, when, on the 6th October, a *soirée* was held in the building, under the presidency of Lord Morpeth, who had, on many occasions, patronised and rendered pecuniary aid to the Institute. A very brilliant assemblage was present, and some excellent addresses were delivered. The *soirée* was, in every respect, a great success. A similar *soirée* was held in October, 1847, but did not attract much attention.

A school of design, instituted under a special subscription, was opened in the Institute, November 18th, 1848. Its object is to afford the best possible instruction in the fine arts, and especially for designers connected with the manufactures of the district, for modellers, ornamental painters, &c. The pupils have the use of the collection of casts, drawing copies, and works on design, belonging to the Institute, which are the same as those used in the School of Design, Somerset House, London.

The Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes (three hundred and fifty in number) held their seventeenth annual meeting in the theatre of the Institute, on the 7th June, 1854, under the presidency of Lord Beaumont, supported by the Dean of Ripon, Lord Goderich, and a host of the gentry of Yorkshire. There was a numerous attendance of delegates from the various towns. The evening meeting, held in St. George's Hall, was peculiarly interesting.

In October, 1859, the annual *soirée* was held under the presidency of Lord Brougham, who presented the pupils with the prizes in connexion with the examinations by the Society of Arts.

CHURCH LITERARY INSTITUTE.

This most excellent Institute, established on the 22nd April, 1858, has for its objects the maintenance and advancement of the principles of the Church of England, the promotion of general knowledge in subordination to religion, and the encouragement of kindly intercourse among all classes of Churchmen. Considering

the short interval which has elapsed since its establishment, the library, consisting of two thousand volumes, is very well selected; the books presented, being on the whole, suitable for the purposes of the Society. The advantages offered to members, for a very small yearly subscription, are considerable. Besides the use of the library, and a news and reading-room, there are evening classes for instruction in elementary knowledge, English history, elocution, and French. There are also, during the winter session, highly instructive conversational meetings, at which papers are read on subjects of general knowledge, or peculiarly interesting to Churchmen, followed by free discussion on the subject of the paper. The Rev. Dr. Burnet, the respected president, has spared no pains to render the working of the Institute efficient, in which he has been zealously assisted by its officers. George Ackroyd, Esq., is the treasurer, and, to use the words of the last report, has been "one of the Institute's best friends." There are seven hundred and forty seven members, honorary and ordinary; of the latter, five hundred and fourteen are males, and one hundred and twelve females. The annual expenses are about £200. It is to be hoped that ere long a large and commodious building may be provided for the members, as the present premises are unsuitable for their accommodation. Wealthy Churchmen can find no better method of promoting the welfare of the youth of Bradford, within the pale of their Church, than by promoting the success and extending the beneficial influence of the Institute.

BRADFORD LIBRARY.

The nucleus of this excellent and well-stocked library was formed in the year 1774, by a number of the most influential gentlemen of Bradford and its neighbourhood; but, *until* the year 1798, when the small collection of books was removed to the house of Mrs. Mercer, the Institution did not greatly prosper. Even *until* its removal to the Exchange Rooms in 1829, the library only slowly increased; after which time large accessions of valuable works were rapidly made. Since the Committee purchased the Dispensary Buildings in Darley street, which they admirably adapted and fitted up for their purpose, the library has grown to be one of the best, of its size, in the United Kingdom. The works, consisting of

about 1,800 volumes, have been selected with great care and judgment, and form a collection of surpassing excellence, whether for reference or general reading, in all branches of literature and science. Nor must the remark be omitted that the arrangement of the books is so judicious and convenient, the reading tables so well supplied with light, and the whole establishment kept in such admirable order, that it is a pleasure to visit it. Some interesting particulars, relating to its progress, have been extracted from the books of accounts of the library :—

When it was formed in the year 1774, there were seventy-two subscribers, at one guinea each, and an annual subscription of five shillings. John Whitaker was the Librarian, at a salary of £5 a year, and the Rev. John Dean, Unitarian minister, treasurer. In 1778, Mrs. D. Bradford was Librarian, at £5 a year, and the books were removed to Mrs. Bradford's house. About the year 1793, the books were removed to the house at the bottom of Church Bank, now called White House, occupied by Mrs. Mercer, as she had been some time previously appointed Librarian, at a salary of £12 a year. The tickets were raised to £1 11s. 6d. Mrs. Mercer resigned in 1814, and the library was removed to the west corner of Kirkgate Chapel Court, and Mr. John Nicholson appointed Librarian, at a salary of £20 a year. In 1815, the price of the original tickets was advanced to £3. Annual subscriptions £1. Miss Mary Nicholson was appointed Librarian in 1820, at a salary of £20. In 1825, the tickets were increased to £5 5s. The library was removed to the Exchange Buildings in 1829, and Miss Eliza Croft appointed Librarian in the place of Miss Nicholson. On the resignation of Miss Croft in 1848, the present Librarian, Miss Mason, was elected. In 1854 the Library Committee purchased the Dispensary, and after making many important alterations in the building, removed the books thither.

CHARITIES AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

FROM very ancient times there have been several small estates of houses and land belonging to the poor of Bradford. Gifts to the poor were, in those days, so meritorious, that this kind of benevolence became general. Some of the property, described in the extract from the Inquisition of 1655, printed at page 253, *ante*, has disappeared,—for instance that in Eccleshill and Manningham. We are, however, there informed that the Wilsden Estate had been purchased with the poor's money, that is, money which, from time to time, had been bequeathed to the poor of Bradford, and had accumulated to a considerable sum.

In a lease of Wilsden farm, in the first year of Queen Anne, it is recited that there existed an *ancient* Estate of Inheritance of land and housing, situate at Wilsden, belonging to the poor of Bradford parish, and that Mr. Marsden, the Lord of the Manor of Wilsden, had allotted from the Commons there, sixty days' work of land, in respect of the Poor's Estate, for the use of the poor.

It is, also, in a deed, dated 2nd January, 1702, stated that the donor of the Poor's Estate was unknown, the *deeds having been lost in the Civil Wars*. It seems that the above-mentioned sixty days' work of waste land was allotted to John Midgley, as the tenant of the Poor's Estate at Wilsden. The above deed conveyed this allotment from Richard Midgley, of Bradford, yeoman, son and heir of John Midgley, then deceased, to Francis Lindley, of Bolling Hall, Esq.; Benjamin Baron, vicar of Bradford; Richard Smith, of Miryshaw, gentleman; Abraham Balme, of Horton, gentleman; John Midgley, of Horton, gentleman; John Lister, of Manningham, gentleman; and John Hollings, of Allerton, gentleman, as trustees of the Poor's Estate.

FIELD'S CHARITY ESTATE.

This estate descended thus :—Robert Jackson, of Bradford, yeoman, by his will, dated 30th December, 1672, devised to Thomas Jackson, his son, and the heirs of his body, the Black Abbey Estate, and in default of such issue, gave it to Henry Bradshaw.*

* This Henry Bradshaw was probably son of Captain Bradshaw, of Manningham.

and William Field, both of Bradford, yeomen, absolutely in equal moieties. Thomas Jackson died without issue, and the estate consequently came to Bradshaw and Field. The latter conveyed his half part, in 1686, to trustees, as mentioned at page 256, *ante*. These trustees made a partition with Bradshaw, described then as of London, confectioner, and by deed, dated March 3rd, James II., he, upon receiving £10 for equality of exchange, conveyed to them the present charity estates, as their portion absolutely. Bradshaw, for his share, had assigned the old house, which adjoined the new one conveyed to the trustees, on the south side, and also part of the land devised by the above-named Robert Jackson.

We gather more accurately, from a lease granted in 1691, by Ledgard and Denham, the trustees (the latter described as a salter), to Richard Shepherd, of Bradford, clothier, a description of the trust property. It is described as all that east, or north east end, or part, being the new house of a messuage, commonly called the Black Abbey, from the middle wall, containing one house body, one parlour, one milkhouse, and two chambers over the same; also the garden, or orchard, on the south side; a barn; also Abbey Croft to the west, and Narr Old Earth, lying next Bradford town.

INFIRMARY.

This Institution, the noblest monument to the philanthropy of Bradford, claims a somewhat extended notice. The old Dispensary, in Darley street, having become wholly insufficient to meet the pressing wants of the large labouring population of the town, it was resolved, in 1843, at a meeting of the most influential inhabitants, to erect, in a convenient and healthy situation, forming an angle between the upper end of Westgate and Lumb lane, an Infirmary worthy of the town. Fortunately, the design was intrusted to Mr. Rawstorne, architect, and most ably he fulfilled the trust. The building (erected in the above year) is a beautiful and chaste specimen of the Elizabethan style, and cost, including the site and grounds, £10,000. Though commodious, and completely adapted for the purposes of an Infirmary, it only contained accommodation for sixty in-patients, which, at the time, was more than commensurate with the wants of the town and neighbourhood. But of late years, owing to the very rapid growth of the population, and the consequent increase of disease and accidents, the accommodation had altogether become deficient; every ward in the hospital was over-crowded; weekly, numerous urgent cases could not be relieved. The Board, therefore, appealed to the public for funds

to enable them to enlarge, by adding another story to the building; and in a few months, the rich and charitable of Bradford subscribed and paid into the hands of the treasurer the munificent sum of £4,770. The total cost of adding another story (completed in 1864), including cooking and heating apparatus, a large laundry on the most improved modern principle, and other incidental fittings, amounted to about £6,400, and towards this outlay, donations, equal to the entire cost, have been received. So judiciously have the alterations been made, by the eminent architects, Messrs. Andrews and Delaunay, that they add to the architectural effect and harmony of the original structure, which now stands foremost among the great ornaments of the town. Bradford Infirmary may also well challenge comparison with any similar Institution in the Kingdom, as regards its complete adaptation in all its parts to the purposes for which it is designed. In passing through the clean and well-furnished interior, one cannot fail to be greatly impressed by the admirable arrangement of all the offices in every department. Several of the new wards have, with a liberality worthy of the highest commendation, been fitted up by private individuals:—One, of twelve beds, has been furnished by the Rev. Dr. Godwin, who, for many years of his valuable life, has bestowed much labour in forwarding the interests of the Infirmary; another, of twenty-one beds, by the Mayor, C. Semon, Esq., in conjunction with the Odd Fellow's Society; a third, of twenty-one beds, by the Freemasons of Bradford; and a fourth, of twelve beds, by William Rand, Esq.; another, of eight beds, by George Rogers, Esq.; and other smaller ones by Miss Helen Taylor, of Apperley, S. Lowenthal, Esq., and George Hodgson, Esq. In compliance with the wish of the executors of the late Abraham Musgrave, Esq., of Bramley, who bequeathed to the Infirmary the princely legacy of £10,000 (less duty), the Board have, out of the first dividends of this sum, furnished a large new ward of twenty-one beds. These wards are very appropriately to be called by the names of the donors; the second one, in compliance with Mr. Semon's wish, to be designated solely the "Odd Fellows' Ward." There are at the time this is written, one hundred and twenty beds in the Infirmary wards.

During the last year, six hundred and thirty-six in-patients were admitted into the Infirmary, and one thousand nine hundred and forty-six patients visited at their own homes; no less than eight thousand one hundred and three received relief as out-patients during the same period. These figures sufficiently indicate the mighty benefits conferred upon the labouring classes of Bradford

and the neighbourhood by this Institution, for they are thus, when required, provided with the best medical skill in all cases of sickness or accident to which they are subject. In exhibiting the continual increase of this charity, it may be mentioned that, during the year 1849, the number of in-patients was about one hundred and fifty; but that, in the year 1854, the number of such patients had reached three hundred and eighty.

When we turn to the financial position of the Institution, it is found to be most satisfactory. In 1863, the annual subscribers numbered about one thousand and thirty; and the subscriptions amounted to £1,791. In addition, the donations reached £392, including £250 made from the receipts of a gala in Peel Park. The sum of £249 was also collected at various places of worship. Altogether, the year's income including the interest and dividends on the invested capital, amounted to nearly £3,000, which may also be stated, in round numbers, as the total yearly expenditure. By the munificent legacy lately received under the will of Abraham Musgrave, Esq., the invested property of the Institution has been exactly doubled, so that now the sum of £18,000, the proceeds of legacies and benefactions, has been invested in government, railway, and other securities, as a permanent source of income.

Before closing this notice, the just meed of praise cannot be withheld from the successive Boards who, by an unlimited devotion of time and energy, have crowned with signal success the grand christian objects of this vast benevolent establishment; nor to the medical officers who, at the sacrifice of professional gain, have bestowed, gratuitously, their skill and experience for the relief of suffering humanity; nor, lastly, to Mr. Charles Woodcock, the secretary and collector, whose untiring zeal has rendered great and abiding services to the prosperity of the Institution.

THE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

This excellent Institution was established in the year 1857, by Edward Bronner, Esq., M.D., the eminent oculist and aurist, in a dwelling-house in Brunswick place, and has been mainly supported by voluntary subscriptions. Its utility in affording relief to persons suffering from eye and ear diseases has been exceedingly great, and, with limited means, a vast amount of benefit has been conferred upon the poorer classes. It will soon take its place among the leading Institutions of the town. Steps have been taken to build a Dispensary in Hallfield road. The site, about 1,450

yards, cost 8s. a yard; and the estimated cost of the building will be about £3,600. The foundation stone was laid on Tuesday, the 29th March, 1863, by Titus Salt, Esq., in the presence of a large concourse of the gentry of the town. The design of the building is the early decorated gothic style, and will be an elegant and convenient hospital for the before-mentioned diseases. During the six years and a half the Institution has existed, about 6,400 cases have been attended, and 972 operations performed. Last year, the in-door patients numbered 100.

PROVIDENT SOCIETIES.

Fortunately, the operatives of Bradford are, as an order, of provident habits. Building Clubs, Friendly Societies, Life Assurances, are prominent among them any schemes whereby they provide against accident, sickness, old age, or death. These habits impart that independent, self-reliant conduct which marks the character of the Bradford artizan. The magnitude of the operations of Friendly Societies in Bradford, and the impulse they give to prudent provision for future contingencies, may be gathered from the following statements respecting some of the chief of these societies in Bradford district:—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows (Manchester Unity), numbers twenty-eight lodges, containing 3,042 members, and are worth upwards of £16,000; the Free and Independent Order of Odd Fellows numbers 1,009 members; the Foresters, 880 members; the Independent Order of the Golden Fleece, 769 members; the United Ancient Order of Druids, 576 members; and the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, 522 members. Besides these there is the Grand Protestant Association of Orangemen, from which returns have not been obtained; but the lodges in this district number several hundred members.

TRADESMEN'S BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

Among the charitable projects of the town, this stands deservedly high. It was established in the year 1857. Much of its great success is due to the indefatigable efforts of the secretary, Mr. Ollivier, which have been liberally supported by the affluent and philanthropic inhabitants of Bradford and the neighbourhood. There are at present twelve male pensioners on the books, who receive yearly £24 each, and nineteen female pensioners, receiving yearly £18. The annual subscriptions for this year (1864) amounted to £577, being about £56 below the expenditure in pensions, after making deductions for removals, deaths, &c. But, to meet this deficiency,

the society had a balance in the hands of their bankers amounting to £350; so that any deficiency in the yearly subscriptions seems to be provided for during the next few years. It is to be hoped, however, that the annual subscriptions will be sufficient to support this most excellent charity, which has brought balm to many a wounded heart, and relieved numerous worthy persons, whom the turns of fortune had reduced from comfort to poverty. The Institution has the sum of £2,100 invested at interest which is applied in defraying the ordinary yearly expenses.

FEMALE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.

Prominent among the charitable educational institutions of the town, may be classed the above. It was founded on the 16th November, 1857, for the purpose of providing for females the same educational opportunities as those afforded to males at Mechanics' Institutes. Its success, owing in the main, to the zealous support of its originator, Mr. S. C. Kell, and the indefatigable exertions of the secretary, Mr. Rawnsley, has been exceedingly encouraging. At the beginning, eight classes were formed at No. 3, Aldermanbury, Tyrrela, for elementary instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, and general information. To these were super-added needlework, one night in the week. The Institution was soon afterwards removed to Brewery street. At first, the teachers were mostly voluntary; but, since then, more reliance has been placed on paid and trained teachers, without discarding voluntary help. In the first year, the average attendance during the winter months amounted to one hundred and twenty three; the next year, when the novelty had abated, it fell to ninety-nine. In the fourth year, it increased to one hundred and twenty eight; in the sixth year, the average winter attendance stood at one hundred and twenty three. In April, 1864, a branch of the Institution was opened in the College Chapel day schools, to be within reach of those females who reside on the eastern side of the borough. Here, four elementary and two advanced classes have been formed. Since its opening, up to November, 1864, three hundred and four members have been enrolled, and the average attendance is one hundred. During the seventh year of the Institution, seven hundred and sixty four members have been enrolled at the parent Institution and the branch, and the average nightly attendance at both is about two hundred and fifty. Beyond all question, this has become one of the most important and successful educational instruments in the town, and the benefits conferred, especially upon

the female factory operatives, are incalculable. A library, of about five hundred volumes, has been attached to the Brewery street establishment, and has been extensively used. The yearly expenses of the Institute (about £200) are supported partly by charitable contributions, and partly by a small weekly payment (2d.) by each member. On the evening of November 16th, 1864, the seventh annual soiree of the Institute was held in St. George's Hall, when Lord Frederick Cavendish presided. There were present on the platform, the Mayor, Edward Baines, Esq., M.P., W. E. Forster, Esq., M.P., the Vicar, and a large gathering of the gentry, clergy, and ministers of the town and neighbourhood. The Hall was filled to overflowing, by an enthusiastic audience, and the proceedings were of a most interesting description.

RAGGED SCHOOLS.

Among the numerous philanthropic schemes of the current day, none have been more successful than the founding of Ragged Schools. Since their introduction, a vast amount of benefit has been conferred upon the ragged and outcast portion of our youth—a class which, before, had never been effectually reached by the hand of benevolence. The first of this kind of school was established in 1854, in a most suitable locality, Cropper lane; and, by the unwearied labours of the promoters, has, beyond all expectation, been of great service in reforming the vagrant habits of hundreds, who otherwise would have been a nuisance to society. So great had been the success of the Cropper lane establishment, that another was founded in Broomfields, in the year 1858. Both are well attended, so much so that the Cropper lane school has been found totally insufficient in accommodation; and, at the time this is written, the committee of Cropper lane school have erected one of the largest and most commodious buildings in the Kingdom, used for such a purpose as a Ragged School. The site—in Rebecca street, contiguous to Cropper lane—contains 2,000 square yards, and cost, through favour, only £200. The estimate for the building reached the sum of £2,300. Towards this outlay, the supporters of the Cropper lane school, especially the ladies, raised from a bazaar, held in St. George's Hall, the noble sum of £2,000. There is in the building, accommodation for a large number of day scholars of both sexes, taught in separate school rooms, and for twenty inmates. The building contains a convenient residence for master and matron, and excellent arrangements for the comfort and orderly management of the establishment.

WORKHOUSE.

For many years, the old Workhouse in Barkerend road had been totally inadequate for the accommodation of the increasing pauper population of the town; and, in the year 1852, the guardians erected one of the best arranged Workhouses in the Kingdom, near Little Horton, in a salubrious situation. The cost of the building amounted to £7,000. It is erected on a piece of land measuring fourteen acres, which cost £4,000. When finished, it contained accommodation for 350 paupers, besides a spacious Infirmary; but, since then, it has from time to time been greatly enlarged at much expense, and now contains room for upwards of 700 paupers, besides all the offices of the Union. The building is replete with every convenience, and forms one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the Kingdom. To the praise of the gentlemen to whom have been intrusted the Union affairs of Bradford, it may be mentioned that, whilst taking care of the town's money, they have ever consulted the comfort of the paupers committed to their charge.

Besides those mentioned in the preceding pages, there are numerous other minor charitable institutions in the town, but notices of these must be omitted, as well as of the National and Sunday Schools, for want of space. Suffice it to observe that such schools—both very large and numerous—are accomplishing a mighty work of reformation among the juvenile population, the effects of which will be seen in the future of Bradford life. The Sunday Schools are exceedingly well attended, and owing to the indefatigable exertions of the superintendents and teachers, are indeed careful nurseries of youth, in teaching them their religious duties, and disciplining the mind to practise them.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED MANUFACTURE.

At a very early period after the Conquest, if not before, the weaving of coarse woollen cloths had been established at Bradford, and the neighbourhood. There is abundant evidence that this art flourished in Yorkshire in the time of Henry II., and at that date Bradford had indubitably risen to some importance. It may, without much hazard, be affirmed that the fabrication of coarse cloths from the fleeces of the numerous flocks which strayed over the open downs of the upper parts of the West Riding, then ranked among the industries of the town. During the tumultuous days of Richard, John, and the early portion of the reign of Henry III., the trade would be stagnant, but it obtained a new impulse whilst Edward I. swayed the sceptre. As described in the History of Bradford, page 268, there is proof that the manufacture had reached a considerable growth, when we find that in the year 1316, the fulling mill at Bradford yielded to the Lord of the Manor a yearly income of large amount, most clearly proving that the fulling of cloth formed a profitable branch of trade here.

As stated in the History of Bradford, it is probable a colony of Flemings settled in these parts in the reign of Edward III., and improved our woollen manufacture. After that, it languished, owing to the Wars of the Roses. A great revival of the woollen trade, in England, took place in the time of Henry VII., who brought over large numbers of skilled Flemish weavers, and planted them in this neighbourhood. They introduced many improvements into our methods of making cloth. We have seen that in the reign of Henry VIII., Leland describes Bradford as standing much by clothing, and that it was as large and quicker than Leeds. Again, in the days of Elizabeth, many Flemish weavers, fleeing from persecution, settled here, and gave a further impetus to the trade. There can be no doubt that these successive emigrations of Flemings very much contributed to the prosperity of the district, from the time of Elizabeth to the Civil Wars, and formed the peculiar dialects of Bradford and Halifax, which exhibit unmistakeable signs of the

speech of Friesland. Down to the time and at the commencement of these Wars, as Clarendon testifies, the town was a rich and populous clothing town.

For a long period subsequent to the Civil Wars, the trade of the town exhibited great depression. Towards the latter end of the seventeenth century, there is evidence that the worsted manufacture, the making of shalloons, had, in a small way, been introduced into the parish, probably from Norwich. Besides, the female portion of the adult inhabitants, and the children were largely employed in spinning yarn for the manufacturers of that city. In the early part of the eighteenth century, the making of shalloons had so greatly increased in this neighbourhood, that it had become one of its staple industries. This transfer of a portion of the worsted trade from the south of England—its cradle in this country—to the north, no doubt arose from the cheapness of labour in the latter quarter, compared with the wages given in Norfolk. The workmen of the latter fared, as operatives, luxuriously, were often insubordinate, and struck for higher remuneration, whilst the cloth weavers of Bradford were frugal, industrious, and obedient, sustaining their families principally on oatmeal porridge and the plainest fare, and content to labour for moderate wages. What then so natural a course that he, a skilled workman on a kindred fabric, should be entrusted with the weaving of coarse worsted stuffs, which yearly began to extend in use. Thus arose the worsted manufacture in Bradford, and the neighbouring towns to the westward and northward. The Bradford master weavers of that age were, like their servants, an exceedingly thrifty and indefatigable race, well adapted for the pursuits of trade.

In the middle of the last century, the making of worsted stuffs, such as shalloons and calimancoes, had greatly spread here, so as to become the leading branch of business. In the year 1752, the calimanco and shalloon manufacturers of Bradford joined in a petition to parliament against frauds committed by the wool growers, in branding their sheep. Soon after this period, the stuff trade had so grown here that the town, in the year 1773, became one of its chief seats in the north, and the old Piece Hall was then erected for the convenience of the manufacturers, and numerous merchants who then frequented Bradford stuff market. Prior to the erection of this building, the stuff makers of the surrounding district had closets in a large room near the White Lion Inn, Kirkgate, where they exposed their pieces for sale on the market day, and locked them up until the next week. Those manufacturers who resided in Bradford, possessed in, or near their houses, piece rooms. The

spot on which the Piece Hall was built then formed a garden, in which a remarkably fine pear tree grew. Bradford dale, at this date (1773), was crowded with hand-loom weavers and spinners. A venerable authority, upwards of ninety years of age, related to me that the women and children of Allerton, Thornton, Wilsden, and the other villages in the valley, flocked on sunny days, with their spinning wheels, to some favourite pleasant spot to pursue the labours of the day. In Back lane, to the north of Westgate, rows of wheels might also be seen on summer afternoons. He stated that these "spinners in the sun" were, at such gatherings, not free from the vice imputed to their daughters at the modern tea-table. The average earnings of spinners at this period did not exceed sixpence a day, but the labour was light and cheerful.

But all the exertions of the home spinners were insufficient to supply the ever increasing demand by the weaver for yarn, and large quantities were spun in the district of Craven, and the valleys of north Yorkshire. In these localities, a strict system of inspection was enforced to prevent fraud and the production of inferior yarn. The gains to the poor agricultural labourer from this source were, in that period of low wages and dear food, of vital importance. His children, when of sufficient age to turn the one-thread wheel, were taught the art, and practised it at home, or else went to a spinning school, where the ancient dame taught them reading and spinning, and allowed them a weekly sum for their labours.

The manufacturer was then, generally, woolstapler and spinner for himself. He took, in those days, journeys into Lincolnshire, and other long-wool producing localities, at clip time, and at once often bought sufficient for his yearly consumption. It was chiefly sorted and spun on his own premises, and often, when in only a small way of business, spun by his wife and daughters. He did not allow himself to be depressed by the dulness of a few markets, as now, but was satisfied to accumulate stock, assured that, in the course of a short time, there would arise the accustomed demand for his pieces. These were chiefly calimancoes and shalloons, besides which a few tammies were made. The calimancoes were mostly stiff and well glazed, and possessed very durable qualities. Some specimens, still extant, shew them to have been woven of very stout yarn, seemingly with the intention of lasting a generation, and becoming heir-looms from mother to daughter. They were sold, it is stated, at about 25s. a piece. The charge for weaving them, in the latter part of the century, may, on an average, be stated at 5s. a piece. In other parts of the parish, shalloons were mostly woven, but they were, compared with the stuff fabrics of the

present day, exceedingly coarse. A spinner would not, in those days, earn more than from 3s. to 4s., and a weaver from 7s. to 9s. a week, and provisions at Bradford were very dear, especially bread.

Many of the stuff merchants dwelt in the metropolis, and to them the manufacturers forwarded the goods intended for shipment. Another class of them resided at Leeds, Wakefield, and Halifax, who frequented Bradford market, or purchased by sample. A large number of manufacturers vended their own pieces, in the same manner as the clothiers of those days.

Bradford, destined to become the very centre of spinning improvements in worsted, did not lead the way to them. The first spinning machine in Bradford was set up, somewhere about the year 1794, by Mr. James Garnett, grandfather of William Garnett, Esq., one of the most eminent spinners of the present day. From the mouth of John Hutton, late overlooker in the factory of the latter gentleman, the following statement was, some years ago, taken :—“ I am seventy years of age. When about ten years of age, I went to school in High street, and remember spinning machines being used in the Paper Hall there, by Mr. James Garnett, who employed in the work ten or a dozen hands. There were three men regularly at work, the remainder being women. The machines were turned by hand. Old Mr. Garnett commenced spinning with them in the Paper Hall about sixty years ago.” There has been some dispute whether these machines were jennies or mules; but the evidence of a person who assisted in turning them is conclusive. He stated that they were called mules, and is corroborated by another person, who often saw them at work. There were, it is stated, at first only two machines; a drawing machine, and one for spinning the thread. Soon afterwards, the late Mr. Robert Ramsbotham worked several of them, by means of a gin horse, upon his premises, in Kirkgate, on the site where the Bradford Banking Co.’s magnificent building stands. Indeed, a claim has been made that he introduced the spinning machine first into the town; but, though the evidence is strong that they were first worked in the Paper Hall, an ancient mansion in High street, there can be no doubt that, at least, Mr. Ramsbotham very speedily followed. He, in other respects, ranks as a benefactor to Bradford, for, in the year 1794, he introduced a combing machine into Bradford, which was also worked by a horse running in a gin. This machine, called “ Big Ben,” seems to have been one of Cartwright’s machines, probably with Hawksley’s improvements.

Nearly contemporaneous with the first use of spinning machinery

in Bradford, an effort was made to build a factory in the town, but the project excited the opposition of the principal inhabitants, and failed, as noticed in the History of Bradford (page 273), and need not further be alluded to here. Although the erection of factories in Bradford was thus deferred, yet the delay lasted only a short time, for in the year 1798, measures were taken to erect one in the Holme, which was completed in 1800. Very soon after the rearing of this mill, others were built in the town; one for Mr. Richard Fawcett, in the year 1801; another, in the year 1802, for Messrs. Benjamin and Matthew Thompson; and a third, built in 1803, by Mr. John Rand. In these, the earliest worsted factories erected in Bradford, the spinning machinery at first was Arkwright's water frame, with little improvement. According to the best information, it appears that the throstle, though some time before used in the spinning of cotton and flax, was not employed in Bradford factories until about the year 1805. After this period, the spinners of Bradford quickly became noted for the excellence of their yarn. It may be mentioned that the Bradford weavers, at the commencement, received with anything but favour, mill-spun yarn, as it was rough and hairy, so as to cause it to be very difficult to weave; but the great improvement of mill yarn in quality, and the use of the false alay, rendered it, in a few years, far preferable to hand-spun yarn.

From the date of the introduction of machinery, the worsted industry of the town began to prosper greatly, and the last trace of the woollen manufacture, the ancient staple of the town, gradually began to disappear. Halifax, up to the close of the last century, might be considered the chief mart and centre for worsted stuffs; but, owing to the backwardness of its manufacturers to adopt early the factory system, and their divided attention to other branches—the woollen and cotton—they allowed Bradford, by degrees, to become the chief seat of the worsted trade.

Although Bradford, at the commencement of the present century, is mentioned in the "Picture of England," published in 1804, as possessing a flourishing trade in shalloons, everlastings, and other worsted stuffs, yet it must not be assumed that it was of any considerable extent. A very competent authority, a stuff merchant of the town at this period, computed that only 3,000 pieces were then weekly sold in this market. At the present day, a single manufacturer will weekly produce, and bring to market, as many pieces as were, sixty years ago, sold in it.

From the year 1810 to 1820 the growth of Bradford trade and population had been extraordinary. Factories had multiplied exceedingly, and the population had nearly doubled itself. The Piece

Hall presented a most animated and busy scene on market days, being frequented now by numerous manufacturers, who had formerly attended Halifax Piece Hall, to dispose of their stuffs. Its spinners ranked among the most intelligent and enterprising of their class. About the year 1818, they especially began to make great improvements in spinning machinery, to meet the increasing demand for fine yarn, and to work up wool of a shorter and finer fabric than that which had hitherto alone been adapted for the purposes of the trade, and the state of the manufacture. The prosperity of the town, indeed, continually increased until the memorable strike of the combers and weavers in 1825, which, for a time, ruined the trade. But, to free themselves from the intolerable conduct of the combers and weavers, combing machines and power looms were speedily brought into the service of the spinner and manufacturer. Platt and Collier's newly invented machines, being found eligible for working up long and coarse wool, were set up in the town without any opposition; but not so the introduction of the power-loom, which occasioned a serious riot in 1826, as described in the History of Bradford.

This foolish attempt against machinery only stimulated the Bradford manufacturers to extend the use of the power-loom, and soon there were considerable numbers in the town, giving a great impulse, in a few years, to the trade.

To the spinners of Bradford, at this period (1826), much of the prosperity of the town is owing. They were always on the alert to improve the quality of their yarn, and economise the cost of production. Bradford ranks as one of the first places where the fine and short-fibred wools of South Down and Merino sheep were spun into worsted yarn. The spinners experienced great difficulty in preparing and combing these wools; and curious anecdotes are related of some, who spent weeks in private rooms, with locked doors, making experiments with skilful combers, to obtain their object. This difficulty the spinners, after many experiments, overcame, and the fine thread spun from these wools, added greatly to the reputation of the Bradford spinners, who readily sold it at high prices.

The increase of the factory system in Bradford, and its parish, up to the year 1833, is exhibited in the following statistical details, which also afford a view of the extension, from time to time, of the manufacture here. There were in the borough, in the year 1810, five mills, with motive power of about 120 horse power; in the year 1815, ten mills, of about 250 horse power; in 1820, twenty mills, of about 538 horse power; in 1825, twenty-six mills, of

about 706 horse power; and, in 1830, thirty-one mills, of about 862 horse power. They had increased, in the year 1833, to thirty-four mills in the borough, with fifty-four engines, of 1,148 horse power. These mills were distributed thus:—Twenty-one mills, in the township of Bradford, of 799 horse power; eleven in the township of Horton (i.e. Great and Little Horton), of 297 horse power; and two in Bowling, with 52 horse power:—

BRADFORD TOWNSHIP.

WHEN BUILT.	SITUATION.	OCCUPIERS IN 1833.	HORSE POWER.
1800-30	Holme Mill	Milnes & Dewhirst	36
1801-2	Thornton Road	Mathew Thompson	20
1807-30	Union Street	Illingworth, Murgatroyd, & Co.	60
1809	Laister Dyke	Joseph Holmes	15
1812-24-33	Wakefield Road	Wood & Walker	184
1813	Canal Side	John Mason	16
1815	Laister Dyke	William Pearson & Son	30
1815 23	Barker End	R. J. & W. Garnett	45
1815	Canal Side	{ Wm. Rouse & Sons James Wade & Son	40
1816	Southgate	J. & E. Smith	15
1818	Union Street	R. J. & W. Garnett	38
1819	Pit Lane	Swithin Anderton	15
1820	Canal Side	Christopher Waud	20
1821	Canal Side	Margerison & Peckover	40
1823	Canal Side	Lockwoods & Rhodes	20
1824	Wapping	Horsfall Brothers	36
1824	Thornton Road	John Anderton & Co.	16
1824-26	Canal Side	William Rouse & Sons	76
1826	Silsbridge Lane	Thomas Hollings & Sons	40
1831	Bradford Moor	Billingsley & Tankard	10
1883	Bradford Moor	Joseph Dalby and others	27

HORTON TOWNSHIP.

1803	Little Horton Lane	John Rand & Sons	45
1817	Manchester Road	Turner & Mitchell	34
1818	Manchester Road	Berry & Co.	40
1819	Manchester Road	F. & J. Mitchell	20
1820	Cliffe Mill	R. S. Ackroyd	16
1820	Nelson Street	Aked & Co. Chapman & Co.	40
1820	Great Horton	Denton & Co.	16
1821	Great Horton	Cousen & Son	20
1826	Great Horton	S. Cannon	20
1827	Bowling Beck Side	Cousen, Leach, & Co.	30
1827	Great Horton	Cowling Ackroyd	16

BOWLING TOWNSHIP.

1819	Prospect Mill	Addison & Roper	30
1833	Dudley Hill	W. & J. Terry	22

Some further particulars respecting these mills have been gathered, and are printed below. The numbers refer to the foregoing table:—

Bradford. 1.—Holme mill, built in 1800 was, as before stated, the first mill erected in Bradford. It was soon after burnt down, re-erected in 1803, and occupied by its owners, Messrs. Ramsbotham & Swaine. They sold it soon after to Mr. Richard Fawcett, who occupied it until about 1832. He added to it in 1830 a new mill. 2.—This mill was erected by Mr. Peile, a dyer, at two different periods, being in fact two mills. 3.—Union Street mill, built by Mr. Richard Fawcett, and occupied by him until about the year 1832. The mill built in 1830 adjoins to the other, and was erected by Messrs. Illingworth & Murgatroyd. 4.—Laister Dyke mill was originally a woollen mill, belonging to Mr. Roberts, and was converted into a worsted mill about the year 1809, and occupied by Messrs. Pearson, Whitehead & Holmes. 5.—These mills were erected and occupied by Mr. John Wood in 1812, &c. 6.—This mill was built and occupied by Mr. John Mason. 7.—Built by Messrs. Pearson & Whitehead, and occupied by them for a considerable period. 8.—Built by Messrs. William and James Garnett. 9.—Built by Mr. George Anderton, and occupied by him. 10.—This mill, at the bottom of Southgate, was originally a woollen mill and converted to a worsted mill about 1816. 11.—Union Street mill was built by Messrs. Wroe, and occupied by them; purchased in 1830 by Messrs. Garnett. 12.—Pit Lane mill, built by Mr. Benjamin Farrar. 13.—Built and occupied by Mr. Thomas Holdsworth. 14.—Built and occupied by Mr. Samuel Margerison. 15.—Built by Mr. Bates. 16.—Built by Messrs. Horsfall and occupied by them. 17.—Built by Mr. E. C. Lister, and occupied by Mr. S. Hattersley and others. 18.—Built and occupied by Messrs. William Rouse & Son. 19.—Built and occupied by Thomas Atkinson. 20.—Built and occupied by Michael Billingsley. 21.—Converted from a woollen mill by the Junction Mill Company about the year 1833. In a year or two after they erected a new mill.

Horton. 1.—Messrs. Rand's mill was built and occupied by the late Mr. John Rand, and is the only mill in Bradford, or its parish, which for so long a period has been occupied by the same family. 2.—Built and occupied by Richard Smith. 3.—Built by Mr. James Marshall for his Sons. 4.—Built by Mr. E. C. Lister. 5.—Built by Joseph Beanland, and first occupied by Messrs. Knight and Co. 6.—Built by Mr. James Duckitt. 7.—Built by Mr. E. C. Lister, and occupied by Mr. Thomas Ackroyd. 8.—Built by Eli Suddards. 9.—Built and occupied by Samuel Cannon. 10.—Built by Mr. Stockdale. 11.—Built by Mr. John Knight and others, for a cotton mill, converted into a worsted mill in 1827.

Bowling. 1.—Built by Messrs. Sturges & Co. 2.—Built and occupied by Messrs. Terry.

Number of worsted mills, horse power, and hands employed in the *parish* of Bradford, in 1835* :—

NO. OF MILLS.	STEAM-ENGINE HORSE POWER.						WATER-WHEEL HORSE POWER.		TOTAL HORSE POWER.
	50 & above	49 to 40	39 to 30	29 to 20	19 to 10	under 10	19 to 10	under 10	
73	260	160	440	296	229	70	97	95	1,647

Number of persons employed in these mills :—

CHILDREN BETWEEN 9 & 11.	YOUNG PERSONS BETWEEN 11 & 18.	TOTAL NUMBER OF HANDS.
476	4,586	7,540

In 1835, the horse-power employed in propelling the mills of the borough, amounted to 1388, and the number of hands to 6,022. The parliamentary returns of 1838 shew that in the *parish* of Bradford there were 142 worsted *firms*, whose mills were moved by eighty-seven engines, of 2,059 horse power, and twenty water wheels, of 113 horse power, and employing 1,597 children between nine and thirteen years of age, and 4,890 young persons between thirteen and eighteen years of age; the total number of hands employed in these mills being 10,896.

* The following extracts are from Returns sent to the Factory Inspectors in 1834, of mills in other portions of the parish of Bradford, besides those before given; but it is evident that Returns had not been sent respecting *all* the mills there.

- Eccleshill.* Mill occupied by Scott & Hutton, built in 1820, 8 horse power.
- Haworth.* Bridge mill occupied by John and James Greenwood, erected about 1793, 16 horse power.
- „ Mill occupied by Butterfield & Co., built about 1800, 10 horse power.
- „ Oxenhope mill occupied by William Greenwood, built about 1807, 8 horse power.
- „ Royd House mill occupied by Jonas Hird, applied to worsted in 1819, 8 horse power.
- Shipley.* Red Beck mill occupied by John C. Lister, 12 horse power.
- „ New Hirst mill occupied by Jos. Rayner built in 1820, 10 horse power.
- Thornton.* Leventhorpe mill occupied by Joseph Fairbank, 6 horse power.
- „ Mill occupied by David Wright & Son, built in 1826, 36 horse power.
- Wilsden.* Hewnden mill occupied by Rich. Nicholls, built in 1792, 10 horse power.
- „ Mill occupied by Messrs. Anderson, built in 1810, 10 horse power.

There will be found, at pages 283 and 284 of the History of Bradford, a statement of the number of worsted mills, &c., in the parish and borough in the year 1841, to which the reader is referred, as exhibiting a full view of the extent, at that period, of the worsted factory system in those localities.

Many as are the great eras in Bradford trade, the most important may be dated from the time of the introduction of cotton warps, which essentially changed the character of the worsted stuffs woven here; and gave the manufacture an extension unknown before. Long previous to the period now under consideration, Orleans cloth had been produced in small quantities, but not so as in any great degree to affect the general trade. Many causes conspired to bring into fashion these light mixed fabrics; but the most conspicuous sprung from the prevailing taste which, year by year, had become more evident, for light, elegant, and cheap articles of dress, which, though lacking the wearing qualities of former stuffs, were more showy and attractive. No longer in purchasing an article for a dress, was durability the prime quality sought after. The history of the introduction of cotton warps into the making of worsted stuffs, belongs to the general history of the manufacture.* But, from the year 1837, it may be noted, these mixed stuffs came yearly into more and more demand in Bradford market.

About the same time as the fabrication of stuffs with cotton warps became parcel of the staple trade of Bradford, the alpaca and mohair manufactures sprung into note. Various impediments had obstructed the full development of the great value of alpaca wool in the making of worsted stuffs; but the chief arose from the difficulty of weaving it with worsted warps. Soon the introduction of cotton and silk warps obviated this difficulty, and henceforward the alpaca manufacture became a most important item in the textile arts of this district. The alpaca and mohair manufactures have given a mighty impulse and extension to the trade of Bradford.

Viewed from the stand-point of the year 1841, when the History of Bradford issued from the press, the progress of the worsted manufacture in the town and immediate neighbourhood, has been one of immense and rapid strides. It is proposed to trace briefly in the following pages, the course of this progress.

Among the unprosperous periods of Bradford trade, may be counted the year 1841, when the failure of the United States' Bank,

* For a full account, see my "History of the Worsted Manufacture in England."

and consequent American panic, affected the stuff market considerably. There were, arising from this cause, many stoppages of American merchants and Bradford manufacturers. The injury which accrued to the industry of the town, was somewhat lessened by the limited production of stuffs, which kept up prices, whilst the export of yarn and stuffs considerably increased during this period. But, on the whole, the year may be classed as one unproductive of profits.

Whatever improvement in the market became visible in the early portion of 1842, was destroyed by the plug-drawing riots, and Chartist disturbances, in this district, the particulars whereof are detailed in a previous page. The American demand for stuffs, also, did not increase much; but this was more than compensated by the export of both stuffs and yarn to the Continent. Within the last few years, the export of yarn had increased amazingly, especially to Germany, and occasioned a great advance in the improvement of spinning machinery. The value of the export of yarn in 1825, when the trade, owing to the removal of restrictions, may be stated to have commenced, only reached £14,000, it now amounted to £637,000 yearly, and of this large sum, Bradford reaped the greater share.

For the first few months of 1843, the trade exhibited, on the whole, an unsatisfactory appearance, and much machinery stood unemployed; but, during the summer and autumn, the stuff market had assumed a better state, but the maker did not obtain a fair profit, owing to the high price of yarn. The merchants, however, purchased freely both for home and foreign use, being partly induced thereto by the low rate of prices which prevailed during the year.

Large orders arrived from America in the spring of 1844, and caused business to be brisk during that season and the summer; but, in October, the market had become so bad, that great numbers of frames and looms were standing idle, and it was estimated that 1,500 persons were unemployed in Bradford district alone.

The year 1845 also cannot be said to have been a prosperous one, because the warlike news from America damped all speculation, and greatly restricted the demand in that quarter for stuffs. However profitless these last five years may have been, yet we find, from the Drawback Returns for the Bradford district, that the manufacture had greatly extended, for the quantity of wool consumed, amounted, in 1845, to upwards of one-third more than in the year 1840. In the latter year, 12,124,400 lbs. of wool were worked up in the town; and in the former, the quantity amounted to

19,848,960 lbs. The export of stuffs also increased in the interval. It is evident, therefore, that both the home and export consumption had increased. The cause, therefore, of the lack of prosperity must be sought in deficient prices; for, although the rates of stuffs had increased from 5 to 7 per cent., yet the wages of the operatives, which had risen, and the excessive price of yarn, overbalanced the increase.

In the year 1846, there was, both to the United States and Germany, a considerable decline in the export of stuffs, not more than one-half of the usual quantity having been shipped; and the home demand also languished, owing to the high price of provisions, which circumstance always curtails the demand for textile manufactures. There was, however, during this year, a quiet, steady trade in pieces, at fair prices.

Various causes combined to render the year 1847 a remarkably disastrous one to Bradford. To the re-action of railway speculation may, however, be attributed the main cause. Numerous failures occurred here, and the effects of the panic would have been ruinous, had not the impending storm been, to some extent, foreseen. Stocks had been kept low, and the spinners and manufacturers exercised great caution in their transactions. Very much spinning machinery stood unemployed, and transactions in yarn, which had, for the last two years, been much depressed, now became greatly restricted, and the production exceedingly limited. None suffered more from the effects of this depression than the woolcomber. Ever since the year 1835, his condition, like that of the hand-loom weaver, had grown gradually worse, from the extended use of machinery. In the three years after 1844, there had been a gradual decline in the export of stuffs, especially in the years 1846 and 1847; but in the latter year, it was at the lowest. A new texture is thus mentioned as having been brought into the market this year:—"The introduction of silk, along with black and coloured alpaca, has given new life to the fancy trade."

Like the preceding year, that of 1848 proved very calamitous to Bradford industry. Owing to the large number of looms standing idle since the last autumn, stocks were low in the spring, and, to some extent, counteracted the baneful influence here of the French Revolution, which caused a convulsion throughout Europe, and obstructed the international commerce. Such was its effect upon our export of stuffs, that it this year reached its lowest point, though it had gradually been declining since 1844. The Chartist riots too, disturbed trade, which delights to flow in peaceful channels; and to add to these causes, the carrying out of the provisions of the Factory Act, also impeded the operations of the

spinners. In short, the industry of the town stood paralysed. It may be estimated that, during the summer, the fabrics woven here did not reach to one-third of what the looms could have produced. A very large and boisterous number of operatives were out of employment, and altogether the political and economical horizon looked threatening. Toward autumn, the aspect of affairs at Bradford began to brighten, and at the end of the year, the trade grew prosperous. It may be remarked that the prices of stuffs were, this year, as low as in 1843, one of remarkably low prices. With the year 1848 ends a cycle of unprosperous and trying years, commencing with the panic of 1845.

Prosperous as the stuff trade became in the closing months of the year 1848, it greatly improved in the early ones of 1849, which proved throughout, a satisfactory year, in which good profits were realised. The demand for both home and foreign consumption became so excessive, that many evaded the meaning of the Ten Hours' Factory Act, by adopting a system of relays, in order to meet this pressing demand. In fact, the worsted manufacture flourished exceedingly. Turn-outs for wages were not uncommon, and good female weavers realised frequently 15s. a week. An excellent authority, Mr. Saunders, the Factory Inspector, remarking on this period, observed,—“That there is a greater adjustment between demand and supply in the worsted fabrics, than in any other, especially in the Bradford district.”

The year 1850 is a very marked one for prosperity, as recorded in the ledgers of many a Bradford spinner and manufacturer. In truth, were one of these to point out two years of consecutive good trade, he would undoubtedly select this and the last year, for steady, lucrative business; not one where a fortunate few, engaged in particular departments, made large profits, but where the mass of the masters and the workmen prospered. The prices of stuffs had advanced considerably since the year 1848. Some descriptions of fabrics could not be obtained in sufficient numbers for the demand. Stocks of alpaca goods, which had been accumulating in the manufacturers' hands, were now sold off rapidly, at large profits.

As a consequence of the prosperity of the last two years, a large accession was made to the number and extent of the mills in this district. Of the magnitude of the factory system in Bradford, in 1850, we have a very comprehensive view in the following table, prepared from the Returns of the Factory Inspectors to the House of Commons. Compared with the statements printed at pages 283 and 284 of the History of Bradford, as to steam power and number of persons employed in these factories, this table exhibits the vast

growth of Bradford manufactures during the interval of nine years,
between 1841-50:—

TOWNSHIPS.	NO. OF FIRMS.	NO. OF SPINDLES.	NO. OF POWER LOOMS.	AMOUNT OF MOVING POWER.		PERSONS EMPLOYED.	
				STEAM.	WATER.	MALES.	FEMALES
Factories employed in Spinning:—							
Bradford	22	78,701	... ..	493	... ..	1,002	1,573
Little Horton ...	15	33,300	... ..	273	... ..	1,111	1,031
Great Horton ...	1	1,100	... ..	12	... ..	11	19
Bowling	6	12,100	... ..	88	49	156	392
Haworth	12	11,342	... ..	88	10	210	231
Wilsden	5	6,373	... ..	64	... ..	96	109
Wibsey	2	3,168	... ..	22	12	36	102
Thornton	2	1,982	... ..	6	... ..	38	42
Manningham ...	1	1,720	... ..	15	... ..	15	29
North Bierley ...	1	1,200	... ..	6	... ..	3	39
	67	150,986	... ..	1,067	71	2,678	3,567
Factories employed in Weaving:—							
Bradford	24	... ..	3,271	298	... ..	595	2,756
Little Horton ...	8	... ..	996	97	... ..	172	960
Great Horton ...	5	... ..	561	46	... ..	84	530
Bowling	4	... ..	440	42	12	64	419
Wilsden	6	... ..	1,313	22	... ..	128	180
Thornton	3	... ..	518	103	... ..	602	1,147
Manningham ...	1	... ..	271	20	... ..	60	248
Shipley	1	... ..	115	10	... ..	21	113
Allerton	1	... ..	50	5	... ..	19	36
	53	... ..	7,535	643	12	1,745	6,389
Factories employed in Spinning and Weaving:—							
Bradford	13	55,334	1,847	592	... ..	1,737	3,125
Little Horton ...	13	70,868	2,606	662	... ..	2,008	3,851
Great Horton ...	7	10,884	811	134	... ..	324	925
Bowling	8	8,446	1,793	132	154	157	967
Haworth	11	24,144	14	150	10	730	1,208
Wilsden	5	16,494	500	149	... ..	544	719
Wibsey	1	448	80	12	... ..	16	86
Thornton	4	14,760	414	120	... ..	392	675
Manningham ...	1	6,200	300	80	... ..	169	382
North Bierley ...	3	6,468	695	82	... ..	141	816
Shipley	2	5,892	424	66	... ..	313	338
Heaton	1	3,824	222	50	... ..	99	286
Bolton	1	3,450	62	34	20	77	118
Clayton	2	2,216	179	26	... ..	134	181
Allerton	2	1,920	160	21	... ..	84	143
	74	231,348	10,107	2,310	184	6,925	13,820

On comparing this table with the general Return for all England, and again with that portion relating to the West Riding, some important results are obtained, shewing the large share of the worsted manufacture, at this date, held by the *parish* of Bradford: First, that in the spinning factories it employed more than one-third of all the moving power, spindles, and persons in the whole of such factories of the West Riding; secondly, that this was the case also in regard to the moving power, looms, and operatives of the weaving factories; and, thirdly, that in those in which both spinning and weaving were carried on conjointly, the proportion rose to more than one-half of the moving power, spindles, looms, and operatives.

Supplementary to the view exhibited in the foregoing table, of the productive power of the parish of Bradford, it may be stated that a drawback on soap, used in Bradford in the year 1850, was allowed on 21,121,280 lbs.; an increase in the last five years of nearly 2,000,000 lbs. The amount of drawback claimed by the spinners of Bradford amounted to one-fourth of that claimed by the whole of the West Riding spinners, thus shewing the paramount importance of the town in this branch of industry.

Among the causes which contributed to the prosperity of the Bradford manufacturers in 1849-50, may be attributed the reasonable price of wool in those periods, which also assisted in swelling the amount of drawback. English combing wool could in those years be purchased for 1s. or 1s. 1d. per lb.,—a great fall from the price of 1840, when it reached 1s. 5d. per lb.

That re-action follows excessive action is a truism in trade. The unusual excitement and prosperity of the last two years had given an extraordinary extended power of production in the worsted manufacture, arising from new mills and additional machinery. At no time, even in the year 1847, did there exist such a disparity between the price of the raw material and the manufactured article, as in 1851, and this caused the manufacturers to abridge their operations, so that the stocks on hand were even less than in the preceding year—one of great demand. The year 1851 may, with certainty, be described as one of limited production and small profits. During this and the last three years, the shipment of stuffs had been in general amount steady. A deficiency in one quarter had been compensated for in another. Since the year 1848, our trade to America had recovered somewhat of its wonted vigour, whilst the demand for Germany, though vastly grown of late years, did not approach to its former magnitude in the years 1848 or even 1844 or 1845. It may be noted that the export of

stuffs to China had slowly declined, but the exports to Australia had yearly much advanced.

At the Great Exhibition of 1851, the manufacturers of Bradford stood pre-eminent among the exhibitors of worsted textures. But on this occasion the town and neighbourhood did not form, as in the Exhibition of 1862, a collective display of their manufactures; but such manufacturers as chose, exhibited their own productions. The Jurors, in their Report, especially praised the double twilled merinos in the Bradford department, which they observed were little inferior to those exhibited by the French. In fabrics made of wool and cotton, Bradford was declared pre-eminent, as also in alpaca and mohair manufactures. Medals were awarded to the following exhibitors from Bradford and the neighbourhood:—Moses Bottomley and Son; John Foster and Sons; Horsfall Brothers; Walter Milligan and Son; John Rand and Sons; Titus Salt; Schwann, Kell and Co.; A. Tremel and Co., for excellence in worsted fabrics of various kinds, too numerous to be here enumerated. The Jurors divided the worsted yarns into three classes,—merino yarns, lustre yarns, and genappe, or small ware yarns. The following exhibitors from Bradford and the neighbourhood, obtained prize-medals for excellence in the spinning of yarn, namely:—Titus Salt; James Ackroyd and Son, Halifax; W. Ecroyd and Son; John Foster and Son; John Rand and Sons; J. Sugden and Brothers; Townend, Brothers; Stowell and Sugden. Altogether the manufactures of Bradford and the neighbourhood maintained, in all respects, a proud position at this Exhibition, and it must be mentioned that the colours of the mixed fabrics were especially applauded, being as perfect in colour as French merinos, composed of wool alone.

Mr. Robert Milligan, an eminent manufacturer, who brought out many new varieties of stuffs, furnished for my History of the Worsted Manufacture, a valuable narrative of the course of the worsted trade in Bradford district, from 1841 to 1851, with a description of the goods made, and in request, during that period. A synopsis of this narrative is inserted here altogether, in preference to breaking it up and incorporating it with the preceding notices of the trade of each particular year. He observes:—

Even so lately as 1841, the fancy trade at Bradford was little cultivated; and it is surprising how little good taste was exhibited in the selection of the various styles of fancy manufactures. I am not aware that mohair west was then at all in use at Bradford for ladies' dress goods, though, subsequently, such very rich and beautiful goods have been made of this material. The goods manufactured by us in 1842,

comprised plain alpacas, fine worsted double twills, "Parisiennes," 6-4 orleans, paramattas of various widths, silk warp alpacas, mohair lustres, checked mohair lustres, diagonal twills, alpaca programs, alpaca checks, worsted programs, summer cloths, and russell cords. It may be inferred from this list, that the fancy trade was making a fair start in this neighbourhood. The "Parisiennes," figured orleans, were a most decided hit, and had a successful run for two or three years.

In March, 1843, we manufactured cobourgs, which were merely a lighter description of what we had called paramatta cloth. It was not until long after this time, that cobourgs began to be made with single cotton warps, in which they have arrived at such great perfection. During this year the alpaca trade made rapid strides, that kind of fabric being evidently very much in favour, both in the United States and Germany, as well as, to a more limited extent, in the home market.

During the years 1843-4-5, there was a steady and remunerative demand for our plain silk warp and fancy alpacas. In 1844, we made princettas, (which is simply a sharper handling cloth than a paramatta) also twilled and ribbed alpacas, besides much the same variety as in 1842.

In 1845, there is but little variation, programs and princettas being more in demand. Our list still preserves as great a variety of fabrics; but the orleans cloth is much changed in character, being made of the bright haired wools of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, as a substitute for low alpacas.

We made in 1846, the same varieties of alpacas, cobourgs, princettas, linings, figured goods, plaids, and coatings, as in the preceding year; and also, coloured checked orleans for which there sprung up a good demand.

The unfortunate year 1847, is noted for having given a great impulse to the fancy trade, and since then invention has been ever on the rack for something new. Alpaca goods experienced great stagnation during this year.

A great demand arose in the year 1848 for silk striped goods, and these were made extensively both in orleans and cobourg cloth, and dyed after being woven. Umbrella alpaca cloth, introduced by Mr. Salt, became also one of our fancy cloths this year; but one of our most striking novelties consisted of silk sprigs thrown upon alpaca mixture ground.

In 1849, there set in a demand for fancy alpaca goods consisting of mottled and mixed wefts, silk stripes, and figured goods, silk mixtures, programs, cords, &c., to which a variety of fancy names were given.

Early in 1850 a large demand arose for alpaca mixtures sweeping off a large stock of low alpacas, which had laid heavily on the makers' hands.

Somewhat similar to those of the year 1851 were the trade features of 1852. It opened with a slight advance in the price of yarn, which, for numbers from 30s. to 36s., had sold as low as 8s. 6d. per gross; the price also of cotton warps advanced this year as much as 1s. 6d. per lb. Owing to the manufacturers exercising great caution in their dealings, stocks were reduced to the lowest point, so that the year 1852, though one of little gain, cannot be named as an unsuccessful year.

Notwithstanding the decline in the year 1853 of the home trade, the production of stuffs greatly extended, arising mainly from the prodigious number of stuff pieces required for America and Ger-

many, far beyond the legitimate demand in those countries, and this in the face of the high price of wool prevailing. In consequence of this excessive price of material, very few all-wool stuffs were made this year; but such a circumstance may partly be attributed to the growing taste for light fabrics.

A crisis occurred in the worsted manufacture in the year 1854. Now began to be felt the evil effects of the over-production which had prevailed during the last five years. Many failures occurred in the district. Such was the uncertainty of the trade that, within a few months, wool, the standard of value in worsted, fluctuated between 1s. 6d. and 1s. per lb. The falling off this year in the export of stuffs was enormous, especially to the glutted markets of Australia and the United States. Had not the manufacturers produced according to the current demand, the consequences would have been general ruin.

Throughout the year 1855 there was an improved trade, notwithstanding the war with Russia. The mills, both for spinning and weaving, were fully employed, and mostly to order, whilst stocks continued unusually low. It has been observed that the staple trade in the Bradford district was never based upon a surer foundation, than during the last six months of 1855. This was evinced by a total absence of speculation, and the demand being a legitimate one, there arose a steady profitable trade. Altogether the year stands as one of good demand, and fair profits. Many Bradford manufacturers sent specimens of their productions to the Paris Exhibition, opened this year, and there, as in the London Exhibition of 1851, it became apparent that whilst our neighbours somewhat excelled us in all-wool stuffs, they could not compete with us in mixed fabrics.

For a few months in the early part of the year 1856, there existed a steady market for stuffs, but the demand was injured by the great rise in the price of wool and yarn. This arose, in a great measure, from the very large and continually growing export to the Continent, where stuffs of low qualities had begun to be extensively woven. At no period were the prices of pieces less remunerative to the producer. Hence the supply became exceedingly limited.

Passing to the year 1857, it may be noted as one exceedingly unsatisfactory in the state of our staple trades. Much spinning machinery stood unemployed, so high had the price of wool risen, compared with that of yarn. The piece market continued flat, and indeed every branch of the worsted industry here, exhibited signs of depression.

The subjoined table contains a view of the extent in 1857 of factory operations in the Borough of Bradford and other portions of the parish except Thornton, Clayton, and Haworth, for which returns could not be obtained. If the amounts for these places be taken from the last table, and added to this, the aggregate will probably give a near approximation for the whole parish.

TOWNSHIPS.	NO. OF FIRMS.	NO. OF SPINDLES.	NO. OF POWER LOOMS.	HORSE POWER.		PERSONS EMPLOYED.
				STEAM.	WATER.	
Factories employed in Spinning:—						
Bradford	26	108,492	... ..	646	... ..	2,508
Little Horton ...	14	35,292	... ..	241	... ..	775
Great Horton ...	2	10,700	... ..	43	... ..	254
Manningham ...	2	6,068	... ..	22	... ..	140
Bowling	8	19,418	... ..	146	... ..	570
Allerton	1	2,160	... ..	25	... ..	73
North Bierley ...	3	2,686	... ..	22	... ..	77
Shipley	1	1,552	... ..	14	... ..	47
Wibsey	1	1,724	... ..	13	... ..	55
Wilsden	6	10,060	... ..	72	16	307
	64	198,152	... ..	1,244	16	4,806
Factories employed in Weaving:—						
Bradford	30	... ..	3,170	259	... ..	2,546
Little Horton ...	18	... ..	2,111	210	... ..	1,801
Great Horton ...	2	... ..	280	30	... ..	218
Bowling	11	... ..	1,014	94	... ..	1,101
North Bierley ...	5	... ..	283	26	... ..	11
Shipley	1	... ..	70	7	... ..	73
Wibsey	1	... ..	33	3	... ..	35
Wilsden	3	... ..	260	20	10	208
	71	... ..	7,221	649	10	6,293
Factories employed in Spinning and Weaving:—						
Bradford	8	49,160	1,690	543	... ..	3,306
Little Horton ...	10	66,500	1,947	570	... ..	4,243
Great Horton ...	9	27,096	1,645	237	... ..	2,135
Manningham ...	3	13,748	702	176	... ..	793
Bowling	6	20,144	747	164	... ..	1,344
Allerton	1	2,400	118	25	... ..	213
North Bierley ...	1	5,500	425	80	... ..	761
Heaton	1	3,900	182	50	... ..	341
Shipley	4	53,532	2,102	1,200	... ..	4,721
Wibsey	1	4,280	250	30	... ..	239
Wilsden	7	23,004	607	208	13	1,322
	51	269,264	10,415	3,283	13	19,418

Throughout the months of July and August, business became animated. There arose an improved demand for yarn and pieces, and the trade may be noted as being healthy and steady at fair prices; but in September a serious monetary panic in the United States of America, affected the money market of England so severely that the Bank of England raised their rate of discount to 10 per cent., a rate higher by 2 per cent. than ever before known. Hence in the latter part of the year, great depression pervaded all branches of Bradford manufactures. Spinners curtailed their production, and looms were standing idle in all quarters. The mercantile pressure fell heavily upon Bradford. Many large firms failed, and great distrust prevailed. In December, the production of yarn was at its lowest limit, and many manufacturers stopped their looms completely. The year 1857, which commenced auspiciously, stands as a memorably unprosperous year in the annals of Bradford.

At the commencement of the year 1858, the aspect of the worsted industry appeared gloomy. Soon after the month of January, trade began greatly to improve, as the rate of discount became easier; but still in March the spinners were generally working short time, some only three or four days, whilst the frames of others were totally idle. Most of the manufacturers also were only partially employed. As the summer approached, the American trade, which had been small for the last six months, began to recover, and light fabrics for the season were in good request, at an advance in price. Stocks of fancy goods were light, and even orleans and cobourg stuffs not plentiful. By the middle of August, spinners were working full time, and generally to order, and manufacturers were mostly well employed on orders, at fair prices. In the autumn, a large demand arose for heavy piece goods for winter use. Towards the end of the year, there existed a steady good trade, both for yarn and pieces, though wool rose in price at the close, and somewhat checked business. Altogether, the latter half of the year 1858 may be designated as prosperous;—trade had gradually improved, with an absence of speculation. The decline in the shipments to America, shewn this year, occurred mostly in the first half of it.

With the year 1859, Bradford trade opened auspiciously. Spinners were well and profitably employed, and stocks were low. Whilst in the piece market, prices were well supported, and few stocks on hand. This state of affairs continued with little variation until May, when the price of wool suddenly declined 2d. per lb., and this reduction even failed to command sales, as there were numerous stoppages of frames. Pieces were difficult of sale; but at the

latter end of June, the wool market recovered its tone, and prices again rose to the point they were before the fall in the beginning of May. The clip was readily bought up at advanced prices, more even than could be obtained in Bradford, as the spinners were curtailing their production. For the Continent the demand continued sluggish on account of the apprehension of War, and the home consumption remained limited. In July the influx of wool into the market was excessive; but the business was below the average. Soon, however, it improved, as the demand for yarn, both at home and abroad increased, and the stocks were light. For piece goods of most kinds, there arose a steady demand at remunerative prices, and the manufacturers were generally weaving to order. Towards the end of year, fancy goods were in great request; and the manufacturers of them had more orders than they could execute.

The demand for wool in the year 1860, greatly exceeded the supply, and as a consequence prices were high. This arose in part from the deficient clip of the year, and partly from the improvements in machinery, and extension of the manufacture. In the yarn market, there continued a good legitimate demand, and an almost total absence of speculation. Spinners were mostly employed to order, with little variation in the rate of profit. The export trade was on the whole slack. At the beginning of the year, the stocks of both yarn and piece goods were exceedingly low; and in the early part of it there arose a brisk demand for stuffs, but a monetary crisis which prevailed, checked business. The export of pieces to the Continent proved a fair one throughout the year, and that to America may be characterised as a steady one. Though the home trade remained dull, yet the weavers were fully employed, and the prices of goods ruled firm. Thus whilst the year cannot be named as one of prosperity, it certainly cannot be classed as an unfavorable year.

Notwithstanding the year 1861 proved to be neither one of large trade nor fair profits, yet its course exhibited better results than were predicted at its commencement. There were many reasons for foreboding a worse year than occurred, and among the most prominent were the unusually bad harvest of last autumn, and the gloomy state of affairs in America. In the early part of the year, in the face of these drawbacks, wool stood firm in price, but greatly declined at the clip season; but afterwards the rates advanced. This year is especially remarkable for the dulness exhibited in the yarn department. The demand for home consumption shewed great fluctuation and flatness, and for export, was extremely depressed and uncertain. For many months the same causes

as those affecting that of wool, exercised a depressing influence on the piece market, and consequently short time and idle looms prevailed during a great portion of the year. In August, there arose some revival of trade, and in October, French purchasers bought, under our Commercial Treaty with France, large stocks of goods, especially fancies. At the end of the year, a very large trade with France, in stuffs, sprung up, and counteracted the stagnation in the home and general export market. Throughout 1861, a small amount of business only was transacted; but it was a legitimate one, and, owing to the curtailed production, stocks were small and prices sustained.

Bradford trade, in all its branches, flourished in the year 1862, which may be placed among the prosperous periods of the worsted manufacture. During the spring months, there arose a general expectation that the coming clip would be a heavy one, and this caused a considerable fall in price; but, though the clip this season attained greater weight than that of the two preceding years, yet it did not turn out so heavy as expected. This circumstance, and the scarcity of cotton, brought many speculators into the wool market, so that in the autumn, prices had been run up to an extravagant pitch; but, at the end of the year, the speculation failed, and wool sank to the level of the prices which prevailed in the spring and summer months. During the early months of the year, the yarn trade was dull, and the spinners held large stocks. When, however, wool began to advance in June, these stocks were cleared off both for home and foreign consumption, at good prices. For the remainder of the year, spinning remained steady and remunerative. A large and increasing demand for mottled yarns for France may be noticed among the features of 1862. Owing partly to the high price of cotton goods, it may also be characterised as one of large production by the manufacturer, and good profits. Old stocks were cleared out at high prices. With France, a fair trade prevailed during the year for pieces, but it did not grow to the extent expected. The home trade proved excellent, and the American demand improved. For the Continent the export may be described as steady. The rates of stuffs rose full 20 per cent. between the commencement and end of the year.

At the Great Exhibition of 1862, no town in the kingdom obtained greater honour than Bradford. Out of the thirteen divisions in which this district exhibited stuffs, in class twenty-one, (woollen and worsted fabrics) it carried off prize medals in ten of them, viz.:—1st. A case of yarns; 2nd. a selection of alpaca and mohair goods, plain and figured; 3rd. orleans cloths, plain and

figured; 4th. cobourgs, paramattas, baratheas, reps, cords, cloths; 5th. Italian summer cloths, russell and mottled cords; 6th. mixed and mottled goods, alpacas and winseys; 7th. fancy goods made of a combination of alpaca, mohair, worsted, silk, &c.; 8th. pure worsted goods, such as merinos, says, shalloons, &c.; 9th. moreens; 10th. delaines and shawl cloths. In other two divisions, honourable mention was made, namely, one containing lastings, serges de berri, crapes, stockinets, gambroons, and camlets;—an excellent judge stated that the latter were of exceedingly fine quality, but the others were inferior. The other division, of which honourable mention was made, consisted of damasks, reps, and table covers. These were undoubtedly inferior to others in the building, and it was a topic of remark that in damasks and table covers, Bradford did not excel. The only division of Bradford stuffs not noticed was that of umbrella cloths, which, though of strong and even texture, were considered to be not equal to others exhibited.

The whole of the compartment in which the Bradford stuffs were exhibited, was arranged with great taste and skill by Mr. Smith, the superintendent. The trophy of these stuffs, erected in the nave of the building, was altogether a model of artistic effect.

The spring trade of 1863 opened favourably. There existed a steady home consumption, especially for low qualities of stuffs. The fancy trade, however, somewhat declined. Wool, during the year, became excessively dear; but, notwithstanding this, it was well used up, and stocks at the end of the year were small. During the summer, the yarn trade exhibited great buoyancy, and most of the shipping houses were busy. The French bought largely, but their purchases now were chiefly low qualities of mottled russell cords, and white-warp orleans pieces. In the fancy department, business was very sluggish. The absence of American orders had much effect on the piece market throughout the summer months. In the autumn, there sprung up a good trade in yarn and pieces, and prices advanced, so that manufacturers of plain goods were, owing to the improved demand, able to clear out their stocks at good prices. Indeed, makers of all kinds of stuffs were profitably engaged, but especially of alpaca lustres. It may be noted that in October, the French and Americans bought freely at our markets of various kinds of stuffs. Towards the end of the year, there were a few failures in the wool department, and the spinners were not well employed, as the Holstein question hindered purchases for Germany; likewise the home consumption was not brisk. Manufacturers were, however, fairly employed, and prices firm. Stocks were, at the close of the year, exceedingly low.

An outline of the worsted manufacture for the year 1864 is not difficult to delineate. For three years the close ties between the cotton and wool markets had been remarkable, but never so much as in this year, when, as it were, the price followed strictly in the wake of that of cotton. Consequently the wool trade, during this year, shewed great fluctuations, but high rates prevailed. This may also be stated as regards the yarn trade. In some portions of the year it became exceedingly depressed, in others the demand could not be supplied; but on the whole, both for home and export, the trade was a fair one, except in the latter part of the year. In the beginning of 1864, stocks of pieces were very low, which enabled the manufacturers to obtain fair prices. Throughout the year, there existed an excellent and remunerative business in the export of pieces. For the first nine months, the home market was healthy, and devoid of all speculation; but in September the pressure of the money market, and the crash of the ill-fated Leeds Banking Company, checked trade, causing the insolvency of some Bradford firms, and bringing on a temporary crisis, which soon passed away. Stocks, at the end of the year, were somewhat large; but the business done during the year was a fair one, with satisfactory profits.

Since the year 1858, the demand for wool of all classes, but especially that of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, peculiarly fitted for the making of lustrous fabrics, has been steadily on the increase, and in consequence wools have attained a rate which they never before reached since the Peace. Of late years, the growth of wool has much improved, but the supply is still quite inadequate to the general demand. The wool growers of the south—Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex for instance—have discovered that the production of heavy wool, on account of its value, is much better than the light and fine wool, which only weighed 2 to 3 lbs. a fleece. These growers have, with great judgment, crossed their breed of sheep with Lincoln, Yorkshire, and Leicester rams, and thus increased the weight of the fleece to 5 and 6 lbs. To extend the growth of the class of wools like that of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire deep-grown lustre wool, seems, though yet much neglected, one of the requirements of the worsted trade. Regarding the price of wool for the last few years, it may be remarked that a gradual increase in value has prevailed.

For many years past, combing machines have nearly superseded hand-combing in this district, and those who followed that occupation—amounting to thousands—have, to a great extent, been drafted

into the factories and merchants' warehouses, and their condition improved. By the use of these combing machines, the saving, both in labour and material, has also very much reduced the cost of producing stuffs, and thus greatly extended and promoted the manufacture. It is not within the province of this work to describe these combing machines. That chiefly in use is the invaluable one belonging to Mr. Lister, based upon Hielman's patent, and brought into use in 1851. Besides there are employed the old one of Platt and Collier's, patented in the year 1827, and several others.* But by far the greatest proportion of all the wool, of whatever kind, now combed, is done by Lister's machine. One of his double-headed machines will easily do the work that used to task the fingers of one hundred skilful men, and this in so superior a style as to excel almost in quality as it does in the quantity of the work, whilst the cost is reduced to more than one-sixth of the hand-labour. It may safely be affirmed that the introduction of cotton warps and combing machines have been the two great developers of our staple trade. Like hand combing, very little hand-loom weaving is executed here now.

He who would seek evidence of the great extension of the worsted manufacture in Bradford from an increase in the number of mills, horse-power, spinning frames, or looms, would be disappointed. But that there is a vast extension, is a certain fact, which must be deduced from these causes:—So great have been the improvements in the steam engine and its adaptation, that at least we obtain from it such an increased speed, that its capabilities are increased two-fold. Spinning frames are made with all the nicety of clock-work; and where the flyer frame, at its old speed, made say 2,600 revolutions a minute, it has, for fine wools, so much used now in spinning, been superseded by the cap frame of nearly double velocity. Again, in the power loom, 80 or 90 picks a minute were considered excellent speed, now the shuttle will run to and fro 180 times in a minute. Besides, the two loom system is rapidly being introduced, whereby one person can perform the labour of two. To all these causes must also be added the perfection to which woolcombing by machinery has been carried, whereby the spinning is both more rapidly and more satisfactorily performed. The spinning frames and looms made at Bradford are models of perfect mechanism.

Two causes have materially conduced to the extension and pros-

* For a description of these machines, see my "History of the Worsted Manufacture."

perity of Bradford, namely, the erection of dye-houses in the town and neighbourhood, and the settlement of foreign and home merchants in the place. About sixty years ago, there were only two dye-houses in the town and immediate vicinity—'Bowling Dye-works,' and 'Peile's,' in Silsbridge lane. The Bradford stuffs were mostly purchased by the merchants of Leeds and other neighbouring towns, in the grey, and dyed and finished there. Twenty years since, a great impulse was given to the dyeing branch in Bradford, and henceforward the Bradford dyers have been ranked among the most distinguished in the kingdom. In the earlier portion of the century, two or three home merchants resided in Bradford, but their business transactions were upon a very limited scale. It is universally admitted that the great growth of the merchant system here, is, in a great degree, owing to the ability and enterprise of Henry Forbes, Esq., and to him Bradford is much indebted. The Leeds, Manchester, and other merchants found that they could not successfully compete with the Bradford merchants, who were on the spot, and therefore removed their establishments hither; and thus began the system which has tended to centralise the whole trade in Bradford, from the purchase of the wool to the buying and selling of the stuffs woven therefrom. Foreign merchants began to settle here so long as thirty years ago; and now form a large and respectable colony. The numerous merchants and manufacturers' warehouses, which have of late years been erected in Bradford, may vie in external architecture with the most splendid of their kind in the kingdom. They are, indeed, palatial structures, and add greatly to the appearance of the town.

In these warehouses the sales of stuffs are, on market days, made with a dispatch and quietness which is astonishing to an uninitiated beholder. On the principal market day (Thursday), there is a large assemblage of manufacturers in the town, but no great bustle is apparent, each being engaged in his own warehouse, dealing with the merchants; but between twelve and one o'clock there is a general gathering at the Exchange Rooms (similar to that at Manchester Exchange), before adjourning to dinner, at the hour of one precisely. At half-past two, business is re-commenced. Until of late years, the sole market at Bradford for stuffs was held on the Thursday. Then there sprung up a kind of market for wool and yarn on the Monday, and now a great number of pieces change hands on that day.

In the Bradford district, almost every description of worsted stuffs are made, from the says, shalloons, calimancoes, tammies, plainbacks, and wildbores of our forefathers, to the latest fabrics





BRADFORD BANK.

by J. G. Thompson, Esq., Architect.



introduced into the trade. Merinos also are to some extent manufactured here. But the district is chiefly noted for the finer sorts of mixed stuffs, such as orleans and cobourgs, in the fabrication of which it is unrivalled by the world. Within the last few years, the fancy trade has received a vigorous impulse. The designs are chaste and tastefully executed, and the colours good. In the large establishments at Saltaire and Black Dyke, most of the alpaca and mohair consumed in the kingdom is worked up. The making of summer cloths, for men's coats, seems destined also to become an important and thriving branch of our trade; and umbrella cloths are also manufactured at Bradford. A new manufacture has, of late years, been introduced into Bradford market, viz., of winseys, which are purchased largely by our merchants. In Bradford district, also, most of the worsted yarn exported is spun. Besides, a large and important trade is carried on at Bradford in spinning worsted yarn for supplying the manufacturers of Norwich, the fancy trade of Huddersfield, and the shawl trade of Paisley and Glasgow.

BANKS.

Since the publication of the History of Bradford, there has been no change in the number of its banks. A branch of the ill-fated Leeds and West Riding Bank then existed; now there is a branch of the Yorkshire Banking Company. But there have been some other changes. The Bradford Banking Company having, under the long and auspicious management of Samuel Laycock, Esq., prospered, and greatly extended its business, it was determined to erect a bank, suitable in its size and appearance, to the wealth and importance of the company. The building, erected in 1858, is one of the most magnificent and imposing structures in the town, and adds greatly to the appearance of Kirkgate, where it is situated. It was erected from designs of Messrs. Andrews and Delaunay. The style is Venetian, of the sixteenth century, highly decorated. Commencing with the basement,—it is of stone from Calverley wood, boldly rusticated. On the ground floor, the circular-headed windows are divided into three parts by Ionic columns, carrying inner arches. In the upper story, attached Corinthian columns are introduced with most graceful effect, and the windows are embellished with carved foliage, the head of a female being carved on each key-stone of the circular head. The whole is surmounted by a very beautifully enriched entablature. Towards Kirkgate, the frontage extends 82 feet, and on the Darley street side, 35 feet, and both are faced with choice Bramley stone. The principal entrance into the Bank is at the circular corner, at the junction of

Kirkgate and Darley street, and is tastefully decorated with mouldings, and surmounted with the Bradford arms, carved in stone. The ground-floor comprises the Bank, a large, lofty, and handsome room, 54 feet in length, 30 in breadth, and 23 in height, beautifully fitted up and painted. Its ceiling is fire-proof, formed of cast-iron girders, and brick arching, filled up with concrete. The "strong room" is a model of its kind, being built of, and arched over with large blocks of hewn stone. The first floor, approached by a spacious stone staircase, leading from the private entrance in Kirkgate, contains a shareholders' meeting room, apartments for the manager, and reception rooms. To enumerate and describe all the rooms, conveniences, and commodious arrangements of this building, would occupy a large space: but they include every requisite for conveniently carrying on the banking business. The general effect of the building may be gathered from the accompanying view of it by the celebrated engraver, Le Keux. The Bank has an authorised note issue of £49,292.

The Bradford Old Bank, so long known under the respected and influential name of Harris, has been converted into a Joint Stock Bank, limited. No issue.

The Bradford Commercial Bank still retains its old habitation; and has an authorised issue of £20,084.

The Bradford District Bank, limited. The building known as the Rawson's Arms, in Market street, has been entirely altered and fitted up for the purposes of this Bank. No issue.

The Yorkshire Banking Company, which was formed out of the Yorkshire District Bank, have a branch in Market street.

In the year 1851, a Chamber of Commerce was established at Bradford for the worsted district, and comprises among its members, the most influential and intelligent spinners and manufacturers. Under the able presidency of H. W. Ripley, Esq., and with the valuable aid of the secretary, Mr. Darlington, this Institution has rendered great services to the worsted trade.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

ON reviewing the preceding pages, it will be found that a few modern public buildings and other objects have not been noticed. These it is, in this section, intended to describe. Many further interesting particulars, also, relating to the subjects under this head in the History of Bradford, have been gathered, and will be here presented; but the reader must from time to time refer to the former notices, upon which it will be convenient to ingraft the following ones.

Let us therefore take a rapid survey of the streets of the town:—Starting from Thornton road, which is a modern outlet, as the road to Thornton and other places in that direction, formerly passed by way of Silsbridge lane, we will first notice Randal Well, a spring on the Horton side of Bradford Beck, situated in a field called Randal Well Close, mentioned so early as the time of Queen Elizabeth. The well is now covered by a portion of the Engineer Works of Mr. Thwaites; but in the last century, it had many rural charms, and formed a source of attraction to the maidens of Bradford, who resorted to it, especially in the evening, for the purpose of obtaining tea water.

Passing on to the Turlas, or Tyrrel street, it may be observed that at the period just alluded to, there were here only four or five houses,—all old-fashioned homesteads, except two, Mr. Pollard's and Mr. Bower's. In this quarter, some of the amusements of the town were centered. The Bowling green occupied the present van-yard, and the Cock-pit stood in an old building behind the Commercial Inn. Here, also, the Fives' or Ball-players recreated themselves. Where the Sun-bridge buildings are, there stood the town prison, a low two-storied erection, placed there apparently after that in Ivegate had been disused; and somewhere here, it may be remarked, there existed formerly the Chapel of St. Syth, mentioned in the preceding pages of this "Continuation." The Sun Inn had, in the last century, its great dancing assemblies, where all the quality and fashion of the town and neighbourhood gathered, and they were

a numerous and stately group. What is now the open space called the Bowling green, was, on the south side, skirted by four houses, which still remain. Two, or probably three, houses faced them on the north side, and on the border of the beck, stood a cluster of trees, the favourite resort of rooks, whilst the stream ran so pure, that trout disported themselves in its waters. How changed this pleasant scene!

Passing on to Ivegate, we come to one of the three ancient streets of the town. It has been suggested that the name is derived from Avegate (Prayer gate), leading to the Chapel of St. Syth. As this, at the farthest, is only a matter of conjecture, the reader is left to choose between that etymology, and the one given in the History of Bradford. In Ivegate stood, formerly, a house, named Dragon Hall, but the spot seems now to be unknown. Within the last few years many ancient houses remained in this street, denoting the sort of tenements occupied by the middle class inhabitants. With their gables turned to the street, and surrounded by their tofts and crofts, these ancient houses formed a picturesque scene. From the back of Ivegate to the site of the new Exchange, the ground was plotted out into gardens and paddocks, some belonging to Ivegate, but most of them to Kirkgate.

At the top of Ivegate we arrive at a more ancient prison, that in which Nelson, the persecuted Methodist, was put in "durance vile" (see page 232, History of Bradford). It is probable that immediately after his imprisonment, the den was disused for such a purpose. This dungeon, it appears, was divided into two parts, one for males and the other for females, each part containing about three square yards. The place remains a sad memorial, and a proof that the labours of a Howard were required to purge our nation of such like iniquities.

Over it stands, at the junction of Westgate and Kirkgate, a structure which is, after the Parish Church, the most interesting and venerable in the town, the Hall of Pleas of ancient Bradford. Though raised in height, as may be seen on its eastern gable, and refronted in modern style, the massive body of the original building still remains, with a portion of the steps and door-way leading to the *Hall of Pleas*, where the courts of the manor and other public courts were held, certainly as early as the reign of Henry VIII., but probably from a very much more remote period. The lower part of the building formed the toll booth. Afterwards it is remembered as the butter-cross, when the upper part of the building in front rested upon pillars, and overhung the street. At the time the building passed from the Crown, as before stated, into private

hands, it then perhaps received somewhat of its present form, being raised and re-slatted. As a curious circumstance, it may be mentioned that the slates are pegged or fastened to the laths of the roof, with sheep shanks.

We have now arrived at the ancient market place of Bradford. It may here be well to remind the reader that there have been several market places in Bradford. Probably the Churchyard, or some place near it, formed the first (see page 66, of the History of Bradford); then this one in Westgate, where it remained for centuries, and was removed, about the year 1801, to the site of the new Exchange and the adjoining ground; and, lastly, the present one near Darley street. The stalls in the Westgate market were ranged on each side of the street, and the scene presented on the market day was a busy and crowded one. At the bottom of Westgate, opposite to the shop of Mr. Gaskarth, bookseller, stood the ancient cross, surrounded by steps; but, during the Civil Wars, the Puritans, in their zeal against the emblem of the cross, broke the top off, so that only a portion of the shaft and the pediment remained. With the market, it was removed, and stood, until lately, near the bottom of the Talbot Inn yard. Though of rude workmanship, and in its best days, evidently not a "thing of beauty," it is to be hoped that this relic of ancient Bradford, probably dating from the days of the Lacies, will be preserved. Underneath the spot occupied by the cross, in Westgate, some workmen, while digging, a few years ago, discovered a flight of steps, which led to an underground cell, in which, it may be presumed, offenders against the laws of the market were imprisoned.

Proceeding up Westgate, we find traces still, in the numerous inns and substantial houses, of the prosperity of this part of the town, which indeed was, in the last century, the shopkeepers' quarter. There are two inns which require further remark:—The Bull's Head stood high in public favour. To it the merchants, woolstaplers, and manufacturers, resorted, to talk on politics and trade, and there was held, in the early part of this century, a kind of Chamber of Commerce. In front of it might then be seen the Bull Ring, which here, as in every considerable town in England, constituted a part of the sports of the people; but in this pastime they had an eye to utility by improving the beef. The most aged inhabitants of Bradford, speaking of the last eighty years, all aver that bull baiting was, by no means, a common occurrence here. In front of the Bull's Head also, the pillory reared its head. There are two versions respecting the person who was last pillored

at Bradford. An inhabitant, aged upwards of ninety years, averred that a woman, named Leach, servant to Thomas Smith, of Thornton, shopkeeper, convicted of theft, suffered this punishment the last, and added that she stood in the pillory two hours. A vast crowd assembled, but they pitied her, and she escaped the usual pelting with rotten eggs, filth, and potatoes. Another informant, however, now living, states that a man last stood in the pillory here, and that there occurred such disgraceful scenes, that Mr. Sturges, of Bowling Hall, (J.P.) declared that the exhibition should be the final one of its kind in this town. The other inn is the Pack Horse, a miniature Tabard Inn of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. Though it has been refronted and raised considerably, the body of the building is very ancient. A curious old doorway leads from Fair Gap into the yard, round which the lodging rooms for travellers were built; and a balcony, supported by columns, led from one lodging to another, after the manner of several old hostelries, still to be seen in various parts of the kingdom. Underneath the lodgings were the stables for the horses. At the side of this inn runs a lane from ancient times, called Fair Gap, which our modern Daniels have re-christened, though the old one is of historic interest; for here resided, in the year 1630, William, the father of David Clarkson, the noted Puritan Divine, mentioned in Joseph Lister's *Autobiography*.

On the opposite side of Westgate, the old Manor Court, another memorial of the past, still remains. It may here be mentioned that, in the year 1797, John Marsden, the Lord of the Manor, sold the Court House and some adjoining property to William Tetley for £380. Probably from the time of the erection of this Court House, 1678 (not 1688, as stated at page 298, *ante*), the disuse of the one at the bottom of Westgate, may be dated.

At the top of Westgate, we come to Black abbey. There seems to be some solid grounds for supposing that here stood a cell, grange, or other building pertaining to a religious house. The name occurs as early as the reign of Elizabeth, and it is related that, some years ago, lettered stones were found here whilst digging; but after many inquiries, the search for further information on this subject has been fruitless. The spot may have belonged to Byland, an Abbey of Black Monks, who had estates in the neighbourhood;*

* On looking at page 366 of the *History of Bradford*, it seems that Byland Abbey had possessions in *Bradford*, but whether this meant *parish* or *town* does not appear.

or to Leicester Abbey, of the order of Black Canons, and owners of the Rectory of Bradford. To gather their tithes, or for other purposes, they may have had some establishment here.

Brick lane should be spelled Breck lane. It took its name from the adjoining ground being broken up to get the stone in it.

Turning down Drewton street, named from the residence of the late George Baron, Esq., the owner of the land, we come to Manningham lane. Passing to the left, we find on the east side of the lane, contiguous to *Halliwell Ash*, and built up in the wall, an ancient pin-stone, consisting of a pillar, with a cavity at the top, into which small votive offerings, such as pins, were cast. These pin-stones, of which there are many scattered about the country, were, in Catholic times, placed near wells, which had the reputation of possessing healing qualities. It is no strained conjecture to conceive that this stone, stood in ancient days, besides the Holywell, at Halliwell Ash, to receive the votive gifts of those, who either expected to receive, or had received, benefit from its waters.

Returning to the town along Manningham lane, we come to the Royal Alexandra Theatre, a structure of sufficient convenience and size to satisfy the play-going public of Bradford, of which a large element is comprised in the German population. The building stands in a most convenient locality, near the Grammar School, and has been erected from designs and under the supervision of Messrs. Andrews, and Pepper, the eminent architects. Though somewhat plain in its exterior, it is in the interior the most commodious and beautiful theatre in the provinces. Both in the architectural details, and the arrangement of all its parts (for which the ground was admirably fitted), the architects have exhibited great skill. The building was erected at the cost of a Joint Stock Company (limited), who leased it to the celebrated dramatist and actor, Mr. Buckstone, of the Haymarket Theatre, and his partner, Mr. Wilde, who opened it with an effective company, on Monday night, December 26th, 1864. On that occasion, amidst the brilliant light, the elegant proportions of the Theatre, and the beauty of its decorations, were exhibited with grand effect, and excited the admiration of the crowded audience. The boxes and gallery (three tiers) are decorated in an exceedingly effective style. There is ample accommodation for seating 1,800 persons, namely, dress boxes, 200; upper boxes, 250; pit, 600; and gallery 750. The total cost of the land, Theatre, decorations, stage, and other fittings, amounted to about £6,500, which has been most judiciously spent in producing one of the most admirable buildings for the purpose, to be found in the kingdom.

It may be interesting to glance at the preceding theatrical institutions which have from time to time existed in the town. In the latter part of the last, and early part of the present century, a large room in the King's Arms yard, Westgate, reached by a flight of steps, constituted the established theatre of the place, and also an assembly room. Next, plays were performed for some time in a barn near the top of Southgate, in Westgate, until about the year 1820, when a theatre was erected on part of the site occupied by the new Exchange, facing New street. It was of small dimensions, and many are yet alive who witnessed the performances there. The lessee of this theatre was Mr. Thompson, who, until a few years past, was well known here. This theatre, however, did not pay, and it was put to other purposes. Afterwards, plays were acted in booths erected in the Hall Ings, until about twenty-five years ago, a Mr. Skerret took the Oddfellows' Hall, and fitted it up as a theatre, and here plays were acted for a time. Some twenty years since, Mr. Mosley, the late worthy lessee of Bradford theatre, brought a company to the town, and they performed in a booth in the Hall Ings. He then erected, in Duke street, the wooden theatre, which, for a long period, ministered to the gratification of the lovers of the drama in Bradford; but of late years, this proved altogether inadequate to the requirements of the town.

Resuming our survey, we arrive at Manor Row, where a stately County Court was erected in 1863, the old Court of Requests in Darley street having become totally inadequate for the accommodation of the public. The new building is a spacious and handsome one, containing, besides a large and commodious Court-room, suitable clerks' and other offices.

Within the remembrance of old inhabitants, a fine avenue of lofty elms and sycamores stood on the site of Darley street. Where the present market is, the ground was laid out in ornamental and kitchen gardens. There was no road this way to Manningham lane, except a footpath by sufferance. The road thither ran by way of Fair Gap. An old and narrow lane, called Hardy, or Rawson lane, shaded with hedges and trees, passed along what is now Duke street and School street (so named from a Methodist Sunday school in it) down into the fields.

Within the last eighty years, a large number of the old Burgage Houses remained in Kirkgate. These, with their quaint gables, capacious surrounding homesteads, and ample spaces between each house, were more picturesque than handsome.

The new Bank of the Bradford Banking Co., before described in the preceding pages of this "Continuation," adds, by its graceful

exterior, vastly to the appearance of Kirkgate, especially when viewed from the west.

At the lower end of Kirkgate, we come to Well street, so called from a fine spring of water—School-house well—which supplied that end of the town, as mentioned under the head of “Grammar School.” The open space here formed the play-ground of the scholars. A portion of the old school still remains contiguous, neglected, and in decay. Broad Stones took the name from the large flat steppings placed here for crossing the beck. The triangular piece of ground between Broad stones and Well street, was called, in the Court Rolls of the time of Charles II., the “Isle of Man.” Over the door-way of an old house in Stott hill is a shield, with the inscription ^{J. W. A.} 1660. The house belonged to the Wainman family. On the beck, near Broad stones, it is supposed that the mill mentioned by Leland, to be on the east of the town stood, and probably here also may be placed the Fulling Mill, mentioned in early times as being in Bradford. It must have been placed somewhere in this quarter, because the inhabitants were very jealous of any pollution of the upper part of the beck, whence they drew a large portion of their supply of water.

It has generally been supposed that Dead Man's lane took its name from the circumstance of a number of soldiers having been slain in it, and in the field adjoining on the south side; but a solicitor in the town states that he has seen the name in deeds dated long before the Civil Wars. In that case the dead from Bowling, and other places in that quarter, were probably brought to the Church in that direction.

The old Vicarage house stands now forlorn, deserted, and put to base uses.

The situations of the various Vicarage houses in Bradford have been widely apart. There does not seem to have been a regular vicar's residence in Bradford before 1874, when the rector gave the old Vicarage house in Goodmansend for the purpose. Previously the vicars had resided in private houses. In the year 1695, the Vicarage house near the Church was purchased; but, owing to the increase of manufactures in the neighbourhood, and other inconveniences, the building became unfit for the vicar's residence. Within the last few years, the present handsome Vicarage house in Great Horton Lane has been erected. It is, however, at too great a distance from the Church.

At the top of the hill, near the Cock and Bottle Inn, Lady Fairfax was taken prisoner in the Civil Wars, as previously related.

BOWLING.

FROM the time of the Conquest to the present, it is probable that Bolling has been an independent manor, under its own Lords. The bleak hill, which constitutes a large portion of it, could never be of much value, hence, in the days of Edward the Confessor, Sindi, its Lord, gained little profit from it, being only valued at 5s. a year. At the period of Domesday Survey, the manor, like that of Bradford, lay waste.

The next mention of Bolling, after that Survey, is contained in a grant of about two oxgangs of land there, from Jordon de Scorchys (erroneously called *John* at page 312, *ante*) to Kirkstall Abbey, in the year 1248. In Steven's Appendix, vol. ii., page 258, there is a copy of this grant by Jordan de Scorchys. He is called son and heir of Suain de Leycester, and gives to the Abbey of Kirkstall, all the lands, with the appurtenances, which he had in the villages and territories of Menhall [*sic*] and Bolling, without retention of any, in free and perpetual alms, rendering to him and his heirs, and to Robert Fernil and his heirs, 2s. 3d., in equal portions, at the feasts of Pentecost and St. Martin. The monks gave him for the grant, six marks of silver. These were witnesses:—Richard de Thornill, Richard de Tanghe, Roger de Thornton, Robert de Fernil, Robert de Bolling, Hugh de Horton, Richard de Ledes, Arnold de Menhall, Hugh de Rodes, Ralph de *Braforht*, Adam his son, Adam de Bolling, and others.

On the face of this deed there is revealed some very interesting and novel information. No one can doubt that Laister dyke took its name from this Swain de Leycester, a considerable owner of land here, who perhaps formed a large dyke, still visible, to separate, and be a boundary between his lands and those of Calverley. Then we have the names of the chief men of the neighbourhood at this period, and among them is Ralph de *Braforht*, shewing, it may be assumed, how the name of the town was then spoken and spelled. Considerable difficulty arises in ascertaining the locality of Menhall. The heading to the charter or grant in Stevens, is

"Charta, Jordani de Scorchys de Terra in Wurhall and Bolling;" but in the body of the charter it is set out as *Menhall*. Grounds exist for presuming that this is the same as Newhall, for by deed, dated 10th September, 1441, Wm. de Mirfield, Esq., and Wm. Hyk, quit claimed all right in one messuage, and all lands which the monks of Kirkstall had in Newhall, in the hamlet of Bolling. Newhall afterwards became one of the seats of the Richardson's, of Bierley. See page 310 *ante*.

It will be observed that Robert de Bolling witnessed the grant by Scorchy's to Kirkstall Abbey.

He was succeeded by his son John, who, in the forty-third year of Henry III., paid 33s. 4d. for relief to the Honor of Pontefract, in respect of one-third part of a knight's fee, the same as the manor of Bolling is set down for in the Testa de Nevill.

To John, succeeded his son William, followed by other descents, until the manor vested in Robert Bolling (see page 302, *ante*). He married Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Thornton, and thus obtained virtually the manor of Thornton, and also Denholme. A few further particulars of the fine levied on this marriage have been gathered from Brook's MSS., in the Herald's College. The fine, dated 22nd., Edward III., is between Roger Thornton, plaintiff, and Adam Bolling, deforciant, of the manor of Denholme, and two parts of the manor of Thornton, to be for the use of Robert Bolling, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of the said Roger, and the heirs of their bodies. Robert Bolling is assessed in the Poll Tax, 2nd Richard II., merely as a gentleman, at 6s. 8d. He had issue, John, who had Robert Bolling attainted of treason, for being at Towton Field, on the side of the Lancasterians. There is, at pages 43 and 44 of this "Continuation," some interesting particulars recorded respecting the attainder of this Lord of Bolling. It is clear that he and his family were reduced to great straits whilst deprived of the estate. Ultimately, however, he recovered them, and died at Bolling Hall. He had ten children. The succeeding Lords of Bolling, until the death of Tristram Bolling, in the seventeenth year of Henry VII., are mentioned in the History of Bradford, page 303. Tristram was a Justice of the Peace for the West Riding, and died without male issue. His only daughter, Rosamond, married Sir Richard Tempest, of Bracewell.* Under this Tempest were arrayed, no doubt, the chivalry of Bradford at Flodden Field. He lies in our "Lady's Queere," in Bradford

* He was High Sheriff of Yorkshire, 8th year of Henry VIII.

Church. As Robert Bolling was not buried there, it is improbable that it had originally been appropriated by the Bollings; but that this took place some time afterwards, when it was called Bolling Chapel.

Doubtless Sir Richard Tempest contributed greatly towards the expense of building the tower of Bradford Church, as the Tempest arms may yet be deciphered on the south side of it, though the storm finches have not withstood the rough blasts of Church hill, or perhaps the Royalist's shot in the Civil Wars served to deface them. In Brook's MSS. it is supposed that the Bollings were also benefactors to the Church at the time it was rebuilt, as their arms were formerly stained in the large window of the south quire. These arms were argent, an escutcheon and an orle of owls sable. Sir John, second son of Sir Richard, became, after his death, Lord of Bolling, and in the thirty-seventh year of Henry VIII. is taxed for subsidy on £333 6s. 8d., the yearly value of his lands, and his mother, Rosamond, also paid for her dower in them. Sir John, and also Tristram Bolling, were two of the Commissioners for levying the subsidy in these parts.

The remaining descents of the manor are given with sufficient minuteness in the History of Bradford. It may, however, be noticed that Sir Francis Lindley Wood conveyed the manor and estates to Messrs. Sturges, Mason, and Paley, by indenture, dated 2nd February, 1816, for £20,050, and £1,500, for the valuation of the timber. The Bowling Iron Company had a lease for forty years, at £2,500 a year (part unexpired), of the minerals, and these were also, by the same deed, conveyed to the said purchasers, for £24,472. Mr. Mason, by deed dated 31st January, 1834, conveyed in consideration of £12,000, the manor, the hall, and his share of the Bolling estate, to Mr. Paley.

St. John's, Bowling, was in course of erection at the date of the publication of the History of Bradford. I have no further particulars to add to the account at page 312, *ante*, except that the building cost £5,000, and that the living, worth about £150 a year, is in the gift of the vicar.

St. Stephen's, Bowling.—This is one of the ten new churches included in the scheme of the Bradford Church Building Society. It was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon, on the 24th April, 1860, the site being given by E. B. Wheatley Balme, Esq., who also gave towards the erection of the building, £500. A grant of £250 was also made for this purpose, out of the general fund of the Bradford Church Building Society. To this sum the Incorporated Church

Building Society added £415, and Mr. W. Rand, £100. Towards the endowment (and cost of the parsonage), the Ecclesiastical Commissioners gave £1,000, and £200 was obtained from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty. The remainder of the cost and the endowment were provided by Charles Hardy, Esq., the patron. There are in the church seats for 611 persons, of which 461 are free. The church is in the decorated style, and consists of nave, chancel, and aisles.

Bowling Hall is the only legitimate specimen of the ancient baronial hall, now existing in the parish of Bradford. There is little doubt that in ancient days it was surrounded by a wall and a moat, though both have long since disappeared. The most ancient part of the building is not later than the reign of Edward III.; but the whole has, from time to time, been so much renovated, altered, and enlarged, that it requires a careful eye to distinguish the ancient from the modern part. In the days of the Bollings and Tempests, the hall was surrounded by a large and well-wooded park; but it seems to have been, in the main, fenced by palings, or high hedges, as very few vestiges of a park wall now remain. Within the memory of living individuals, some large oaks are remembered as standing on the borders of Oak lane, part of the park.

Of late years, Bowling has so increased in size as to become part and parcel of the town of Bradford, and indeed the rage for building has so much extended in the direction of Tong, that the whole of what was formerly called the "Street," is now covered with buildings, making, in reality, a continuation of the town of Bradford in that direction.

It lies not within the province of this work to do more than mention that Bowling Iron Works are among the most extensive, and supply some of the best iron, of any in the north of England. During these late years, the old company has been reconstituted under a decree of the Court of Chancery.

NORTH BIERLEY.

THERE was a manor in Bierley at the time of Domesday Survey. Wibsey, then belonging to Bolton, soon after became an independent manor. When the History of Bradford was written, the distinction between them could not easily be defined; but the following narrative of the descents of each will, it is believed, to at least a great extent, clear away many obscurities. One difficulty still remains,—that whilst the Nevilles had the manor of Wibsey, the Swillingtons appear to have possessed rights of free warren over it.

To begin with the elder manor—North Bierley—we find in Wilson's MSS., *Leeds Old Library*, the following pedigree of the Swillingtons:—"They bore argent, a chevron sable. John Swillington lived in the reign of Henry II., 1176. He had issue Adam, and a daughter Joan, married to William Calverley, of Calverley. This Adam succeeded his father, and had Hugh, who had issue, Sir Hugh, and he Robert, who had issue, Sir Hugh, to whom Edward I., in the second year of his reign, granted free warren in 'Rodes, Birlee, and Wybecey.' This Sir Hugh was living in the year 1282, and had Sir Adam, his successor. Wilson mentions having seen a lease, of the date 1315, where this Sir Adam grants to William of Bierley, a farm there for twelve years, at 12d. a year, to which Thomas de Thornton and William de Bolling were witnesses. Sir Adam had issue, William (his successor), Reyner, and Sir Robert. This William obtained, in the second year of Edward III., a grant of free warren in 'Rodes, Bierley, Wibsey, and Shelf.'" Thus far from Wilson; but the subsequent descents of the manor vary, and I choose to take Brook as my authority for the following:—The next owner was Robert, the brother of the above-named Adam, and uncle of William, who had issue, Sir Roger, who married Jane, daughter of William Nevile, of Hornby Castle, in Lancashire, and on his decease was seized of Royds Hall, Wibsey, and North Bierley, which descended to his only daughter and heiress, who married William

Hopton, Esq., from whom descended Sir Arthur Hopton, who sold the manor of Royds Hall to Richard Farmer, of London, and he to William Rookes, as mentioned at page 315 of the History of Bradford.

As to Wibsey manor, we have the authority of Brook for stating that the manor of Wibsey descended from the family of Longvilliers to Nevile, Langton, and Danby, along with estates at Bierley, Okenshaw, Cleckheaton, and Farnley, and that the Longvilliers were entitled to the manor in the reign of Henry III. In Baines' History of Lancashire (vol. 4, p. 598), we are informed that Eudo de Longvilliers married Clemence, daughter of John Matherby, in the reign of Henry III., and got Hornby Castle and *Brearley* Manor by his wife; and that Sir John Longvilliers, grandson of Eudo, had a daughter and heiress, Margaret, who married Geoffrey de Nevile, Governor of Scarborough Castle, in the 54th Henry III., and a Justice Itinerant. He died possessed of the manors of Hornby and Wibsey, in right of his wife. His son, Sir Robert de Nevile, of Hornby, had issue, Sir Thomas, and two daughters, Jane and Margaret;—the first-named daughter married Sir John Langton, of Langton, and the latter Sir William Harrington. The above-named Sir Thomas, the last of the Neviles, of Hornby, had issue only a daughter, Margaret, who married Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, youngest son of John of Gaunt, and they had a son, Henry, who died young. On the deaths of his wife and son, the duke being tenant by the curtesy of the Hornby Castle and Bierley estates, surrendered them to Sir William Harrington and Margaret, his wife, and to John Langton, who, as heirs of Sir Robert Nevile, and co-heirs of their niece, the Duchess of Exeter, were entitled to the reversion. A partition was made between Harrington and Langton, whereby the former took the Hornby Castle estates, and the latter the manor of Wibsey and other estates. A descendant of this Langton, Agnes daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Langton, married Sir James Danby, Knt, and carried with her the Bierley estate and Wibsey manor. This Agnes died in 1514 (her husband died 1496), and left a son, Sir Christopher Danby, of Farnley, who married Margery, daughter of Thomas Lord Scrope, of Upsal, and had Sir Christopher Danby, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Lord Latimer, and died in 1571, leaving a son, Sir Thomas Danby, who filled the office of High Sheriff of Yorkshire. He married Mary, daughter of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, and died in 1590. I have not discovered when the Danby family parted with the manor, but Sir James Danby died possessed

of it at his death in 1496; and William Rookes was the owner before the year 1577, when Bernard's Survey* was taken, as he is there stated to hold the manor of Wibsey by knight's service.

The Rookes were settled at Royds Hall as early as the time of Henry VII. It seems probable that they first purchased the North Bierley manor, and Royds Hall estate, and then afterwards that of Wibsey, from the Danby family.

In Brook's MSS. there is the following entry:—"Edward Rookes Leeds, of Royds Hall, Esq., now (1776) owns it [the manor of Wibsey], and also the adjoining manor of North Bierley."

These two manors, after they vested in the Rookes' family, were, it would appear, known by the common name of the Manor of Royds Hall. There is a copy of an advertisement in Brook's MSS., of which the following is the substance:—"The creditors who have proved their debts under the commission of bankruptcy, against Edward Leeds, Esq., of Royds Hall, money scrivener, are to meet at the Sun Inn, Bradford, to assent or dissent to the sale of Royds Hall estate, in one lot, at the Sun Inn, on the 30th December, 1786." In the sale bill, the estate is described as the freehold manor and capital mansion house of Royds Hall, with several farms, lands, woods, &c., containing about 850 acres. The waste lands contain about 500 acres. The property was not sold, and it was offered again at the Sun Inn, in October, 1787, but was not sold. In 1788 it was sold to the Low Moor Company. The name of Mr. Hardy, of Bradford, attorney-at-law, is affixed to the sale bill (see page 316 *ante*).

At page 314 of the History of Bradford, a place called Indansal, or Jordansal, is mentioned. *Sal* is a Saxon word, meaning a wood, and it is clear that it took its name from Jordan de Byrill, so often mentioned in the previous pages, and that the modern name, contracted, may be found reflected in Odsal.

* In Bernard's Survey, 1577, it is said that the manor of North Bierley was formerly in the possession of Warren Scargill, afterwards of John Swillington, then of William Rookes, who held it by military service. I am quite unable to state what interest the Scargills had in North Bierley, but they had some interest in Bierley, because, in the time of Henry VII., William Scargill paid for his relief for lands in *Birle and Bolton*, which Warren Scargill formerly held (Brook's MSS). This Bierley, but for the authority of Bernard, I should have concluded to be East Bierley. The Scargills had the manor of Bolton, near Bradford, to which Wibsey was formerly an adjunct.

Wibsey Chapel of the Holy Trinity, was built thirty years before it was consecrated. The date of its erection is clearly fixed, by an inscription on an ancient sun dial, still remaining over the porch of the church, and by other marks, as being in the year 1606,* but it was not consecrated until the year 1636 (see History of Bradford, p. 320).

At the first, there seems to have been great difficulty in obtaining a sufficient endowment of the curacy. Since then the endowment has been exceedingly changeable. In an old Terrier of Wibsey, signed by Samuel Hudson (1786), the income is stated to be only £50; but in one of 1809, the income had risen to £118. Two farms, the old Red Gin Farm, and Craco Farm, are mentioned in the Terrier of 1786 as having been purchased with Queen Anne's Bounty Money, at a cost of £400 each. Craco Farm is mentioned as having been bought in 1760. In a Terrier of the year 1850, the following is returned:—Penny Close Farm, 12a. 1r. 17p.; Glebe, 6a. 0r. 12p.; Red Gin Farm, 17a. 1r. 23p.; Craco Farm, 16a. 1r. 0p. Subsequently Red Gin and Craco Farms were sold, and the purchase money invested in Queen Anne's Bounty. From the church books, the following has been extracted as the value of the living in late years:—Queen Anne's Bounty, £152 3s. 6d.; farm, £10; pew rents, £64; lands, £25; money payment by the Low Moor Company, £90; fees, £15; total, £356; net, £350. Single fees were taken at Wibsey Church until 1748;† in the year 1760, double fees began to be taken.

Eight bells for Wibsey Chapel, weighing 61cwt. 1qr. 20lbs., were cast by Mears, of London, in 1840, and are considered very musical. Part of the sacramental plate was purchased in 1840. On two old silver chalices are the arms of Rookes, and an inscription, shewing that they were given in 1683, by "Geo. Rookes, of Rood's Hall." On one cup are the initials "M. H.," on the other "W. R. S."

LIST OF THE PERPETUAL CURATES OF WIBSEY.

J. F., in 1640, as appears by an inscription on the old bell.‡

Tempest Ellingworth, minister in 1655 (see page 321, History of Bradford).

* There is now a stone tablet in the chapel, stating that "William Rookes, 1606, principally built and endowed the chapel of Wibsey, consecrated in 1636."

† The Register commences in 1744. The first marriage by licence took place here in 1837.

‡ Among "W. R., Esq.," and other initials, "J. F., minister."

Samuel Crowther seems to have succeeded Mr. Ellingworth, as he was twenty-three years curate here, and died 1st June, 1686, aged forty-seven years. There is an epitaph to him in Wibsey Chapel yard, in which his learning, religion, virtue, and loyalty are extolled. A tradition, related to me by the late Rev. Joshua Fawcett, prevails, that Archbishop Sharp being, when a young man, a candidate for this curacy, was defeated. When he became Archbishop of York, and held visitations in these parts, he always placed the successful candidate on his right hand, in the place of honour, and jocosely remarked that had it not been for the loss of Wibsey curacy, he should never have attained the See of York. There is some difficulty, however, in dealing with this traditional statement, because when Crowther became curate of Wibsey, Sharp was too young to be a candidate, and had obtained valuable preferment before the death of the former.

Henry Lund, the next curate, held the office for nineteen years. He died on the 14th February, 1699, aged forty-seven years. There is an epitaph to him in Wibsey Chapel yard.

Three names now follow as curates of Wibsey.

1706, William Pollard.

1719, William Smith.

1728, Nicholas Woolfe. This person was, I presume, the owner of the inappropriate rectory, and also of the living of Bradford.

Thomas Naylor is the next curate I find. His name as curate is first seen in the Church Register, for 1744, from which time only the Wibsey Registers are extant. Naylor is described as surrogate, and in his day numerous marriages by licence were solemnized at Wibsey; and as the parties in most instances resided at a distance, it may be supposed that there were then some unusual facilities for marriage afforded here. He died on the 30th August, 1762, and was buried at Wibsey Chapel.

Samuel Hudson, it is stated, held the curacy from the year 1762, until he was removed by Mr. Crosse, vicar of Bradford, in 1804. It appears that about this time a good deal of disorder prevailed in this chapelry. Mr. Fawcett informed me that one Booth, being curate, or officiating for Hudson, allowed a woman to preach in the chapel; that he led a disorderly life, and at last either died in the workhouse, or received parish relief.

Roger Powel, M.A., fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, was inducted July 15th, 1804. He died on the 29th January, 1833. He was a considerable benefactor, in many respects, to the living of Wibsey.

The next incumbent, the Rev. Joshua Fawcett, M.A., was a man of distinguished parts, and greatly adorned his profession. He was born at Bradford 9th May, 1809, the second son of Richard Fawcett, Esq., a name well known and respected in the annals of this town. The son received a portion of his education at Bradford Grammar School, and, after the usual preliminary tuition, entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A., in the year 1830. Soon afterwards he was ordained curate of Pannal, near Harrogate. On the death of Mr. Powel, in 1833, he received from his brother-in-law, the Rev. Henry Heap, vicar of Bradford, the perpetual curacy of Wibsey, into which he was inducted 17th February, 1833. He married, on the 3rd June, 1834, Sarah Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. Lamplugh Hird, and sister of Henry Wickham Wickham, Esq., M.P. for Bradford. Mr. Fawcett had not resided long at Low Moor before it was found that the church was totally inadequate for the accommodation of the large congregation attending it. With characteristic energy he took steps to remedy the evil. The result was the pulling down and rebuilding the church, of sufficient dimensions for the requirements of the neighbourhood. He also procured the building of the excellent parsonage adjoining the church.* In 1854, he received the appointment of domestic Chaplain to Lord Radstock; in 1860, Chaplain to the Bishop of Ripon; and in the same year, honorary Canon in the Cathedral Church of Ripon. Mr. Fawcett was a writer of considerable ability. Being much attached to antiquarian pursuits, he delivered and published several lectures on topics relating to Bradford; for instance—"Notes of Bradford in the olden time," "Notes of Bradford during the Civil Wars." He also published "A Memorial, Historical, and Architectural of the Parish Church of St. Peter's, Bradford." He delivered, at the meeting of the Social Science Association, at Bradford, in 1859, a most admirable, and carefully prepared, paper "On the Rise and Progress of the Town of Bradford," which was received with great favour, and published. In all these works the candid spirit of the author appears in his acknowledgment of the sources whence he had obtained his information. I cannot but remember, and gratefully acknowledge the many kind references he made to my own labours. So great was his activity of mind, that he prepared a small, but valuable work on the churches in the neighbourhood of Scarborough, whilst

* Valued in the poor rate at £25 a year.

staying there some years ago to recruit his broken health. To notice the numerous lectures he delivered on general subjects, such as "Architecture," "Music," "Burial Rites," would be beyond the scope of this work. He died suddenly whilst walking home, after performing the pastoral duty of visiting the sick, and was buried the 28th December, 1864, in the burial ground of the Holy Trinity, Low Moor. A vast concourse of people assembled to do honour to his memory; nearly all the clergy of the neighbourhood being present, about forty-eight in number. To pronounce his eulogy in full, would be beyond my powers; but this much may be said, that in every relation of life, whether as a philanthropist, a man of letters, an unassuming, courteous gentleman, or a christian pastor, he was beloved and admired by all who knew him.

Two new churches have, within the last few years, been built in this district. The first is, territorially, just within Bowling, but is virtually for the use of the inhabitants of this district.

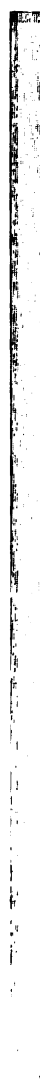
St. Matthew's, Wibsey Bank Foot.—The foundation stone was laid by Charles Hardy, Esq., of Odsal House, on the 13th September, 1848, in the presence of the Bishop of Ripon, Archdeacon Musgrave, the Vicar of Bradford, John Hardy, Esq., the patron, and others. It is a very neat structure, built from designs by Messrs. Mallinson and Healey, at a cost of £2,000, and consecrated in 1849. The living is valued at £120.

St. Mark's, Low Moor.—The foundation stone was laid 19th November, 1855, by Charles Hardy, Esq., the patron. It was built and endowed by the Low Moor Company. The architects were Messrs. Mallinson and Healey. Consecrated in 1857. The value of the living is £170 a year, and the Rev. Robert W. Loosemore, M.A., is the incumbent.

Several large schools have been built in this township of late years. The Low Moor School was built in the year 1854, at a cost of £349.

Two ancient halls stand here, and are of great interest, as the seats of two of the most remarkable families in the parish of Bradford—the Richardsons of Bierley Hall and the Dawsons of Royds Hall. It will be interesting to the antiquary to know that at Bierley Hall, before their removal to Eshton Hall, were kept the well known Hopkinson's MSS., and hither, among many others, the Rev. Dr. Whitaker and the Rev. Joseph Hunter resorted for the purpose of consulting them, and enriching their Yorkshire Topographical Works with their contents.





Seated on high table land, the venerable mansion of Royds Hall commands an extensive prospect from the front, looking over a portion of the Yorkshire and Derbyshire Pennine chain of mountains. Even as early as the reign of Edward III., there can be no doubt that the Manor House, the residence of the Lords of North Bierley, and probably one of the old timber houses of the period, stood on this spot. Sometime in the reign of Henry VII., the ancient and respectable family of Rookes were planted here as Lords of the Manor. William Rookes, who married the daughter of Richard Wilkinson, of Bradford, an heiress, built, in 1640, according to the date over the doorway, part of the present mansion. The reigns of James I. and Charles I. were great periods for house-building in the parish of Bradford. Both in the exterior and interior, Royds Hall is a very fine specimen of the houses of the gentry of that period, and of the domestic style of Architecture prevailing in the early part of the 17th century, when strength and security began to give place to domestic comfort and elegance. Its external walls are massively built with squared stones, and large many-mullioned windows. The internal arrangements of the great and lesser halls, of the passages communicating with them, and with the entertaining rooms, are excellent.

A portion of the building—the lesser hall—bears the date of 1651; the west end, 1656; and the eastern end was added about the year 1770, by the owner, Edward Leedes, Esq. Formerly, a considerable park stretched away to the south of the Hall, in which its Lords, with their followers, enjoyed the sports of the chase.

After the estate passed, in 1789, from the Leedes family (who inherited it from the Rookes) to the Low Moor Company, Royds Hall became the residence of Joseph Dawson, Esq., one of the partners, a man of a philosophic, sagacious mind, who first discovered, and directed attention to, the mineral riches of Low Moor. He was the friend of Priestley, and most of the leading philosophers of the age. (See History of Bradford, page 320.) His son, the late Christopher Holdsworth Dawson, Esq., resided here during his long life, and now the house is occupied by his daughter, Miss Dawson, to whom I am indebted for the generous present of the plate of the Old Hall, which graces this work, and will convey to the reader a vivid and correct description of its external appearance.

HORTON.

ROBERT DE STAPLETON, a man of consequence in that age, who is mentioned in the Black Book of the Exchequer (*temp.* Henry II.), as holding two knights' fees, was the founder of the Horton family. His son, Hugh, who took the name of Horton, possessed four carucates of land in the two Hortons and in Clayton, and must have been in considerable favour to obtain from the Lacies a grant of land approaching to the very verge of the town of Bradford. This grant took place some time before the year 1193. The land remained in the Horton family until the reign of Edward I., when Hugh, dying without male issue, it descended to his daughter, who had married William Leventhorp. He was the head of the ancient family deriving their name from Leventhorp or Lenthorp,* in Thornton township. From the Leventhorps, the manor passed, by marriage, to the Lacies, of Cromwellbotham, and thence, by purchase, to the Hortons, as stated in the History of Bradford, page 329. (See Horton pedigree at the end.) On the 13th October, 1858, the manor,† with the appurtenances, were sold by Charles Horton Rhys, Esq., by public auction, and purchased by Mr. William Cousen. These appurtenances are—one at Low green, with house, garden, and pinfold, the other in Cross lane, formerly called Hall lane, where is situated the remains of the Manor House, and a small field.

On reference to the Inquisition, taken on the Earl of Lincoln's death, it will be found that a great number of freeholders in Horton paid rents for their lands, as parcel of the Manor of Bradford. These lands amounted to about seventeen oxgangs, and had evidently been granted out by the early Lacies, before Horton was severed from Bradford Manor. Among these freeholders, were the Listers, of Little Horton, who were early settled here. By

* Probably derived from a Saxon possessor, Leofwinc.

† Described in the deeds as the Manor of Great and Little Horton.

Indenture, bearing date James I., the Earl of Salisbury and Cuthbert Pepper, Esq., surveyors of His Majesty's Liveries, in the name of the King, gave to John Lister, son and heir of Thomas Lister, livery, of a messuage and $3\frac{1}{2}$ bovates of land, containing 40 acres, situate at Horton, in Bradford dale, held of the King *in capite* by military service.

A very accurate enumeration of the principal inhabitants of Horton is given in the Poll Tax papers of the second Richard II. The following are the entries of those persons who paid the tax :—

Merctor, Thomas, son of Roger, and ux., 12d.	Thomas Hunslett, and ux.
Richd. de Skirton	John de Holyns, and ux.
Roger, son of Roger, and ux.	John de Sewall, and ux
Thos. del Brigg, and ux.	Wm. de Hawmerode and ux.
Wm. Loman, and ux.	Thos. son Wm., and ux.
John de Wodehall, and ux.	Alec, son of Roger
Thos., son of Gilbert, and ux.	Anabell Lemnan
John, son of Adam, and ux.	Alice, d. of John
Thos. Mathorn, and ux.	Agnes, d. of John
Wm., son of Robt., and ux.	Ena Mathon
Wm. Hawmerode, and ux.	John Smensthorn
Thos. Calverett, and ux.	John de Brigg

It seems that William Leventhorp, then Lord of Horton, did not reside there, but at Leventhorpe. He is mentioned under the head of Thornton, and is taxed as a Franklin at 3s. 4d. A merchant at Horton pays 12d. tax ; all the rest, including their wives, only 4d. It will be observed that the merchant, besides several others, was only distinguished by his patronymic.

There were several ancient and respectable families settled in Horton in early times ; but the most important family were the Sharps of Little Horton. They were settled in Bradford in the time of Richard II., and had fixed their residence at Little Horton before the reign of Henry VIII. In 1520, Christopher Sharp, is assessed (with four others at Horton) as being possessed of £20 in goods, for which he paid 20s., the largest assessment in the place. In the 34th of Henry VIII., he again was assessed as being worth £20 in goods, and paid 10s. John, his son and heir, is assessed in 1545 upon £20, value in goods, for which he paid 13s. 4d., which was the only assessment to that amount in Horton, except that upon Humphrey Wood, who paid the same. In a further assessment of the same subsidy, 1548, he paid 26s. 8d. upon the said £20 in goods, and in the assessment, 1552, under the subsidy granted in 1548, he was assessed for £16 in goods, and paid 16s.,

the largest sum paid in Horton, except Thomas Wood, who is charged the same.

The Sharps, of Little Horton, were divided into two main branches. Isaac Sharp, the representative of the junior branch, rebuilt, about 1675, the house at Little Horton, now belonging to F. S. Powell, Esq. M.P. It is a substantial and commodious residence.

Judging, from both external and internal marks, the back or northern part of the Hall, at Horton, belonging to the senior branch of the family, occupied by Edward Hailstone, Esq., is of the date of James I., a remarkable period for the erection of the houses of the smaller gentry in this parish. The Rev. Thomas Sharp began to rebuild the house in 1676, from his own designs, which are still in existence, and show how he contrived to use the stone and timber of the original ancient house, and the work was continued until 1680. In 1675, he prepared an agreement with Nathan Sharp, of Wike, mason, for the building of "one piece of housing, adjoining the now dwelling-house of Thomas Sharp, about 18 or 19 yards in length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, and about $6\frac{1}{2}$ in height, at the square," and to pay for the same £46. This house, so famous for many stirring and interesting associations, was early resorted to by the Nonconformists as a place of worship. A large room on the ground floor, now used by Mr. Hailstone for a portion of his library, was licensed, in 1672, by the Rev. Thomas Sharp, for preaching therein, and on the inside of the capacious window sill are scratched, by his own hand, the initials T. S.

Thomas Sharp, by his will, dated 26th August, 1693, bequeathed to his daughter Martha, the house and farm, occupied by John Boyse, of Bradford; also a farm, in the occupation of Thomas Mountain. To his daughter Elizabeth, all his house and lands at Brecken Hill, in Great Horton; also a parcel of land, called Moor Close, fifteen days' work; also his close adjoining to the *New Meeting Place*, called Higher End, being five days' work, both in Little Horton; also a parcel of land called Goose Land. To his son John, when he came of age, his house and land, at Holme Top, in Little Horton; also his house and land at Bradford town end, in the occupation of Samuel Stansfield. To his wife, Faith, a farm at Beeston, and all his personal estate.—Witnessed by Ralph Thoresby, the celebrated antiquary, and Dorothy Ingram.

Thomas Sharp has left the following memoranda:—Paid my brother Isaac's portion, under father's will, £140. Paid for William's apprenticeship money, £70. Apprenticeship money of Abraham [the mathematician], £20. Robert's apprenticeship, £60. John's portion, £150. Martha's portion, £200. My Lady

Maynard, £50. Paid to John, Isaac's funeral expenses, £15. Father's funeral expenses, £16 5s., including payment to ringers, 2s. 6d.; vicar and clerk, 3s. 4d.; mortuary, 10s.; sermon, 10s. These, with other charges, amount to £750 7s. 10d., and there still remained to be paid Abraham's portion, £160.* Robert's, £140. Cousin Robert Clarkson, £24 15s. Mr. [the Rev. Jonas] Waterhouse's legacy, £10. The inventory of my father's goods at his decease, £190 16s. The total of all he possessed, in real and personal estate, £1,790 15s.; his land worth £80 a year. His debts amounted to £216 1s. 4d. The legacies and portions £615 15s.

All Saints' Church, Little Horton.—This is unquestionably the grandest pile that has been erected under the auspices of the Bradford Church Building Society. Both the site, however, and the cost of the erection of the structure, have been provided at the sole expense of the munificent founder, F. S. Powell, Esq., M.P. The edifice, one of the choicest specimens of early decorated gothic architecture in the north of England, was built from designs by Messrs. Mallinson and Healey. It is in the form of a Latin Cross, with nave, side aisles, transepts, and chancel. The length of the church internally is about 137 feet. The windows are filled with stained glass of great beauty, and the pavement formed of encaustic tiles of a very superior description. Pillars, with clustered shafts, and admirably carved capitals of flowers and leaves, divide the side aisles from the nave. The pews, or rather stalls, are of oak, with reclining backs, ornamentally pannelled. Marble steps lead to the altar; and the stalls for the choristers, reading desk, and pulpit are elaborately and beautifully carved. An organ has been erected, at a cost of £400. Taken altogether, both in the interior and exterior, there is no other church in these parts to excel it. At present the tower has not been finished; but it is intended to be, with the spire (a semi-hexagon), of great height. It is estimated that the cost of this noble edifice, when completed, will be upwards of £15,000. On Thursday, the 31st of March, 1864,

* Abraham Sharp, of Little Horton, son of John Sharp, of Little Horton, clothier, did, by Indenture of Apprenticeship, dated 24th May, 1669, put himself apprentice to William Shaw, of York, mercer, for eight years, and was assigned for the remainder of the term, to John Smith, of York, mercer, on the 24th May, 1671. It is clear, therefore, that the great mathematician was brought up to the trade of a mercer, and £20 was paid with him as a premium.

the church was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon, the ceremony being witnessed by a large concourse of the clergy and gentry of Bradford and the vicinity. Afterwards, luncheon was partaken of by a large number of the visitors. The founder presided, and speeches, responding to the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, delivered by the Bishop, Archdeacon Musgrave, Charles Hardy, M. W. Thompson, Esqrs., and others. It must be mentioned that the church contains accommodation for between 900 and 1000 persons. The patronage, is vested in Mr. Powell. The present incumbent is the Rev. H. Leach.

The Church of St. Andrew's, Lister Hills, was erected in 1852-3. It is built in the middle pointed style, which prevailed during the reign of King Edward III. There are seats for 550 adults, and 250 children. The cost of the building exceeded £3,000. The nave and aisles are 76 feet long, and 51 feet wide; chancel, 36 feet long and 19 feet wide; tower, $19\frac{1}{2}$ feet square and 65 feet high. The pulpit and font are of stone, beautifully carved, by Mr. Mawer, of Leeds, and the gift of Alderman John Rand. The organ is a present from S. Smith, Esq, late Mayor. The Church was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon, on September 28th, 1853.

Since the preceding pages were printed, Mr. Hailstone has favoured me with some interesting information, derived from a document in his possession, respecting the Old Presbyterian Chapel; and as it stands within the precincts of Little Horton, I insert the information here for want of a better place. A current tradition prevails that the materials for building the old Chapel came from Howley Hall. This document proves the fact. The first leaf is unfortunately wanting, but there are subsequent entries thus:—"Paid for Hooley windows, £3, &c." There are also entries of the same nature, clearly proving that most of the materials for building the Chapel were brought from Howley. The total of the expenses of the building is put down at £340 3s. 5d.

CLAYTON.

THE manor of Clayton, after being severed from Bolton,* came, it appears, into the possession of the Hortons, of Horton, as mentioned at page 334. But there was, in very early times, a family of the name of Clayton settled here, having large possessions in the manor. So early as the days of Henry II., Alexander, the son of Swane of Clayton, gave land in Oxenhope to Nostel Abbey. In the year 1310, William de Clayton held ten oxgangs of land in Clayton, and four in Oxenhope. These Claytons were probably related in some manner to the Thorntons, and in consequence their lands became, I assume, through that family, the property of the Bollings by marriage. At all events, in Bernard's Survey, the oxgangs held by William de Clayton, and also ten oxgangs held by Jordan de Birill, in 1287, according to Kirkby's Inquest,† are stated to have come into the possession of John Bolling, and thence to the Tempests. In an Inquisition, taken on the death of Rosamond Tempest (Elizabeth I.), she is stated to have been possessed of lands here. The manor vested in the Lords of Horton, it seems, in the reign of Henry II. They had land here at the time of Kirkby's Inquest, 1287. According to the *Nomina Villarum*, Leventhorp was Lord of Horton and Clayton in 1316. In the 12th Henry VI., William, son and heir of Thomas Leventhorp, paid for the third part of a knight's fee in

* It appears from the following that the Lords of Bolton had, long after the separation, some estates in Clayton:—"The Jurors say that John de Scargill, grandfather of Warren, the son of William de Scargill, now deceased, held certain tenements in Clayton, of the honour of Pontefract by fealty." *Escheats*, 36th Edward III. In the 34th Edward III. (1359), it is also stated in the *Feodary Account* that Richard Philip paid 18s. for lands and hereditaments in Clayton, in the hands of the Lord of the Manor, by reason of the minority of William Cosen, heir of John de Scargill.

† This land of Jordan de Birill is supposed to have been held of Byland in fee.

Clayton, 33s. 4d. The manor then descended to the Lacies, of Cromwellbottom. It does not appear whether Joshua Horton purchased of John Lacy the manor of Clayton as well as Horton (see page 329, *ante*); but Brook, in his MSS., mentions that the manor came to William Horton, of Coley Hall, who, dying much involved in debt, his estate was sold by his executors to satisfy the same. Two maiden sisters, Mary and Martha, the daughters of John Midgley, of Scholemoor, gentleman, bought, for about £1,000, the manor. Mary Midgley was the first wife of Samuel Lister, of Horton, Esq., Justice of the Peace, and died without issue, when the manor became the sole property of her sister. She died at Everton, in the county of Notts., the 24th June, 1778,* and left her estate to Mr. Cooke, minister of Everton, and his wife, whose maiden name was Hollings, and distantly related to her.

The manor was purchased by Mr. Richard Hodgson,† who, dying in 1821, without issue, devised it to his niece, Sarah, daughter of Nathan Jowett, Esq. It was the property of Miss Jowett at her death, in the year 1840, aged thirty-seven. By her will, dated the 16th December, 1833, she devised this manor and all her valuable real estates unto her cousin George Baron, of Drewton, in the parish of North Cave, in the East Riding. This gentleman died a bachelor in 1854, leaving a singular will.

A series of expensive litigations sprung up from the limitations of this will; but in the end it was decided, on an appeal to the House of Lords, in March, 1860, that the vast estates of the testator, worth £8,000 a year, came to Nathan Atkinson, of Bolton, farmer, who assumed the name of Jowett. A disentailing deed was executed, and in the result, the manor of Clayton vested in James Atkinson Jowett, the present Lord of the Manor.

A handsome Church, dedicated to St. John, was erected here in the year 1851. It is in the patronage of the Vicar of Bradford, and the living, which is valued at £100 a year, is held by the Rev. J. H. Maning, B.A.

* She was buried at Bradford, where a monument was erected to her memory.

† The Manor, or Lordship of Clayton, with all the rights, royalties, members, and appurtenances was conveyed by Indentures of Lease and Release, of the 11th and 12th Mary, 1798, the latter between George Cooke, of the 1st part; Mary Cooke, the Rev. Henry Cooke, and John Cooke, and Mary, his wife, of the 2nd part; and Richard Hodgson of the 3rd part.

THORNTON.

THORNTON, like Clayton, belonged, at the time of Domesday Survey, to Bolton manor. But soon after the date of that Survey, a family of considerable consequence had acquired lands here, and took their name from the place. Originally, this manor (and some others near it) did not belong to the liberty of Bradford; but it is proved by the Hundred Rolls (time of Edward I.), that the powerful family of the Lacies had so appropriated it. It is to be remarked, also, that this, as well as other manors formerly belonging to the manor of *Bolton*, was taxable to the King.

But in very early times, most likely in the reign of Henry I., the Thorntons had two carucates of land here, and thus obtained, by some process of subinfeudation, manorial rights. Unlike Bowling, Horton, and Oxenhope, which, from time to time, in the reigns of Henry VII. and Elizabeth, were claimed by the Crown, in respect of their being parcel of the manor of Bradford, the claim of Thornton to be independent was never disputed. Likewise, in the Inquisition, taken on the Earl of Lincoln's death (1311), we do not find any freeholders here paying rents to the Lacies, as was the case in many other contiguous places.

The manor descended, as shewn at pages 336 and 337 of the History of Bradford, until Roger de Thornton, not having male issue surviving, and his daughter Elizabeth having married Robert Bolling, Lord of Bolling, Roger levied a fine in the 22nd of Edward III., of the manor of Denholme, and *two* parts of the manor of Thornton, to the use of Robert Bolling and Elizabeth, his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, and in default of issue, to William Thornton, and his heirs male; remainder to the sister of the said Elizabeth, and afterwards to Adam, son of John Savile, of Farnley.* The other parts of the whole fee of Thornton vested ultimately also,

* Brook's MSS, in Herald's College.

in some way, in the Bollings, and descended, along with Bolling manor (see page 304, *ante*), until the year 1620, when it was sold to Mr. Watmough.

As shewn in the History of Bradford, under the head "Thornton," it came, along with the Headley Estate, first to John Cockcroft, of Bradford, attorney-at-law, and then that one moiety afterwards vested in the Stanhope* family, and the other in Captain Rhyss. The present Lords of the Manor are John Spencer Stanhope, Esq. and Michael Stocks, Esq.

A few additional notices of Thornton Chapel have been collected. At the western end of the building there is, over the inscription of 1612, mentioned at page 340, *ante*, another inscription, dated 1587, when probably the most ancient part of the present chapel was built. In 1720, the seats within the chapel were repaired and altered according to pattern.† It was resolved at a vestry meeting in 1756, that the roof of the chapel should be taken off, the north side wall taken down, the west end wall pulled down to within a yard of the ground, and rebuilt and raised six yards in height from the floor at the front of the chapel; that the south side and east wall should also be pulled down and rebuilt of the same height,‡ and a gallery be erected on the north side of the chapel, and another at the west end, and the seats sold. The pews of the chapel were repaired in 1793, when a gallery was erected for an organ at the east end. The chapel was refronted in 1818 on the south side; also re-roofed, and the cupola erected.§ The chapel bell is dated 1664, and the font seems to be about the same period. There is in the vestry, an oak chest, which was given by "Tym. Wadsworth, Brearley, 1685."

* Walter Stanhope, nephew of John Stanhope, was Lord of a half part in 1791, and Sir Watts Horton of the other. John Stanhope married Barbara, daughter of Cockcroft.

† The following memorandum is extracted from the church books for 1720:—"The seats on the south side belong wholly to Thornton township. The middle row from the chest, belongs to Allerton and Wilsden, seat for seat; the north side belongs to Thornton, Allerton, Wilsden, and Clayton."

‡ The repairs of the chapel were borne in four equal parts,—Thornton, 2 parts; Clayton, 1; Allerton, $\frac{1}{2}$; Wilsden, $\frac{1}{2}$, of the remaining fourth part. From a memorandum, made in 1744, in the Register, the Communion money was thus distributed:—"Thornton, 8d.; Denholme, 8d.; Allerton, 8d.; Wilsden, 8d.; and Clayton, 9d."

§ There is the following entry in the Register for 1747:—"Paid Mr. Horton £10 for the site of the vestry."

In Sharp's MSS., written at the beginning of the last century, there is the following :—"The curate of Thornton is maintained by voluntary subscriptions, save that about £7 per annum was settled on him by Samuel Sunderland, Esq. I suppose, likewise, that he has surplice fees as well as the vicar."

From a memorandum, made in the year 1851, the following note of the sources of the living of this curacy has been extracted :—"1 farm, £40; 2 do., £24; 3 do., £21; 4 do., £28; two Queen Anne's Bounties, £24; tenant rent, £7; fees, (say) £6; total, £150. The parsonage house was sold for £260, and invested in Queen Anne's Bounty.

Judging from some entries in the Chapel Register, the Ecclesiastical Authorities of Thornton were, at the commencement of the last century, very strict in punishing immorality, by dealing church censures. In the foreleaf of the second Register, commencing in 1707, many persons are entered, between the years 1712-1726, as excommunicated for fornication, and several men and their wives for fornication before marriage. The marriages at this period were only about one in a year at Thornton.

LIST OF THE PERPETUAL CURATES OF THORNTON.

1655, Jeremiah Maston; "A constant and faithful minister." See page 340, History of Bradford.

Joseph Dawson, ejected in 1662. See note to page 225 of the History of Bradford.

Thomas Ferrand, minister in 1706; last signs the Register in September, 1714.

1714, Michael Baron signs the Register last in 1724. He was, I believe, son of Vicar Baron.*

1724, John Finch. There is the following entry in the Register of Burials at Thornton Chapel :—"4th October, 1736, John Finch, curate, of Thornton.

1739, William Sunderland.	} These appear, from the Chapel Register, to have been curates here.
1742, Joseph Haigh.	
1746, Joseph Hague.	

1754, Joseph Thwaites; born at Brough, in Westmoreland, July 13th, 1726, died 28th February, 1799, buried on the north side of the altar, at Thornton Chapel, where there is a monument to his

* In the Register of Burials at Thornton, for 1715, there is the following :—"Martha Baron, of Durham."

memory, surmounted by his arms. He resided at Clayton, and was forty-five years curate of Thornton.*

1799, William Atkinson; I believe the lecturer at the Parish Church.

1801, John Ison, B.A.

1802, Joseph Wilson, B.A.

1804, Thomas Atkinson. Resigned in 1815.

1815, Patrick Bronte, B.A. Resigned in 1820, and removed to Haworth. (See "Haworth.")†

1820, William Bishop. Buried at Thornton Chapel, 12th April, 1839, aged sixty-one.

1839, George Thomas, B.A. Resigned in 1851.

1851, Henry Woodward. Resigned in 1855.

1855, Richard Henry Heap, the present incumbent, son of the Rev. Henry Heap, late vicar of Bradford.

In the interior of the chapel, upon the south wall, is the following inscription upon a tablet, with an urn, surmounted with drapery:—

"Sacred to the memory of Joshua Firth, gentleman, eldest son of John Firth, of the parish of Halifax, by Mary, only daughter and heiress of John Hall, of Kipping, in this parish, who died 17th day of July, 1769, aged 95; also John Firth, of Kipping, gentleman, only son and heir of the said Joshua, by Abigail, one of the daughters of John Dixon, of Bradford, who died 16th August, 1782, aged 65; also John Firth, Jun., a minor, grandson of the last-named John, and eldest son of Joshua Firth, of Allerton Hall, gentleman, who died 2nd August, 1782; also Esther, relict of the above John Firth, daughter and co-heiress of John Fox, of Rhodes, gentleman, who died 21st March, 1806, aged 87; also Elizabeth, the wife of John Scholesfield Firth, of Kipping, gentleman, who died 2nd July, 1814, aged 56."

On a tablet below:—

"In memory of Joshua Firth, formerly of Allerton Hall, gentleman, who died in London, 16th November, 1814, aged 62; also of

* Mr. Thwaites was a strict disciplinarian, and kept the rough spirits of his chapelry in subjection. He caused a resolution to be passed at a vestry meeting, in 1787, and enforced it, that no publican should sell beer, &c., after 10 p.m. upon week-days, the Feast-day excepted, nor before 12 a.m. on the Sunday, nor after 2 until 4 p.m., nor after 8 p.m.

† At Thornton, his celebrated daughter, Charlotte, was born at the then parsonage house.

John Scholesfield Firth, of Kipping, gentleman, son of the above John and Esther Firth, and brother to the last-named Joshua Firth, who died 27th December, 1820, aged 63; also Catherine, relict of the last-named Joshua Firth, who died at Islington, 26th September, 1825, aged 71."

On a tablet below :—

"Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth, only child of J. S. and El. Firth, of Kipping, and wife of Rev. J. C. Franks,* A.M., vicar of Huddersfield, ob. 11th September, 1837; also of Ann, second wife, and relict of the said John S. Firth, Esq., ob. 14th September, 1846, aged 85 years."

The above-named John Hall, of Kipping, died in 1709. He was a great Nonconformist. On his grave-stone, in Thornton Chapel yard, he is styled "Medicus," but whether that meant apothecary or physician, it is not easy to determine.

The old chapel at Kipping† formed a great centre of the Nonconformist body in these parts. There is over the building, which formerly constituted the chapel, now converted into a barn, a stone, with the date 1669 upon it. We may assume that this was the first building set apart, in Thornton, for Nonconformist worship. There is a tradition that the meeting house formerly stood at Black Dyke, above Thornton, but at what time I have no means of knowing; but I conjecture it refers only to meetings at a private house.

In Joseph Lister's Autobiography, there is this information respecting Kipping Chapel:—"After the Black Bartholomew Act was passed (1662) we had several houses where we met,—as that at Kipping, at Sugden Head, and our house (at Allerton), and sometimes at Horton. We had Mr. Ryther one year, and then he had a call to London; sometimes Mr. Root, sen.; Mr. Root, jun.; Mr. Ness; Mr. Marsden; Mr. Coats; Mr. Bailey, and others. At last we got a man called Mr. Whitehurst, and he became our pastor.‡ After some years a difference fell out between him and

* James Clarke Franks.

† In Bernard's Survey, taken in the year 1677 (see page 109, of the History of Bradford), two hamlets—Cockham and Hedley—are mentioned in connection with Thornton. There is considerable doubt whether the former was "Kipping" or not, because there is near Thornton a lane called Cockham, or Cockin lane, where a few houses have stood for generations.

‡ In a note to the edition of Lister's Autobiography, edited by the celebrated antiquary, Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., it is stated that all these, except Mr.

several of the church members, and we withdrew from him, and I was one of those that did so. And about two years afterwards, we heard of one Mr. Smith, a young man, that lived with his father at York, and a man of fine parts. He remained for seven or eight years at Thornton, when he removed to Mixenden Chapel." He entertained Unitarian views, and attacked the doctrine of Justification by Faith. He died at Mixenden in 1736, aged eighty-six years. See "Christian Reformer" for October, 1854. After the retirement of the Rev. Mw. Smith, various ministers supplied, temporarily, Kipping Chapel. At last, Accepted Lister, a cripple, and a learned man, was chosen, the son of Joseph Lister, author of the "Autobiography." He continued the minister for seven years, and died 25th February, 1709. He lies buried on the south side of Thornton Chapel yard, next the chapel, and by his friend Dr. Hall. See a full account of both in Joseph Lister's work. Samuel Hulme, who succeeded Accepted Lister, lived at Little Horton. He had eleven children, was father of Dr. Joseph Hulme, a noted physician at Halifax, and also of Nathaniel, an eminent physician in London. The Rev. Mr. Hulme died in 1756, aged seventy.

In the "Memoirs of the Rev. Joseph Cockin," minister at Kipping Chapel, and afterwards of Halifax, it is stated that John Whitford succeeded Mr. Hulme. He came from Cleckheaton, and had been travelling companion to Whitfield. In his time the old chapel at Kipping was claimed and recovered by Mr. Firth, shewing that his ancestor, Dr. Hall, had only let the Nonconformists have the use of it, and had not conveyed it to them. The Kipping Chapel was accordingly left, and a new one built in the village in 1770. Mr. Whitford resigned in 1775, owing to differences with the congregation, and was succeeded in 1777, by the Rev. Joseph Cockin; born at Honley, and he, removing to Halifax, was replaced by the Rev. Mr. Calvert, who died in 1816, aged sixty-nine years. Mr. Pool took his place. I have no account of the succeeding ministers.

The greater part, if not ultimately the whole, of the fee of Denholme, became, at an early period, the possession of Byland Abbey, and it appears exceedingly probable that they obtained the whole of it from the Thorntons, of Thornton. On reference

Bailey, were ministers who had left the church, and that Dr. Calamy's writings may be consulted for particulars respecting them. Mr. Bailey was one of the first persons who entered the Nonconforming ministry. He died young.

to the descents of the manor of Thornton, it will be seen that Thomas de Thornton had issue, two daughters only : Matilda or Maud married Robert of Horton, and had a son, Hugh, who granted, according to Burton, the fourth part of Denholme, as mentioned at page 341, *ante*. The other, Inscella, Ursula, or Jurceline, for it seems she was called by all these names, married a Scot of Calverley, and granted, in her widowhood, the fourth part of Denholme, to wit, between Subden broc, from the east side of Denholme, and the ditch which goes in the midst of Akenclough, from the north of Denholme; and between Denholme broc, from the east side of Denholme, and between certain lands of Oxenhope and Denholme, from the west of Denholme.* It will be seen that this description is, in the main, like the first part of that in the grant of *Hugh* de Horton, quoted in the History of Bradford. It seems that the grant set out in the paragraph in Burton, as above-mentioned, is compounded of two parts, the first ending with the words :—"Closes of Roger de Thornton." William le Scot, of Calverley, the son of the above-named Ursula, confirms to Byland Abbey, the lands given by his grand-father, Thomas de Thornton. Nothing more plainly shews the insecure tenure of property in those times than the continual confirmations we find of grants and conveyances made long before.

After the dissolution of Byland Abbey, Denholme Park estate vested in Sir Richard Tempest, and from the Tempests it came to Sir John Savile, of Howley Hall, knight, and he and his son, Henry Savile, on the 8th June, 1612, conveyed to William Slater, of Halifax, gentleman, and William Whitaker, of the same place, Chapman, Weetshaw, in Denholme, containing 711 acres. The Saviles also sold to Richard Deane and William Deane 120 acres, other part of Weetshaw. In 1612, Slater and Whitaker conveyed to Richard Horsfall, of Oxenhope, 120 acres of Weetshaw bottom, as the same was then enclosed, adjoining Holling Park, and also conveyed $\frac{1}{3}$ of three wells in these inclosures, between Horehead hole and the Redgate end there. Afterwards, other parts of the Weetshaw came to the Horsfalls. Slater and Whitaker covenanted for title against Robert Savile, knight, father of the said Sir John, and against Sir Richard Tempest or Robert Tempest, his late father, or the heirs and assigns of Richard Tempest, brother of the said Robert, or the heirs or assigns of Nicholas Tempest, father of the said Robert, or of Sir John Tempest, brother of the said Nicholas.

* Jennings's MSS., No. 797. (Brit. Mus.)

By conveyance, dated 29th December, 1613, the above-named Sir John Savile and Henry, his son, granted to John Drake, of Kippyn, in Thornton, in consideration of £150, one-fourth of all that great inclosure, pasture, or continent of land and woody ground, called by the name of the Hollyn Park, containing by estimation 280 acres, with the appurtenances, in Denholme, in the occupation of the said John Savile, or his assigns, parcel of a great park, called Denholme Park, and which Hollyn Park abuts upon another great close, called the Doe Park, on the south part, upon certain lands, called Weetshaw, on the west, upon Manywells and Birch in Lee on the north part, and upon the commons of Thornton and Allerton on the east, together with the mines and quarries.

Since the publication of the History of Bradford, a handsome church, dedicated to St. Paul, has been erected at Denholme, the cost being chiefly raised by subscription. It is in the early English style, of admirable proportions, with tower, spire, north and south aisles, and chancel. Placed in a commanding position, it forms a striking feature in the landscape. The interior is fitted up in a superior manner, and the east window consists of stained glass. The endowment, exclusive of dues and fees, amounts to £150 a year, and there is a good parsonage attached. The Crown and the Bishop of Ripon present alternately the incumbent. Denholme is now constituted an Ecclesiastical parish.

Respecting Sagar's Charity, it may be mentioned that Randal Well Holme Close was exchanged with Mr. Richard Fawcett, who gave for it an estate at Clayton, worth £1,000. See History of Bradford as to this Charity, page 344.

To the Report of the Commissioners of Charities (page 342, History of Bradford), may be added that the present school house at School green was erected in 1831, and that the income of the master is about £60 a year.

A Mechanics' Institute was erected at Thornton in the year 1837, and is well attended.

Thornton has of late years grown to a large thriving manufacturing village, notwithstanding a decrease of nearly 400 inhabitants in the township, between the years 1851 and 1861, owing, it is conceived, to the removal of woolcombers and hand-loom weavers, and their absorption into other branches of the worsted manufacture.

HAWORTH.

HAWORTH, or Highworth, one of the Berewicks belonging to Bradford at the Conquest, continued under its Lords for several centuries. According to the Nom. Villarum, Nicholas de Audley, the owner of the manor of Bradford, was also Lord of Haworth in 1316. But, long before this date, one John de Haworth had four oxgangs of land here. These descended to his heirs,* Roger de Manningham and Alice de Bercroft, who held them, according to Kirkby's Inquest, in the 24th year of Edward I., and are also returned as the owners in the Inquisition, taken on the Earl of Lincoln's death, 1311. Afterwards, but by what means does not appear, these oxgangs became vested in Christopher Danby, and by P.M. Inquisition, taken 22nd October, 1544, before Charles Jackson, Esq., Escheator to the King, in Ardington's office, who died seized of one messuage in Hayworth, the jurors say that the lands of Hayworth are held of Christopher Danby, Knt., by unknown service.† Later, the above-mentioned four oxgangs came to John Rishworth, and then to Alexander Rishworth, who, in the year 1577, held them, according to Bernard's Survey, by the service of one-eighth part of a knight's fee, and claimed to have the manor "by reason of the land." For the successive descents of the manor through Bladen and the Midgleys, to the Ferrands, see History of Bradford, page 344. Some further particulars respecting the Midgleys, Lords of the Manor, have been collected. It is stated that the manor came into their hands by purchase, for £80. See page 348, *ante*. This sum is so small that it seems probable

* It is probable that John de Haworth had two daughters, co-heiresses of his property, and that one married a Manningham, and the other a Bercroft. If so, Roger de Manningham's mother was dead, and he took her share. The Haworths were an influential family. In the time of Edward III., William de Haworth held Todmorden.

† Brook's MSS, Herald's College, under the head "Haworth."

it was merely an equivalent for a lease of the manor, and that the purchase of the entirety took place afterwards.

In the Register of Burials at Haworth, for September, 1723, is the following:—"Wm. Midgley, Lord of the Manor of Haworth."

David Midgley, the next Lord, had a very short tenure of his lordship. The following is an abstract of his will:—

Will of David Midgley, of Westcrofthead, in the township of Haworth, gentleman, bearing date 6th March, 1724 (N. S.), whereby he gives to his cousin, Joseph Midgley, son and heir of William Midgley, of Old Field, in the parish of Keighley, yeoman, all that, the manor or lordship of Haworth, and all commons, royalties and appurtenances belonging to the same; also a messuage called Cookhouse, situate near Haworth, and the land thereto belonging, in the occupation of William Midgley his cousin. After mentioning his late brother William, Testator gives to his mother, Judith Midgley, the messuage and land called Withens, in Haworth, for her life, and after her death to Joseph Midgley and Timothy Horsfall, of Westcrofthead, his brother-in-law, to hold upon trust; and with the rents, issues and profits, to clothe with good and convenient blue clothes, and other necessary wearing apparel, ten poor children of the township of Haworth, to be from time to time made choice of at the discretion of his said Trustees, and their heirs, which children should be then under the age of seven years, if the rents and profits of the said premises should extend to do the same. He gives to Mary, his sister, wife of Timothy Horsfall, a messuage, with land, called Bully Trees, in Stanbury; to Sarah, his sister, wife of Thomas Lister, of Old Town, Heptonstal, and his said sister Mary, all the residue of his lands, and appoints the above-named Joseph Midgley, sole executor.—Witnesses, Jonas Horsfall, Michael Horsfall, and T. Dobson.

This David Midgley, Lord of the Manor of Haworth, died April, 1724.

On a monument in Haworth Church, is the following inscription:—"Joseph Midgley, of Oldfield, Lord of the Manor of Haworth, died November 10th, 1765, aged 46."

William Ferrand, Esq., became, on the death of his mother, Mrs. Sarah Ferrand, entitled to the manor, under the limitations of the will of Benjamin Ferrand, dated 1805, and is the present Lord.*

On the site of Haworth Church, a Chapel had undoubtedly existed previously from a remote time, not unlikely from about the period when a church first reared its head at Bradford. But Haworth has undoubtedly been part and parcel of the same parish as Bradford from the first.

* There is a mistake at page 348 *ante*. The Manor of Haworth alone cost £4,100. The Manor and Estate of Harden was purchased in 1841 for £17,300.

Anciently, the sustenance of the Chaplain of Haworth consisted of certain stipends paid to him by the rector and vicar of Bradford, and the inhabitants of Haworth. In the year 1320, a monition issued from the Ecclesiastical Court of York, commanding the rector to pay to the chaplain 20s., the vicar two marks and a half, and the inhabitants one mark a year, to sustain a chaplain officiating in the Chapel of Haworth.* Thus it would appear that these stipends had been withheld. Soon after, the chaplain's income received some augmentation, by the founding of a chantry in the chapel, and endowing it with a messuage, 7 acres of land,† and 20s. rent.

In the reign of Elizabeth, the inhabitants of Haworth raised the sum of £36—of large value then—and bought a farm for the further endowment of the chaplain, or minister of Haworth. The following abstract will explain fully the transaction :—

By an Indenture made the 18th December, 2nd year of the reign of Elizabeth, (1559) between Henry Savile, Thomas Darley, and William Adame of the Chapelry of Haworth, of the one part; and Andrew Heaton and Charles Holmes of the same Chapelry, of the other part. After reciting that the inhabitants within the Chapelry of Haworth, had raised the sum of £36, which said money it had been agreed upon by the inhabitants, should be laid out in the purchase of lands, and the security of such lands and estate be taken and kept on foot, in the names of some of the principal men of the said Chapelry, and so be transferred from time to time, and for that end, Heaton and Holmes had been appointed feoffees in trust, to purchase lands, and take and receive the rents, and pay the same over to the minister for the time being, who did the usual duties of divine service in Haworth chapel, being first lawfully licensed and admitted thereunto. The parties of 1st part in consideration of £36, granted to the said feoffees all those three messuages or tenements, and forty-two acres of land, situate at Stanbury, with the appurtenances; proviso, that if the said Heaton and Holmes, their heirs and successors, or a major part of them, should at any time thereafter be debarred in their choice, or in the nomination of minister to supply the place when any vacancy should happen, or if a minister, already licensed and admitted, be negligent in his duties in the said chapel, or of an infamous character, or litigious with the inhabitants of the said Chapelry, that then, and in any of the said cases, it should and might be lawful to and for the said feoffees, their heirs and successors, or a major part of them, to take and receive the rents, issues, and profits annually growing and arising from the said thereby granted and released premises, and the same convert, apply, and distribute to and amongst the poor of the said Chapelry, or to any other good and charitable use or uses, for the benefit of all the said inhabitants, until such time that a minister of better merit, and more worthy desert, should be chosen and approved of by the said feoffees, their heirs and successors, to supply or officiate in the said chapel.

* Archbishop Melton's Register, 149.

† These were, it seems, situated at Batley.

Here we have the clue to the resistance which has from time to time been manifested by the inhabitants to curates nominated by the Vicar of Bradford. The narrative of these disputes would occupy too much space in this work ; but the reader who wishes to see a sketch of the ludicrous and riotous proceedings which ensued on the appointment, about the year 1819, of the Rev. Samuel Redhead to the curacy, may consult Mrs. Gaskell's "*Life of Charlotte Brontë*." After some fruitless endeavours to retain the curacy, he retired ; but it will be seen that if he had persisted, the trustees of the church lands could have withheld a large portion of his stipend.

The following extracts from Terriers give a further view of the endowment of the Chapelry :—

Extract from Terrier in 1817 :—The minister receives the rents, issues, and profits, arising from five farms, situate at and near Stanbury, within Haworth. He has also a croft, situate at Haworth aforesaid, about one acre in breadth. He has full dues for all kinds of Ecclesiastical duties, all of which have been performed from time immemorial in Haworth. There are three bells in the steeple,* and a clock, a very ancient silver cup for the communion, a blue velvet cover for the table, and carpet to cover the floor of same. The occupiers of farms are charged with the repairs of the edifices, and church yard fences.

In Terrier of 1825, it is stated that the croft is about one acre in breadth, adjoining the road leading from Haworth to Stanbury, on which a barn is builded ; five farms in Stanbury, with a dwelling-house, one barn, and in some cases a kitchen, or small cottage, to each. The whole forty-two acres.

LIST OF THE PERPETUAL CURATES OF HAWORTH, SO FAR AS CAN
BE MADE OUT FROM THE CHURCH REGISTERS.

John Collier was perpetual curate in 1653 ; at least in that year he married some persons here. There seems, however, at that period to have been little order in church affairs, as appears from the following extract from the Haworth Register of marriages :—
"1653, August. A gentleman named Reesbey, and the relict of one Mr. Oates, being sister of John Midgley, of Headley [Thornton], married by a man like a minister, whom they brought along with them." It is probable that Mr. Collier was ejected by the Parliamentary Commissioners, but was afterwards reinstated.

Edward Garforth, 1654, There is in the Register the following memorandum under this year :—"Mr. Edward Garforth began to

* There are now six bells, cast in 1845, by Mears, of London. Of the three old bells, the third was brought to Haworth in 1741, and baptized *Great Tim*.

officiate as minister at Haworth, by commission from the Commissioners at London, ordained and empowered for settling and approbation of public preachers (he having been first approved of, and recommended unto them by the certificate of most of the substantial inhabitants of the said parochial Chapelry of Haworth), on the 12th June this year." This gentleman was probably of the family of the Garforths of Craven. He did not hold the office more than a year.

Robert Town is mentioned in the Parliamentary Survey of 1655 as minister of Haworth. Before, he was minister of Elland. He was ousted from Haworth curacy on the passing of the Act of Uniformity. There is the following entry in the Register of Burials:—"1664, June. Rev. Robert Towne, some time minister of Haworth." Calamy mentions that he died at the age of seventy years.

The above-named John Collier was curate in 1663. It is probable that he resumed the office on the ejection of Mr. Town. Mr. Collier was a scholar, and a man of classical taste. In the Register of Burials there is the following entry:—"1662, August. Timothy, son of the Rev. John Collier;

Si qua Fata aspera rumpus

Tu Marcellus eris, Deus dedit et abstulit."

Again, under 28th June, 1674:—"Buried Mr. John Collier, son of Mr. Jo. Collier, aged twenty years." Mr. Collier died in 1675, and was buried at Haworth, October 10th, 1675. Upon a grave stone, formerly in Haworth Church yard, he was described as "Laureate," shewing he had an inclination to poetry.

Edmund Moore. There is this entry in the Register:—"1675, November. Rev. Edmund Moore entered curate of Haworth." He does not seem to have been curate at his death. There is the following entry in the Register:—"1684. Mr. Edmund Moore departed this life July 11th." Mr. Middleton was then curate.

Edmund Robinson, a remarkable malefactor, was about this time curate. He was executed at York Castle for coining. His career of wickedness forms a curious commentary on the times in which he lived. Coining, in the latter part of the 17th, and early part of the 18th century, was a common offence in the remote western localities of the parishes of Halifax and Bradford, and required great exertions and severity on the part of the authorities to suppress it. Some particulars of the life of this evil curate are gathered from a pamphlet containing the sermon preached by George Halley, M.A., Chaplain of the Gaol, on the 29th March, 1691, to Robinson and the other condemned prisoners:—

"Robinson was born in Colne parish [sic]. His father, a considerable husbandman, sent him to school, where he made great progress in something besides book learning, for I am creditably informed by an honest gentleman, who was his school-fellow, that those base practices which have proved his ruin then began. He associated with a lad named Gregson, whose father was a coiner, and the two lads became utterers of pewter shillings. Gregson took holy orders, and was afterwards hanged at Lancaster for coining. From school, Robinson went to the University, but was not there long. However, he got into orders, being ordained by the Bishop of Lichfield, and went to Holmfirth, where he had a stipend of £25 a year. He was there eleven years, and then pretended to leave the place from some bodily indisposition. He preached, likewise, for the space of a year at Haworth. This was all the preferment he had in the church. His life, while a curate, was by no means suitable to his profession, for he would forge licenses, and clandestinely marry, and was guilty of many other immoralities, for which he was suspended and excommunicated; and at last imprisoned upon a writ *excommunicato capienda*. Afterwards, he was several times apprehended and tried for his life, viz., at York, in March in 1678; acquitted for clipping, but convicted for uttering false money, and fined £20. Again, at the assizes in 1679, and in 31st Charles II., he was convicted of uttering false money, and fined £500. In 1685 he was tried for coining, and acquitted; and lastly, at York, in March, 1691, for coining and clipping. He challenged thirty-five Jurors before he would come to his trial. He was convicted and executed on the 31st March, along with nine other felons." The Rev. Chaplain, who preached to the condemned prisoners the previous day, observed "I am heartily sorry that one who had taken holy orders upon him, (though it is a considerable time since he pretended to an Ecclesiastical office) should prove a malefactor of this kind, and that some should make it an accusation against the clergy." Robinson had married a daughter of Anthony Armitage, of Almondbury, who brought him property worth £12 a year. She and Benjamin their son, were tried at the same assizes as Robinson. She was acquitted, and the son reprieved at the gallows. To shew the extent of their nefarious dealings, a witness stated, that one Roger Preston, had coined for Robinson to the amount of £1,300 in half a year.

Richardson Middleton, in May, 1680, signs a certificate of marriage as curate.

1702, Timothy Ellison, curate.

1703, William Clifford, curate.

——— Jackson. I believe a gentleman of this name was afterwards curate. In the Register there is the following:—"1726, September 3rd. Mr. Jackson buried."

Isaac Smith, M.A., the son of the Rev. Matthew Smith, of Mixenden, a noted Nonconformist minister, succeeded in 1726. There is an entry in the Register in his own hand-writing:—"Isaac Smith came to Haworth to be minister there, October 2nd, 1726, and raised the church rents *vi et armis*;" from which it appears that there was some disturbance with the tenants of the church lands soon after his induction. He appears to have laid out considerable sums of money in building, &c., relative to the

church. In 1729 he rebuilt the church barn at the charge of £20, and in the same year he erected a church clock at the cost of £8, towards which he gave £4. There is also the following memorandum in his hand-writing:—"May 15th, 1739, at six o'clock in the evening, the house in Haworth, called the parsonage, was solemnly dedicated and so named, with prayers, aspersions, acclamations, and crossings, by I. S." In an entry in the Register in his day it is stated—"That theretofore there had been a corrupt custom, after receiving the sacrament, for the church officers to dine in an alehouse with the minister; but the custom was altered, and, instead, on Christmas-day and Good Friday, they were to go together, after evening service, to some alehouse to take a moderate repast." He had been guilty of some irregularity in performing the marriage service, as is seen in the following memorandum, in his hand-writing:—"16th March, 1737. The Rev. Isaac Smith was suspended from his ministerial functions for publishing and marrying a couple from Bradford parish, till Whit-Sunday, 1741, on which day he resumed." Mr. Smith was buried at Haworth 19th December, 1741.

William Grimshaw, B.A., succeeded. He has given in one of the leaves of the Church Register, the following account of himself:—"The Rev. William Grimshaw, A.B., of Christ's College, Cambridge, succeeded the Rev. Isaac Smith, M.A., deceased, in the parochial curacy of Haworth, May 16th, 1742, having been minister of the parochial curacy of Todmorden ten years and nine months. He was born in Brindle, near Preston; some time educated at the Free School of Blackburn, by Mr. George Smith, head master thereof for some years; but was afterwards removed to the Free School of Heskin, and put under the care of Mr. Thomas Johnson, head master thereof, and from thence was sent to be admitted a member of the University and College above-mentioned." Soon after he was inducted into the living, the increase in the congregation became so great that it was found necessary to enlarge the church, which was accomplished in the year 1755. Mr. Grimshaw may be considered one of the most hard-working and conscientious clergymen of his age, in the north of England. The labours he accomplished in the way of preaching, and other religious exercises, in his own Chapelry, and neighbouring parishes, are extraordinary. He was one of the most enthusiastic disciples of John Wesley, who often preached in Haworth Church and the church-yard to overflowing congregations. Though Mr. Grimshaw, on many occasions, exhibited more zeal than judgment, yet he was much respected by all parties at Haworth, and succeeded, though often by the persua-

sion of a horse-whip, in putting down there many rank vices. There is the following entry in the Church Register:—"1763, April 7. The Rev. William Grimshaw died at Sowdens near Haworth, after twenty years spent in preaching early and late, with great success." He was buried at Luddenden.

John Richardson, M.A., was inducted before 20th September, 1763, as he then signed the Marriage Register. He died in 1791. There is the following memorandum in the Register:—"The Rev. John Richardson, M.A., late minister of Haworth Church, who died of a decline 23rd April, 1791, aged fifty-six years; interred the 3rd May, at Crossby Church, in Westmoreland." He was probably a native of Crossby. Mr. Richardson is well remembered as a good disciplinarian, who kept, like his predecessor, the unruly folk of Haworth in great awe. The appearance of his shovel hat was sufficient to clear a public house, or quell a disturbance. He resided at Coot House, in Haworth. Much dissatisfaction arose in Haworth when his nephew, the Rev. Joseph Richardson, did not succeed to the curacy.

James Charnock, M.A.; inducted before 26th July, 1791, when he signs the Marriage Register. He died May 25th, 1819, aged fifty-seven years, and is buried within the communion rails, where there is an inscription to his memory.

The Rev. Patrick Brontë, who succeeded to the incumbency, was in many respects no ordinary man; but the interest which attaches to his name arises, mainly, from the extraordinary family which sprung from his loins. His name will be handed down to fame, as the father of one of the most powerful fiction writers of the age. He was born at Ahaderg, near Loughbrickland, in the County of Down, Ireland, on St. Patrick's day, March 17th, 1777,—the son of a small farmer, who could give little aid in the education of his ten children, owing to straitened circumstances. In some manner or other, young Brontë obtained the rudiments of knowledge, and to support himself opened a school at the age of sixteen years, which he continued for five or six years. Afterwards he became tutor in the family of the Rev. Mr. Tighe, the rector of Drumgoland parish. It is not known how long he remained there. He must, however, have taken much pains to attain classical learning, for in July, 1802, he took the bold and hazardous step of entering himself of St. John's College, Cambridge. After residing at the University four years, he obtained the degree of B.A., and was ordained to a curacy in Essex. How he supported himself at the University is not known. Conjecture may ascribe to Mr. Tighe some merit in finding a portion of the means. Soon after his ordi-

nation, he obtained the curacy of Hartshead, near Dewsbury, worth about £200 a year, and while there married, in 1812, Maria Branwell, daughter of Mr. Thomas Branwell, of Pensance, merchant, a Methodist. Mr. Brontë, who had the reputation of being a handsome, enthusiastic Irishman, became acquainted with his wife while staying with her uncle, the Rev. John Fennel, a clergyman of the Church of England, living near Leeds. Miss Branwell was "exceedingly small in person, not pretty, but very elegant, and always dressed with a quiet simplicity of taste." She possessed considerable literary taste, and brought her husband an annuity of £50 a year. After remaining five years at Hartshead, he obtained the living of Thornton—in the gift of the Vicar of Bradford, the Rev. John Crosse. This, I presume, may be attributed to the influence of the Rev. William Morgan, of Christ's Church, Bradford, who had married Mrs. Brontë's sister. In the year 1819, on the decease of Mr. Charnock, Mr. Heap, the Vicar of Bradford, offered him the living of Haworth; but the trustees of the Church Estate refused to receive him as the nominee of the vicar; whereupon, Mr. Brontë, with great judgment, declared that he would not come without the consent of the parish, upon which the vicar presented the Rev. Samuel Redhead to the curacy. He was, however, compelled to resign the appointment, owing to the unruly proceedings mentioned in another portion of this work. Eventually, a compromise was effected, by the vicar conceding the choice of the curate to the trustees, and the acceptance by them of Mr. Brontë, who had won their good will by his conduct in the affair. He removed to Haworth in February, 1820, where, the year following, his wife died of consumption, accelerated by the bleak climate of Haworth, leaving him with six children. Henceforward, Mr. Brontë remained single, devoting himself to the duties of his curacy. Notwithstanding some eccentricities, and severity of manner, all in the neighbourhood respected his character. Although a Tory and staunch Churchman, he contrived to live among the numerous Radicals and Dissenters, for which Haworth was, as now, distinguished, in concord. In 1846, Mr. Brontë became blind from a cataract in the eyes. He, however, with that stoicism which ever distinguished his conduct, continued to preach, and with his usual success. In August, the cataract was successfully couched, or rather extracted, and he regained his sight. After much trouble and anxiety, he lived to see and rejoice in the great success of his daughter Charlotte in the walks of literature, to which he had ever shown an inclination. He wrote, whilst at Haworth, several short works. Mr. Brontë's character may be

summed up in few and simple words. He conscientiously discharged all the duties of a parish priest by visiting and comforting the sick, superintending and directing the National and Sunday Schools, and preaching at all times—in sickness and in sorrow. Though firm in his own religious opinions, he was tolerant of those of others. Of true, but unostentatious piety, he despised that sanctimonious affectation which consists in shew rather than reality. He died on the 7th day of June, 1861, aged eighty-four, and was interred at Haworth.

The Rev. John Wade succeeded Mr. Brontë.

In the year 1660, the number of persons taken and assessed to the Poll Act, within the Constabulary of Haworth, amounted to 490, besides some poor people, having monthly alms, omitted. The Poll Tax was, I think, levied upon all persons of the age of fifteen years or upwards. The whole sum of the first poll was £35 1s. 4d. In the same year, the rent of the whole of the lands and mills, within the Constabulary of Haworth, reached £1,020.

The Church Registers shew that in 1660 there were at Haworth twenty-six baptisms, three marriages, and eight burials; in 1787 there were one hundred and forty-seven baptisms, twenty-eight marriages, and seventy-eight burials.

There stands in Haworth a very fine specimen of an old hall. It is called Emmott's Hall, and was long the residence of the Emmotts, a respectable and influential family in these parts. The structure bears marks of having been erected in the days of James I. The room formerly appropriated to the purposes of a hall, is of fine proportions, with oak rafters. Altogether, the building is a very interesting type of the abodes of the gentry of Bradford parish in the 17th century.

The Emmotts, of Emmott, of which the Haworth Emmotts formed a branch, were an ancient family, bearing for arms, a cross, engrailed between three bulls' heads, embossed. See Dr. Whitaker's "Whalley," under the head of "Colne," for further information respecting this family. The Emmott estates here, passed under a settlement, dated 21st May, 1852, between Richard Greville, of Milford, in the County of Surrey, of the first part; Eleanor Susannah Oswald Emmott, widow, of the second part; and Trustees of the third part. Large estates in Haworth passed under this settlement.

In the year 1856, Water Works were constructed for supplying the town with water, from a place called Sowdens.

The following miscellaneous extracts from the Parish Registers of Haworth, will furnish some interesting and amusing information :—

1646. On the 17th July, at night, there was a great tempest, and great thunder and lightnings, such as few have heard or seen.

1648, February. John Emmott, *alias* voc. [otherwise called] Shays, buried. A noise *Loci ubi natus*. [A noise where he was born, i.e., I suppose at the old hall.]

1648. A memorandum of a battle between Cromwell and the Scots. The latter were, by God's assistance, routed.

A great snow fell on Fastens Even (the week following being the second week of the year) which continued till the last week of the same winter.

1649, 25th February. Two suns appeared on either side of the true sun, making three in all.

1652. Such a drought between — and the first week in June, that during all that season, only one shower. Notwithstanding, there was a good harvest.

20th August. A storm of wind and hail, some shaped like spur rowels. It was the effect of the conjunction of Saturn and Mars in Leo. There were two crops of bilberries !

1655. There was a continual wet summer, so that most of the hay was generally got, at Haworth, in the middle of September.

1656. The bridge at Brighouse repaired with new timber and stone heads.

Upon the petition of the inhabitants, touching the repair of Brighouse and North Bridge, £15 allowed for the purpose, by the Quarter Sessions.

During the Protectorate, publications of banns of marriage were frequently made at the nearest market after the following manner. The male party signed the following form, and the persons therein-appointed gave public notice at the Market Cross, upon the market day next :—" I desire you to publish this intendance of marriage between me, A. B. and C. D., both of the Parish of Haworth, in the market place of Keighley, according to Act of Parliament for Marriages, ordained in 1653, and the first publication to begin on Wednesday, 14th November, 1665. Witness my hand, A. B."

1664. About this time, eight persons were sent to the "Corrections" at Halifax, and afterwards many of these excommunicated for non-appearance ; the men (seven) for not coming to church, and a woman for fornication.

"These following were married by the clog and shoe in Lanca-

shire, but paid the minister of Haworth his dues." Then follow sixteen names, all in the hand-writing of the Rev. Isaac Smith.

"Whereas it heretofore has been a corrupt custom, after receiving the Holy Eucharist, or Sacrament, for the church officers to dine in an alehouse with the minister, it is ordered that, instead, they shall, on Christmas-day and Good Friday, go together in the evening, to some inn or alehouse, after divine service, and take a moderate repast."

Henry Hallewell takes the grass in the churchyard for 15lb. of candles, three in the lb., every year, to be used for lights at six o'clock prayers, and burying the dead, when occasion requires.

"One of the duties of the clerk is to ring the great bell at eight a.m. every Sunday, announcing thereby the day of the month, by causing the bell to strike as many times as days."

Formerly there were horse races on Penistone,—the level part of Haworth Moor. Mr. Grimshaw tried to put an end to these sports without avail. It is stated that he prayed it might rain on the race day, and it rained incessantly for two or three days, and put an end to the races.

Oxenhope belonged, in 1287, to William de Horton and William de Clayton. In the reign of Edward II., Adam de Copley married Jane, daughter of ——— de Oxenhope, and acquired the manor: Copley (sometimes called Batley and Oxenhope) died in 1337. It afterwards came to the Eltofts, and in 1409 William Eltoft paid for his relief, on four bovates of land in Oxenhope, 6s. 8d.* A bill was filed in the Duchy Court in the days of Henry VII., against Christopher Eltoft, for enclosing forty acres of land at Oxenhope, and he pleaded that he was seized in his demesne of the manor of Oxenhope. Afterwards, William Eltoft had it, and at the time of Bernard's Survey, 1577, Edmund Eltoft was in possession.† The following is an extract from Brook's

* In Kirkby's Survey, William Horton is set down for four oxgangs, and William de Clayton four oxgangs; but it will be observed that Eltoft only had the half, though he claimed the manor.

† In Harleian MS., No. 1,487, the pedigree of the Eltofts, who came from Darlington, is given. William Eltoft, of Darlington, had issue, Henry, who had Christopher. He married the sister of Sir Richard Tempest, and left issue, Anthony, William and Edmund. The latter, to whom Oxenhope, it seems, came, lived at Farnhill, in Craven, and married Agnes, daughter of Sir W. Fairfax, of Steeton, and had issue, Edmund, who had a son, Thomas, aged sixteen years, in 1585. The Eltofts, in their quartered the arms of Copley, argent, a cross moline.

MSS., under the date of 1777, :—"Charles Wood, Esq., of Bowling Hall, informs me that the manor of Oxenhope is divided into five parts, of which he has one, Abraham Baume, of Bradford, another, and the three heiresses of Copley, of Batley, the other three." It is singular that the Copleys, of Batley, again appear as owners, and no explanation can be given of the fact.

The whole of the manor vested, by purchase, in the late Joseph Greenwood, Esq., of Springhead, and is now the property of Captain Edwards.

Considerable possessions were owned by the Abbey of Nostel, in Oxenhope. The following abstracts of grants are taken from Jennings' MSS. :—

"Alexander, son of Swane of Clayton, gave to Nostel an oxgang of land in Oxenhope, which Swane, son of Lefnath, held, and another oxgang, which Wulmet held. Thomas of Thornton, son of Hugh, confirmed this oxgang, which Wulmet held. Richard de Clayton confirmed that which Lefnath held."

"John, son of Allen de Baildon, with the consent of his wife, Ceceley, gave to Nostel all their part of the land, which lay between the toft belonging to Nostel, which Alexander, the son, gave to them, on the east side of the river, running from the east side of the village of Oxenhope, and the outer ditch which the Canons of Nostel made by the assent, and of the gift of our fellows." Elias de Oxenhope, with the assent of his wife, Agnes, confirmed the same. William de Aukelworth (Oakworth) confirmed to Nostel all claim he had to one toft in Oxenhope, the gift of John de Aukelworth, his father.

A controversy arose between Richard de Haworth and Nostel, concerning certain pastures and land, and concerning a certain warren, between the village of Oxenhope and the village of Haworth, which was settled by an agreement.

Oxenhope now constitutes an Ecclesiastical parish, under Sir Robert Peel's Act. A church, dedicated to St. Mary, the Virgin, was, in 1849, erected here. It is built in the early Norman style, with square tower, and cost about £1,500. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued at £150 a year, and there is a residence to it. It is in the gift of the Crown and Bishop of Ripon alternately.

At Leeming was erected, about the year 1790, the first worsted spinning mill in Bradford parish.

ALLERTON-CUM-WILSDEN.

ALLERTON came, at a very early period, probably not later than the days of Henry II., into the possession of the Thornton family, and so continued until the reign of Edward III., when it passed to the Bollings, along with Thornton. (See section "Thornton.") The Bollings held it until the decease of Tristram Bolling. In the fourteenth year of Henry VII., at a Court of this Tristram Bolling, held at Thornton, many freeholders of Allerton were fined for surcharging the commons of Allerton and *Wilsden*, and for digging turves on the common. He died seventeenth Henry VII., at the early age of twenty-six, leaving a daughter, Rosamond, who inherited his estates. She would be only an infant at her father's death, and would be in ward. Having married Sir Richard Tempest, of Bracewell, he, in the early part of Henry VIII's time, being Lord in right of his wife, held Courts Baron for the manor of Allerton, at which homage was made for lands in *Wilsden*; also such Courts were held in his name, from the eighth year of Henry VIII. to the twenty-eighth year of the same reign.* After Sir Richard's decease, his widow held Courts from the twenty-ninth year of Henry VIII. to the thirty-fourth year. On her death, Sir John Tempest, her son, kept them. For the descents of the manor through the Bollings and Tempests, see section "Bowling" in this work. By deed, dated 29th January, 1648, Richard Tempest, of Bracewell, a noted spendthrift, mortgaged for £500—"All that, the manor or lordship of Allerton-cum-Wilsden, &c.," to Mr. Marsden, of Pendleton, in Lancashire, and it was, in the thirteenth year of Charles II., absolutely conveyed to Marsden.† See page 72, of this "Continuation," respecting the Marsdens.

* At a Court, held seventeenth Henry VII., twenty-two freeholders of Allerton appeared, and John Alderley, his father being dead, was presented as being seventeen years of age and in ward, "for that he held his land by knight's service, and by the rent of 22d., and a rose, price 1d." Extracted from a decree made in the Duchy Court in 1580, establishing the Tempest's title to the manor.

† It appears from a Roll of the Court Baron of Henry Marsden, gentleman,

The manor continued in the Marsden family until the year 1794, when it was conveyed by deed, dated the 5th of November, in that year, from John Marsden, Esq., of Hornby Castle, to Benjamin Ferrand, Esq., of St. Ives, and under the limitations of his will, made in 1805, it came to Edward Ferrand, then to his sister, Sarah Ferrand, and on her death to the present William Ferrand, Esq.

As narrated in the History of Bradford, the Knights' Hospitallers of St. John had a manor at Crossley. This was attached to the Preceptory of Newland. In the "*Valor*" of King Henry VIII., under the head of "Fees," there is this entry:—"Robert Rufford, Bailiff of Crosseley, 6s. 8d."

From the Coucher Book of Byland Abbey, we find that the Abbot had possessions at, or contiguous to, Crossley Hall:—

To all, &c., Thomas de Crosseley, greeting, know ye that I have given to God, and the Monks of St. Mary of Byland, all the land, meadow, and wood, which I have in the territory of Crosseley, as it is contained within these bounds, viz:—As the Sike descends to Brokewell-rode, towards Kayselflat-sike, and from Kayselflat-sike to the way which goeth to Bradfurdh, and from that way to the ditch, which is between the house of the said Thomas de Crosseley and Kayselflat, so that all the ditch shall remain to the said monks, to do what they will therewith for ever; and so from that ditch to Caldewell-syket, as far as Byrksby, and so ascending from Byrksby, as far as the land of Thomas de Ydele, and so through the land of the said Thomas, as far as Brokewell-syket. I grant, likewise, for me and my

held in the year 1668, before John Sagar, the steward, that these Courts performed very important functions. The Jurors were John Hollings, Jeremy Gleidhill, Thomas Pighella, John Cockcroft, William Bynns, William Allerton, Thomas Midgley, William Midgley, Tobias Greenwood, Edward Cozin, Thomas Rawson, and William Beanlands. Gleidhill wrote an excellent hand for the period;—all the others, except Greenwood and Cozin, who were marksmen, wrote their names in a tolerably good style. The Jurors present those who had made default in appearing:—Gentlemen, 1s.; yeomen, 6d.; and others who owned service, 1d.; also that a pain of 10s. should be laid upon those who had succeeded to land in the manor, and had not done fealty for it. Actions also were tried at the Courts Baron, such as for rights of way; for damage in respect of cattle trespassing on complainants' land, and treading down the grass. In these cases, the complainant, according to the Record, "declares in trespass." In short, it appears that many kinds of actions were decided in these simple local courts. A perambulation of boundaries of the manor, discloses a curious circumstance. All the Jurors could write their names, but only very indifferently, and much worse than those before-mentioned in 1668;—a fact disproving the march of education in the interval.

heirs, that the said monks may enclose the said lands,—to have and to hold the said lands in free and perpetual alms: these being witnesses, John de Hoderode, and others.

This Grant gives us the form of Conveyance used in those days, and, short as it is, was a perfect assurance of the land. Though without date, it must have been made before 1258, as John Hoderode, who is one of the witnesses, was steward to Edmund de Lacy, who died in that year. See page 49 of the History of Bradford.

Henry, son of Swane of Denby, gave to God and the monks of Byland, all his land in Denby, without keeping any back (except three acres of land, with the appurtenances, which he had given to the Hospital of Jerusalem), in free and perpetual alms.

Pontefract Priory had also some possessions here. Thomas de Thornton gave to it, in the reign of Henry III., an oxgang of land; and about 1288, John Scot, of Calverley, granted their tenants a road over his land at Hallewell, to their turbary.

For upwards of one hundred years, the worsted weavers of Allerton had been of note, especially in the manufacture of heavy goods, such as moreens; but of late years, this branch of industry has become almost extinct in this locality. Even long before the introduction of the worsted trade into this parish, the inhabitants of Allerton, and the other upland villages of the district, became, weavers of woollen and small landowners, and they and their descendants, whilst enriching themselves, reclaimed and enriched the soil. Two factories now represent the manufactures of Allerton. According to the Factory Returns, made in 1857,—one for spinning was worked by a engine of twenty-five horse power, turning 2,160 spindles, and employing 73 hands; the other, for spinning and weaving, had an engine of twenty-five horse power, 2,400 spindles, 118 looms, and employing 213 hands.

There is no Established Church at Allerton, the place being considered, though at a long distance, as belonging to Wilsden Church. This is much to be deplored; but it must be confessed that the great majority of the inhabitants have, from a remote period, been Nonconformists. The Independents, whose chapel dates from the year 1814, are a flourishing body here, and the Wesleyan Methodists also. The latter built, at Allerton Lee, in 1838, a neat chapel, at a cost of £1,500. Another, for the Baptists, was built in 1824, at Sandy Lane Bottom, and is a favourite resort on afternoons of summer Sundays. A British school was opened here in 1845.

WILSDEN was an independent manor at the time of Domesday Survey, and is recorded in a different part to the rest of Bradford parish. It seems not to have been granted to Ilbert de Lacy by the Conqueror. Soon after, it became part of the possessions of the influential family of Thorntons, along with Allerton. Roger de Thornton, who lived early in the reign of Henry III., granted, it is stated in the decree of 1580 before-mentioned in this section, "to the Abbot of Byland, certain land in Allerton and Wilsden (which Wilsden is a hamlet of the manor of Allerton), by certain boundaries well-known as Potter Gate and the top of Old Allen, with license to essart and enclose the same in specialty, and to hold in free alms." Thomas, the son of this Roger de Thornton, who lived in the reign of Edward I., and gave *all* his lands in this place to Byland Abbey and the Abbot, is returned Lord of Wilsden in the year 1316. This explanation, it is apprehended, will clear away the difficulty as to whether, from the days of the early Thorntons, it was parcel of the manor of Allerton. The grant of Roger de Thornton, being more limited, did not, it is presumed, confer manorial rights; but that of his son, including *all* his land there, probably did. Until the dissolution of the Monasteries, the Abbots of Byland may have been Lords of Wilsden; then the Tempests obtained the Abbey estates here, and consolidated the manors under the name of Allerton-cum-Wilsden. One circumstance is quite clear, that Wilsden was, before any part of it belonged to Byland Abbey, the possession of the same Lords as Allerton. Should the foregoing explanation prove a correct one, it may have been that certain freeholds in Wilsden, made before the grant to Byland, continued afterwards to own fealty to the Lord of Allerton,* and that the Abbot of Byland exercised manorial rights over the land possessed by him in Wilsden.

Wilsden has become a considerable manufacturing district. The first worsted mill (Hewnden) there, was built in 1792. In 1857, there were about 2,000 persons employed at Wilsden in the spinning and weaving factories.

* At a Court Baron, held for Allerton, in the second Richard III., the Jurors presented that Jeffery Booth was dead, who held lands in Wilsden, which is parcel of Allerton; that John Wilkenson held a messuage and land in Wilsden, of the Lord, by knight's service.

HEATON.

It seems this manor, along with Chellow, belonged to the Everinghams of Birkin. Robert Everingham married, in the reign of Henry III., Isabel, daughter and heiress of John de Birkin; but whether Heaton formed part of her dowry, cannot be ascertained. From the Everinghams, the manor came to the Leeds family, either by marriage or kinship. In Harleian MS., No. 1,487, it is shewn that Adam de Birkin, grandfather of the above-named Isabel, gave to his brother Thomas, surnamed of Leeds, lands there. From Thomas de Leeds, Thoresby (*Ducatus*, p. 106) gives the following descents:—

Adam de Leeds had issue, William. His son, Roger, is returned Lord of the manor of Heaton in 1316. He had a son, Roger, living in the time of Edward III., who was, according to Thoresby (*Ducatus*, page 106), succeeded by his son, Roger and he again by his son, Sir Roger. This Roger had a son, William, living in the sixth year of Henry V., who married, but died without issue, when the estates came to his sister Emma. She married, first, Sir John, second son of Lord Hussey, and afterwards Jeffery Pigott, of Clotherham, near Ripon. By the latter, she had a son, Ralph, who, in the fifteenth year of Henry VI., gave lands at Heaton to his son Jeffery, who had two sons, Ralph and Thomas; the latter succeeded to the Heaton and Frizinghall estates, and, dying without male issue, they descended to Jane, his daughter and co-heiress, who married Thomas Folkingham, and died in 1597, leaving a son Thomas, described of Northall, in Leeds. It is probable that she and her husband sold the estate to Batt. However, Henry Batt, of Oakwell Hall, near Birstal, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII., and until the second year of Queen Mary, purchased the manor of Heaton. He was a person of considerable influence, being Lord of the manors of Birstal and Heckmondwike; and keeper of the Courts of Sir Henry Savile, of Thornhill. This Batt was succeeded by his son Henry, who married a daughter and co-heiress of Richard Wilkinson, of Bradford, and had three sons,

—Henry, who died without issue, Robert and Richard. The manor of Heaton became the possession of Robert, on his brother's death. He was fellow and vice-president of University College, Oxford, and married Mary, daughter of Mr. John Parry, of the Golden Valley, Hertfordshire, and was succeeded by his son John, captain of a company of foot, in the Regiment of Agbrigg and Morley. He married the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Mallory, Dean of Chester, and had issue, John, who was drowned in the Irish Sea, in coming, with his father, from the estates which the Batts possessed in Virginia, and was succeeded by his brother William, captain of a company in the above-mentioned Regiment, and J. P., who was killed in a duel in London, 1684.

It is stated that John Field, of Shipley, purchased the manor of Heaton in the 17th century, and it is therefore probable that Captain Batt sold it to him. For the descents of the manor through the Fields, see their pedigree at the end of this "Continuation." The Earl of Rosse, who married one of the daughters of John Wilmer Field, Esq., is now Lord of the Manor. Heaton Hall was probably built by John Field, who died in 1712.

There are several interesting old houses in this neighbourhood. That of the Dixons at Heaton Royds has over the door I. D., 1632. In the room, formerly part of the hall, there is an antique dining table. Near Heaton Hall, on the west, stands a fine old house, having over the door, entering at the side of the building, the inscription I. G., 1681. I suppose this indicates that the house belonged to the family of Garth. A large carved dining table, of the same period as the house, still remains there. At Chellow, the Bollings resided for centuries; over the door of a farm house there is:—I. B., 1720.

For a long period, the increasing population of Heaton were destitute of church accommodation; but in the year 1864, a neat church, dedicated to St. Barnabas, was erected in a convenient locality below the village. The patronage of the living is in the Earl of Rosse, and other trustees.

In the early part of the last century, the Baptists had what is called an "Interest" here. They erected a chapel at Heaton in 1824.

SHIPLEY.

THIS manor, which before the Conquest belonged to Ravenchil, as its Saxon owner, was granted to Ilbert de Lacy. By some means not known. Shipley reverted to the Crown, and in the year 1287, it is mentioned that Nicholas de Marays held here one carucate of the King.* In the year 1316, this Nicholas is returned as Lord. He probably was the Superior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, in England. At all events, Shipley Manor was held of them in early times. Adam Everingham, of Birkin, under them, possessed considerable estates here, which afterwards came to John Everingham,† and from him to William Gascoigne, of Milford.

By an Inquisition, taken at Pontefract, in the first year of Henry VI., it was found that William Gascoigne, gentleman, was, on the day of his death, seized of the Manors of Thorparch, Shipley, and Cottingley, and that on the 19th of May, in the ninth year of Henry V., he conveyed them to trustees in settlement, for him and his wife Johanne, during their respective lives, and then to the heirs of their bodies; and the Jurors say that the Manor of Shipley was held of the Prior and Convent of St. John, of Jerusalem, but by what service they were ignorant; that Cottingley was held of Thomas de Ashley, knight; and that William Gascoigne, aged eighteen years, was son and heir of the deceased.

* Shipley is still held of the Crown as parcel of the Honour of Pontefract. A Precept, dated 12th of September, 1764, directed to the constable of Shipley, commands him to summons "all whom it may concern to the Court Leet, with the view of Frank pledge, and also the great Court Baron of the Honour of Pontefract, and Duchy of Lancaster," at Adwalton, on the 25th October then next, when and where all the King's tenants and freeholders were required to do suit, and service, and fealty; and also to summons freeholders or tenants to serve upon the Jury.

† The Everinghams, after the manor had left their hands, had possessions in Shipley. In the Feodary account of the Honour of Pontefract, twenty-second Henry VII., £10 was paid for the relief of John Everingham, Knt., in respect of two Knight's fees in, among other places, Shipley and Frizinghall.

From the Gascoignes, the manor came, in the reign of Elizabeth, to William Rawson, one of the Rawsons of Bradford, by marriage with Agnes, daughter and heiress of William Gascoigne, of Milford. This Mr. Rawson appears in the list of the Queen's free tenants. Lawrence, his son, was next Lord of the Manor, and he (like his father) resided at Shipley. He married Mary, daughter of William Hawksworth, and was succeeded in the Manor of Shipley by his third son, William, who married Martha, daughter of Richard Pollard, of Tong, and died in 1662. His third son, William, was next Lord of Shipley. He built for his residence what is called the Upper Hall, or Manor House, at Shipley. Over the door-way is the inscription "W. R., 1670." He had by his wife, Mary, daughter of John Lister, of Manningham, a son William, of Shipley.* In the Marriage Register of Thornton chapel is the following entry:—"13th July, 1729. William Rawson, of Shipley, to Hannah Best, of the same place, by license." It is presumed that this entry has reference to the last-named William Rawson, Lord of the Manor of Shipley. He left Shipley and his other estates to his son William, who married Judith, daughter of Mr. Prescott, an apothecary, at Halifax. Mr. Rawson died, in 1745, without issue, and by his will, dated 20th December, 1741, gave to his wife the Shipley Manor and Estates. She married for her second husband, Cyril Jackson, M.D., of Stamford, who, in 1774, was Lord of Shipley, in right of his wife. He was succeeded by his son, Cyril, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, and Preceptor to George IV. The devisees of Dean Jackson sold the manor for £24,000 to John Wilmer Field, Esq., of Heaton. The Earl of Rosse, in right of his wife, one of the daughters of Mr. Field, is the present Lord.

Two or three ancient houses in Shipley may be noticed. The Dixons, of Heaton Royd, and the Fields of Heaton, were, before their removal thither, resident at Shipley. A fine old building, in the Elizabethan style, still stands at the upper side of the town, an emblem of the substantial yeomen of those days. It was built by one of the Dixons, and has over the north entrance I. D., A. D., 1593,—probably the initials for John and Anne Dixon. The house and estate belonging to it, is now the property of Mr. Wainman, of Carr Head. There is another old house, in the same quarter, but

* In Brook's MSS., it is stated that he was buried at Shipley; but I am not aware that there was then any burial place at Shipley.

not so large as the above, with the inscription, 1629, R. P., which I take to have belonged to the Proctors, a respectable family at Shipley, at that period. The Upper Hall, or Manor House, is a spacious building, of the style prevalent in the reign of Charles II. It was built in 1670. on, it is believed, the site of the old Manor House. It has had large gardens, orchard, and outbuildings. Leading to the old hall is Hall lane.

A large mansion, called Shipley Hall, has the marks of having been erected at the beginning of last century. Whilst Harewood House was building, the noble family of Harewood resided here.

Within the last ten years, a considerable town has sprung up within half a mile of Shipley, and named after the stupendous worsted factory contiguous to it, Saltaire. The factory was opened in the year 1853, for the spinning and weaving of mohair and alpaca; and is in all its architectural details and conveniences, indeed, a "Palace of Industry." The south west front is constructed in a bold style of architecture, with an elegant façade, 550 feet in length, and 72 feet in height. Here is the spinning factory of great stability, six stories high, intersected in the centre by the engine-house, containing four gigantic engines. Running at right angles with the spinning establishment, stands a pile of spacious warehouses. On each side of the warehouses are the preparing and weaving sheds. The west front, which is a choice specimen of architecture, is occupied with buildings appropriated to offices, dining rooms, and other suitable conveniences. The population of Saltaire, according to the census of 1861, numbered 2,510 persons. A beautiful congregational chapel has been erected by Titus Salt, Esq., the owner of the works and town at Saltaire, for the use of the inhabitants.

MANNINGHAM.

From the time of the Conquest to the present, this village has continuously been appurtenant to the Manor of Bradford. In the grant of free warren, obtained in the thirty-fifth year of Henry III., by Edmund de Lacy, in his lands at Bradford, Manningham was included. It is also returned under the same Lord as Bradford, in the *Nomina Villarum* of 1316.

In Manningham especially, most of the landholders were originally *nativi*, out of which sprung the modern copyholders, who, in addition to money payments for rent, rendered various menial services as part of the terms of their tenure.

There were here, in ancient times, only ten oxgangs of freehold land; all the other being of servile tenure. Of these, John de Haworth held in the time of Edward I. four carucates of land; and, as stated in Kirkby's Inquest, 1287, Margery de Manningham and Alice de Toothill, held them. In the year 1311, the heirs of John Haworth are stated to hold them; probably these *heirs* were the above-mentioned Margery and Alice. We find that Roger de Manningham held them and a messuage in 1342; and in 1347 Thomas de Manningham,* who no doubt was a descendant of John de Haworth. These came into the possession of Richard King, of Bradford, in the reign of Henry VIII.; and by marriage with his daughter Anne, to the Listers, of Manningham. (See Lister pedigree at the end.) We have, therefore, some evidence for supposing that this ancient messuage stood on the ground of the

* The Manningham family were, in early times, very respectable. In the reign of Edward the I., Dalmatius, Prior of Pontefract, grants to Thomas de Maningham, an oxgang of land, in Deneby, [in Allerton], given to the priory by Thomas de Thornton, and to pay 12d. for it annually; John Hoderode, Seneschal of Pontefract Castle, Hugh de Brodercroft, John de Hawrd, Elya de Eyncop, Richard le Blomer, of Bradford, being witnesses. The name Blomer seems to indicate that iron was then made at Bradford. A branch of the Manningham family settled at Cold Hindley. By a Deed, dated in the year 1400, lands there are settled upon John de Maynyngham, and Constance his wife, daughter of John Bristall.

present Manningham Hall, and that the four oxgangs were the surrounding estate. The other six oxgangs of freehold land lay in a contrary direction, being those granted by John of Gaunt to Northrop, as described in the History of Bradford, page 87. All the other lands were copyhold, consisting of ancient oxgang land; breckland, that is that which had been broken up in getting stone, &c ; and royd land, or that which had been grubbed up, or essarted from the brushwood or wood pasture-land of the township. For the ancient oxgang land, the copyholders paid 5s. 10d. a year, rent; for the others, a different rent; some more, some less.

The Manningham customary tenants were much oppressed under the rule of Henry VII., whose auditor exacted large sums from them. They filed, therefore, a bill against John Clerk, the King's auditor, in which they alleged that they had certain oxgang land, for which they paid 4s. 5d. an oxgang by the year, and that they and their ancestors had occupied it for three hundred years, and had done several services, such as repairing the Lord's mill dam, and carrying stones to repair the same, and had also paid fines on heirships. That the auditor had put them out of their lands, and increased their rents. That they had common of pasture on the moors and lands adjoining the town of Bradford, and that the auditor had enclosed much of these moors and lands, and little was left of the common.

During the reign of James I., great encroachments were again made upon the rights of the Manningham copyholders, who brought their case before the Duchy Court. They alleged that there were here 500 acres of copyhold land, some of which were enclosed, and others were lying in what is called *Byerdole*, that is in common fields; and that the land, of most part of that which was enclosed, was so sterile, that it was not worth cultivation.

Since the sheets relating to Bradford were printed, I received, through Mr. Ince, of Wakefield, a MS., drawn up by the late G. Wentworth, Esq., of Woolley, and as it relates to both Bradford and Manningham, it is here presented to the reader:—

Four hundred Footmen appointed within the Wapentacke of Agbrigg and Morley, at Bruntcliffe, the 29th day of April, in the year 1588.

<i>Bradforde.</i>	John Ferrand, a Corslet.	Wm. Browne, a Bill.
	Wm. Drake, a Corslet.	Henry Watson, a Calyver.
	Roger Waules, a Corslet.	Wm. Bolland, a Bill.
	James Grene, a Calyver.	John Wright, al. Hewel, a Bill.
<i>Manningham.</i>	John Cappee, a Corslet.	John Elys, a Calyver.
	Wm. Tenge, a Calyver.	

These were the proportion of men to be furnished by Bradford and Manningham towards the four hundred. A corslet was armour for a pikeman ; a calyver, a musket.

Besides the Listers, two considerable families—those of Bradshaw and Wilkinson—resided here, and were notable leaders of the Parliamentary partisans, in these parts, during the Civil Wars. In Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire, made in 1666, there is the following entry of the pedigree of the latter family :—

Richard Wilkinson, of Manningham, a branch of the family of Wilkinson, of Bolton-upon-Dearne, married Ann, the daughter of John Mortimer, of Clayton, and died about 1648, leaving issue (besides Nicholas and William, who left no issue) Thomas Wilkinson, of Manningham, aged 66, in the year 1666, and two daughters, Anne and Mary. He married Martha, daughter of Thomas Mallinson, of Bradford, and had issue, Thomas, of Manningham, aged 35 in 1666, who married Anne, daughter of Ellis Nutter, of the Forest of Pendle, and had three sons, John, Ellis, and Thomas (aged 8 years in 1666), and a daughter Martha.

One of the finest churches in the parish of Bradford, stands at Manningham, namely, the Church of St. Paul, erected in 1847, and consecrated in October, 1848. It is a beautiful specimen of the early English style, with north and south aisles, supported on marble pillars. A tower, with spire of elegant proportions, adorns the edifice, and forms a pleasing feature in the landscape. John Hollings, Esq., contributed £3,500 towards the building, beautifying, and endowment of the church. The living, a perpetual curacy, of the value of about £300, with a pleasant residence, is in the patronage of John Hollings, Esq.

Another church was built at Girlington in the year 1859, and consecrated 17th February, 1860. It is a plain cruciform structure, dedicated to St. Philip, and has seats for 600 persons, of which about 250 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, value £100, in the patronage of Simeon's Trustees.

ECCLESHILL.

THIS manor was at the time of Domesday Survey, under the name of Eglechil, included in the Soke of Wakefield, and contained three carucates of land to be taxed. To the Manor of Wakefield, it still belongs.* Soon after the Conquest, Wakefield, with all its large dependencies, became, by a grant from the Crown, the possession of the powerful family of the Warrens.

Some arrangement took place, whereby Eccleshill, whilst still attached to the fee of Earls Warren, formed part of the parish of Bradford;† but a sum was paid to Dewsbury Church as a compensation or modus for the tithes of the township. (See pages 141 and 142 of this "Continuation.")

By subinfeudation it became a mesne manor within the liberty of Wakefield, and in the year 1316, Thomas de Sheffield is returned as the Lord. It afterwards came to the Thornours, and in a *post mortem* Inquisition, taken in the ninth year of Henry VI., on the death of Robert Thornour, the Jurors say that he died possessed of the Manor of Eccleshill, and of a messuage called Woodlands, and 50 acres of land, in Calverley. The Thornours, probably, resided at Woodlands, for in the year 1620, there remained in the south quire of Calverley Church, a stone, with the inscription—"Pray for the soul of Thomas de Thornour, and Margaret, his wife."

* All persons holding freehold or copyhold land within the Constabulary of Eccleshill, and all the other Constabularies, are, or were lately, required every year to attend at the Great Court Baron, of Sackville Walter Lane Fox, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Wakefield, to answer their call or essoin; and also to attend at the same time and place (Wakefield Moot Hall), the Great Court Leet of the Queen, with view of Frank pledge and the Turn. The Constable and Pinder of Eccleshill also attend these Courts.

† It does not appear that in ancient times any Ecclesiastical structure stood here; but there is a place called "Chapel Flatts," where human bones have been found.

I am not able to state how the manor came from the Thornours to the Hirds; but Brook, in his MSS., states that Mrs. Hird, of Apperley, was Lady of the Manor in 1780. She was succeeded by her son Nathaniel, who died unmarried, and her two daughters. These ladies, as devisees under the will of their father, Christopher Hird, Esq., sold the manor in 1825, to Jeremiah Rawson, Esq. T. W. Rawson, Esq. is the present Lord.

Here were sometimes seated a younger branch of the Stanhopes, of Horsforth, who, in 1713, built Eccleshill Hall, and obtaining a concession of 25 acres of land from the freeholders, formed it into a park. From the Stanhopes, the hall and estate came, by devise, to the Stotts, who are now the owners.

A handsome church, in the early English style, and dedicated to St. Luke, was built, by subscription, in the years 1846-7. The site and surrounding ground, were given by George Baron, Esq., and the cost of the edifice, erected from designs of Mr. W. S. Rawstorne, amounted to £2,600. The parsonage, built on land presented by Mr. Baron, cost £1,000. The incumbents have been Rev. Frank Randall, Rev. J. H. Edmonds, and Rev. Edward Mercer, who succeeded to the living in 1855.

The trustees of the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel here caused Wesley much annoyance. He wished it to be like other chapels,—under the power of Conference. On one occasion, he saw Thomas Lee, one of the trustees, and said “Tommy, we must have this chapel,” to which Tommy briefly replied, “Never, while I live.”

Of late years, Eccleshill township has become a favourite residence of Bradford tradesmen. Since the enclosure of the Common, villas, and other neat houses, have sprung up.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

A few additions have been made to this section in the History of Bradford.

THOMAS SHARP :

The eldest brother of Abraham Sharp, the mathematician, deserves a more extended notice than has been accorded to him in the History of Bradford, not only on account of his connexion with Bradford, in the stirring times of the Revolution, but also in respect of his literary and theological ability. He was born on the 13th October, 1683, at his father's house, in Little Horton, of which a considerable portion still remains, and forms the ancient part of Horton Hall, the residence of Edward Hailstone, Esq. John Sharp, the father, and owner of a considerable estate in Horton, will ever be remembered for his ardent zeal in the cause of Parliament in the time of the Civil War, and the sacrifices he unflinchingly made to the cause. He married Mary, the daughter of Robert Clarkson, of Fair Gap, in Bradford, and had issue, a large family. Thomas, their eldest son, was educated at Bradford Grammar School, then a notable nursery of learning; and in the year 1649, entered of Clare Hall, Cambridge, under the tuition of his distinguished maternal uncle, David Clarkson; and afterwards under Tillotson, the world-renowned Archbishop of Canterbury. Under these notable tutors, he became an excellent classical scholar, and also mathematician.* Upon entering into holy orders,

* The following is the substance of a letter from his mother to him whilst at College, dated October, 1656, in an excellent style of writing. After addressing him as "Dear son," she stated it had been a long time since she heard from him, and many times she was troubled that she could not hear when Mr. Sturdy [school-master at Bradford], went up to the University, else she could send a letter by him. She then proceeds to remark that the last letter from her son came by young Mr. Stanhope. She expects Thomas and his brother John at home next

in 1660, he accepted a curacy at Peterborough, but removed to Yorkshire about the same year. His uncle, William Clarkson, vicar of Addle, near Leeds, dying, Henry Arthington, Esq., presented him to that parsonage; but Dr. Hick, the parson of Guiseley, challenged his title to the incumbency, on the ground of having been ejected for nonconformity. He then retired to his father's house at Little Horton, and attended Bradford Church, "where that worthy person, Mr. Abraham Brooksbank, was vicar." After a time, he removed to Reading, but in what capacity as a religious teacher he resided there, does not appear. In the year 1668, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Bagnall, who gave birth to a daughter, and both died soon after. When licenses were granted by Charles II., in 1672, he availed himself of the opportunity to return to his own house, which he had that year inherited (with a considerable estate), on the death of his father, and there exercised his ministry,—“the house being crowded with great numbers that flocked to hear him.” During the year 1673, he married Faith, the daughter of the Rev. James Sale, an eminent Nonconformist minister at Pudsey, and a man of great reputation in this neighbourhood, among his party. By his second wife, Thomas Sharp had several children, but only two survived him, hereafter mentioned. On taking up his residence at Little Horton, he began, in 1676, to re-build a great portion of his father's house. After ministering for some years at Little Horton, he received a “Call” to Morley, where he continued a considerable time, and then receiving an invitation to become the minister at Mill Hill Chapel, removed to a house at Leeds, but still kept his house at Little Horton, and rode to and fro between the places. He had ridden from Horton to Leeds on the 4th of August, 1693, and preached. Soon after, he was attacked by his old enemy, the pleurisy, which terminated his life in the same month. From an Inventory of his effects, after his decease, it appears that their value, in his house at Leeds, amounted to £134 17s. 4d., and in his house at Little Horton, £149 18s. He was buried at Leeds, leaving surviving him, his widow, who died in 1710, and a son and two daughters. One of them, Martha, died unmarried, in 1698. John, the son, a

summer, and says had she known that cousin Wilkinson would have seen Thomas, she would have sent by him a pair of grey stockings. Inquires what had become of the linen of his brother Samuel (dead). The letter is couched in very affectionate terms, and she hopes that the Lord will carry on his work in her son's soul.

man of great promise, received his education at Bradford School; studied physic at Leyden, and dying in 1704, aged thirty years, was buried at Bradford Church. Faith, his other daughter, married Robert Stansfield. (See Sharp's and Stansfield's pedigrees, also the section "Horton" in this "Continuation.") Thomas Sharp is mentioned as a fluent and orthodox preacher; of pious and mortified life, condemning all earthly enjoyments. He wrote, among others, a work entitled "Divine Comforts, antidoting inward Perplexities,"* which obtained an extended circulation. "Verses on Sleep," and other pieces of poetry, were also productions of his pen.

JOSHUA WALKER, M.D.,

Twenty-five years physician to the Leeds General Infirmary, and the son of Quaker parents, was born at Bradford, and educated at the Grammar School there. He was afterwards placed under the care of Mr. David Hall, of Skipton, a Quaker, of considerable learning and attainments. He next went to Edinburgh to pursue his professional studies, and commenced his medical career at Hull, whence he removed to Leeds, where he eventually obtained an extensive practice. "In his early life, he pursued his natural talent for poetry as a favourite recreation. Some beautiful specimens, in verse, were occasionally presented to his friends; and his love of classical and polite literature were eminently conspicuous during his whole life." "His erudition as a scholar entitled him to an eminent rank in literature." He died in 1817. See the "Gentleman's Magazine," vol. 87, p. 647. There is some of his correspondence in Pettigrew's "Life of Dr. Leffsom."

THOMAS RAWSON TAYLOR.

Among those who have brought literary honour to Bradford, must be mentioned Thomas Rawson Taylor, eldest son of the respected Rev. Thomas Taylor, late minister of Horton Lane Chapel. He was born at Ossett, near Wakefield, where his father was Independent minister, prior to settling in Bradford, on the 9th May, 1807. His education was obtained partly at the Grammar School of Bradford and partly under the care of the Rev. Dr. Clunie, of Manchester, where he made great progress in classical learning. At the age of seventeen years he was placed in a book-

* From the preface to an edition of this work, most of the particulars of this notice have been drawn.

selling business at Nottingham; but after remaining there about a year, he felt so strong an impulse to the ministry, that he began to prepare himself for that vocation, and entered as a student at Airedale College. Here he passed his probationary course, with much success, and in October, 1829, became the minister of Howard street Chapel, Sheffield. After remaining there upwards of five years, much esteemed by his congregation, the fatal disease which ended his career, began to be developed, and he returned to Bradford, where he died on the 7th March, 1835. From his earliest years he had given indications of possessing poetic genius, and from time to time had written short pieces. Soon after his death, his "Remains" were edited by Mr. W. S. Matthews. They contain some choice pieces of poetry, clearly enough proving that had his life been prolonged, he would have attained a high position in the province of poetry. One, addressed "To his Sister in Heaven," of considerable length, is of great and peculiar excellence, and elicited from Montgomery, of Sheffield, a high eulogium. He observes,—“That nothing more natural, tender, or affecting can be quoted than some of the verses.” Some other specimens are given in a nice little volume of selections from Yorkshire poets, published by Mr. Abraham Holroyd, of Bradford, which are alike creditable to Mr. Taylor's head and heart. A devotional piece, entitled the "Last Wish," was set to music by the late Mr. Bairstow, and the poetry and melody are worthy of each other,—both are the offspring of genius.

CHARLOTTE BRONTË.

Of the life of Charlotte Brontë, the distinguished novelist, the barest outline can only be here given. She was born at Thornton, where her father held the incumbency on the 21st April, 1816. When nearly four years of age, her father removed to the incumbency of Haworth; and here, in September, 1821, she lost her mother. In September, 1824, at the early age of eight years, she was sent to the school at Cowan Bridge, near Kirkby Lonsdale, provided for the education of clergymen's daughters, along with her sisters, Maria, Elizabeth, and Emily, where she remained until 1825, when a fatal fever broke out, of which Maria and Elizabeth died. On her return home, the young inmates of Haworth parsonage began to amuse themselves with writing tales. Charlotte, now the oldest of Mr. Brontë's surviving children, had reached the age of fourteen years, whilst Branwell would be about two years younger, Emily about three years younger, and Anne six years

younger. These were a remarkable cluster of children, of singular pursuits. They wrote magazines, plays, and tales, which, as productions of such youngsters, are wonderful. In January, 1831, Charlotte was sent to a school at Roehead, near Heckmondwike, kept by a spinster lady of great accomplishments. Here she made much progress, and laid the foundations of many friendships, which lasted for life. Around her lay the scenes depicted in "Shirley;" and its associations were deeply planted in her mind. She left Roehead school in 1832, and on her return home employed herself in teaching her sisters, and improving her own education. Mr. Brontë's means being limited, she accepted an offer in July, 1835, of teacher at Roehead school, and Emily accompanied her as a pupil; but after three months, the latter being afflicted with homesickness, returned to Haworth parsonage. At Roehead, Charlotte's life was, on the whole, a very happy one; the amiable lady who conducted the school, treated her as a companion, and the duties were not trying. Besides she oftentimes had the pleasure of visiting her former school-fellows at Birstal and Gomersal. At the latter place resided Mr. Taylor, the Mr. Yorke of Shirley, a man of a powerful mind, the head of a family remarkable for vigour of intellect, mixed with great independence, and some eccentricity of character. Between Miss Brontë and Mary Taylor there existed much attachment, and the former spent many happy and improving days under the hospitable roof of the Taylors. She returned home at the Christmas holidays, 1837, and after staying at home three months, accepted a situation as governess in the neighbourhood of Bradford, but left in July, 1839, and remained at Haworth during the year 1840. All the Brontës were at home this year, and the sisters, anxious to relieve Mr. Brontë of their burden, began to plan a scheme of gaining a livelihood by opening a school, but the plan failed, and Miss Brontë once more became a governess; this time in a kind-hearted family. There she only remained a short period, and on her return home the three sisters began again to project a scheme for starting a school. After maturing their plans, they arrived at the conclusion that Charlotte and Emily should proceed to some school on the Continent, to perfect their acquaintance with the French language. Eventually they decided to go to the Pensionnat or boarding school kept by M. Héger, in Brussels, and thither the two sisters repaired in 1842. Their father accompanied them to that city, remained one night, and then returned straight to his quiet mountain home. The two sisters plied their tasks with industry and zeal, and soon surprised their master by their progress. Emily was, especially, a proficient in the art of gathering know-

ledge. On the death of their aunt, Miss Branwell, Emily returned home, and Charlotte accompanied her; but, after a short stay, retraced her steps to Brussels, in the month of January, 1842, as a teacher, at £16 a year. Towards the end of the year 1843, various reasons conspired to render it necessary that she should leave Brussels. During the year 1846, the three sisters published, through a London firm of booksellers, a volume of poems, some of them of great merit, especially those written by Emily. Charlotte was also this year engaged in writing her celebrated work, "Jane Eyre." The MS. being forwarded in July, 1847, to Messrs. Smith and Elder, the London publishers, they undertook to publish it. On its appearance, in October, the work created a great sensation in the literary world, and though it received a great meed of praise as a powerful and well-written work, many severe criticisms were pronounced against the author. For clearness and beauty of style, it may rank with the best prose of the age. Some circumstances induced her to take a journey, along with her sister Anne, to London, where she met many of the literary celebrities of the day. Soon after the publication of "Jane Eyre," she began to write her tale of "Shirley," in the opinion of many good judges, the best fruit of her pen. It is certainly a production of great pathos, and knowledge of the secret and subtle emotions of the heart. The character of "Shirley" is boldly and graphically delineated, whilst the gentle nature and sensibility of Caroline Helstone is portrayed in exquisite colours. The book, published in October, 1849, was, like its predecessor, successful, and brought large gains to its author. At the end of November, 1849, she again took a journey to London, where she met Mr. Thackeray and Miss Martineau. In the course of next summer, she visited Scotland, but remained there only a few days. Whilst on a visit to Sir James and Lady Shuttleworth, at their charming retreat, the Briery, on Windermere, near Ambleside, she first met, in August, 1850, Mrs. Gaskell, her future biographer, and a friendship then began which lasted throughout her life. This visit did much to relieve the depression of spirit to which, like all persons of great sensibility or genius, she was greatly subject. She returned to Ambleside in the early part of 1851, to stay with Miss Martineau for a short time. Miss Brontë also, in this year, took a journey to London to the Great Exhibition, and whilst in the metropolis, made many acquaintances, and was well received in its literary circles. On her return home, she commenced the last and least of her works,—"*Villette*," which, owing to ill health, she did not complete until the end of 1852, though it was published in January,

1853. It was well received by the literary world, but has since fallen in the estimation of readers. Some critics, among whom may be mentioned her friend Miss Martineau, charged the work with the same defect that had been attributed to "*Jane Eyre*," namely, coarseness; that love was treated with unusual breadth; and that the intercourse between lovers, depicted in "*Villette*," was uncommon, and described with a want of refinement. These censures wounded her deeply. To relieve her mind, she visited London again in the early part of 1853, and afterwards stayed a short time at Manchester with her future biographer, Mrs. Gaskell, who, during the month of September, visited her at Haworth, and has given a very pleasing account of the domestic economy at the parsonage. And now (1854), the great event of her life, namely her marriage took place. For years, the Rev. A. B. Nicholls, B.A., her father's curate, and she had been mutually attached; but the engagement was distasteful to Mr. Brontë, and in consequence, Mr. Nicholls left Haworth, to the deep sorrow of Miss Brontë, who, however, dutifully submitted to her father's determination. At last, Mr. Brontë, seeing the grief the separation caused his only daughter, relented, and gave his consent to their marriage, which took place on the 29th June, 1854. Immediately afterwards, Mr. Nicholls and she visited his friends and relations in Ireland; and made a most agreeable tour to Killarney, Glengariff, Tarbert, and other places, "seeing scenery, of which," she says, "some parts exceeded all I had ever imagined." On returning to Haworth, Mr. Nicholls again settled in the quiet vocation of curate to Mr. Brontë; and henceforward her life was spent in quiet domestic enjoyment. In November, she, along with her husband, took a walk to see, after a flush of rain, the cataract on Haworth Moor, described in the first section of this "*Continuation*." She got wet, and a cold ensued. Her feeble frame succumbed to its influence, and on the 31st of March, 1855, she died, in the thirty-ninth year of her age, and is buried in Haworth Church, which has thus become a literary shrine for ages.

So full of genius were the brother, and two of the sisters of Charlotte Brontë, that a few cursory notices may be given of them:—

Patrick Branwell Brontë, born at Thornton, showed, at an early age, great ability. Unfortunately, his father conceived the notion of educating him under his own care, and being a favourite both with his father and maternal aunt, an old maid who resided at the parsonage of Haworth, he grew up in undisciplined habits, which eventually became the source of much misery both to himself and all the Brontë

family. Possessing, in youth, an evident talent for painting, it was encouraged, and hopes were entertained of sending him to the Royal Academy for the completion of his studies; but through the limited means of Mr. Brontë, the scheme was abandoned, much to the disappointment of the ardent spirit of young Brontë. Afterwards, he started as a portrait painter at Bradford, but did not succeed. He then became a clerk on the Manchester and Leeds Railway. He next obtained the situation of tutor in a gentleman's family at Greenhammerton, and here circumstances arose which clouded his after life, but to which it is beyond the province of this work further to advert. He returned home in broken health and spirits, and henceforward his course was a scene of misery to himself and all around him. He died at Haworth September 24th, 1848, aged thirty-one years. His talents were brilliant, and he would, had he possessed habits of self-control, have succeeded in any sphere of employment. He was a fluent conversationist, and a ready and forcible writer, in prose and verse, though he published only a few contributions in the local papers.

Emily Jane Brontë was born at Thornton, in the year 1818. Along with her sister Charlotte, she was sent to the school at Cowan Bridge, but did not remain there long, returning home in the autumn of 1825. She remained at home until July, 1835, when Charlotte went as teacher to Roehead School, where she had been educated, and Emily accompanied her as a pupil. But she only remained three months, when she became thoroughly homesick, and returned to Haworth. Here she studied alone, with diligence and success. In February, 1842, she accompanied her sister Charlotte to a boarding school at Brussels, for the purpose of learning the French and German languages. Returning to her father's house, in the December of 1842, she remained there, with a short intermission, to the end of her life. From early infancy, Emily, along with her sisters, had carefully trained herself in both poetic and prose composition; and in the beginning of 1846, the "*Poems of Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell*," were published by a London firm. Those by Emily shewed the most powerful intellect. They are "condensed, terse, and vigorous; wild, melancholy, and elevating." During the year 1846, she also wrote the tale of "*Wuthering Heights*," which issued from the press in December, 1847. Amidst much coarseness and exaggeration, in depicting wicked and exceptional characters, there is evinced dramatic ability, genius, and descriptive talent of no mean order. The critics, however, failed to do it justice; and even pronounced it to be "an earlier and ruder attempt of the same pen that had produced '*Jane Eyre*'" This want of literary success preyed much on Emily's spirits. She slowly, but visibly declined through the early months of the year 1848. In September, she became worse, and died, as she had lived, with great stoicism, on the 19th December, in that year, and lies in Haworth Church. The main points of her character are finely depicted in that of "*Shirley*," which, it is supposed, was a cast of herself. To use the words of her gifted sister,—"*She loved seclusion. Her imagination was a spirit more sombre than sunny, more powerful than sportive.*"

Anne Brontë, the youngest of the family, and so unlike in disposition to her heroic-souled sister Emily, was also born at Thornton. Like her sisters, the bias of her mind to literary pursuits, received its bent from home studies. Charlotte being the eldest, instructed her two sisters, and Anne went also to Roehead School; but they all owed the most to self-culture. During the year 1839, Anne obtained a situation, at Greenhammerton, as governess, and remained in it until her sisters had decided to proceed to Brussels, when she returned home at the Christmas

vacation, 1841. In 1846 the joint poems of herself and sisters were published. Anne's are distinguished by great felicity of style, and tenderness of feeling. She wrote about this time her tale of "Agnes Grey," which, like that of her sister Emily, did not obtain the patronage of the public. This work was followed by the "Tenant of Wildfell Hall," which likewise did not command success; but in both works, great literary ability is discovered. Her health had always been feeble; but in the latter part of 1848, the seeds of consumption began to develop themselves in alarming symptoms. She proceeded, on the 24th May, 1849, to Scarborough, hoping for benefit from change of air, accompanied by her sister Charlotte, and a friend. In four days after leaving home, the dove-like spirit of Anne Brontë departed in peace, and without suffering, uttering with her last breath to her afflicted sister, the words "Take courage, Charlotte; take courage." She was, it is to be regretted, buried at Scarborough old Church, far away from those she loved. Her age was twenty-nine years.

SAMUEL HAILSTONE, ESQ., OF HORTON HALL, F.L.S.,

An eminent botanist and geologist, claims a prominent notice in this chapter of Bradford worthies. He was born at Hoxton, near London, in 1768; the family shortly after settled at York, and at an early age he came to Bradford as articled clerk to Mr. Hardy, solicitor, father of John Hardy, Esq., formerly M.P. for this borough. On the expiration of the term of his articles, he was taken into partnership by Mr. Hardy; and henceforward pursued here a laborious and successful professional career. It is not within the province of this short memoir, to give a narrative of his professional life. Suffice it that he thoroughly understood all the branches of law and equity in which he practised. He was especially considered an able and careful conveyancer. By skill, integrity, and diligence he attained, during his long life, a high position in the profession. But, to turn to other pursuits, which have obtained for him a high position among the literary and scientific men "born and bred" at Bradford. In youth he showed a strong predilection for the study of botany and natural philosophy; and in early life his love of plants and flowers prominently developed itself, and continued the ruling passion to the close of his life. He studied, in his youth, when knowledge can be most advantageously gathered and stored, the system of Linneus with success, and became, without doubt, the most learned and accomplished botanist that Yorkshire, at the beginning of this century, possessed. He was enamoured of this study; and when seasons of relaxation from his professional duties occurred, he spent them in cultivating his favourite pursuits, and making excursions into Craven, and other localities, in search of rare plants. When, in the early part of this century, Dr. Whitaker published his justly celebrated "History of Craven," Mr. Hailstone contributed, by

request, a list of rare plants growing in that district, with their *habitats*, and various other *memoranda*, eagerly sought after by the enthusiastic Botanist. I have seen a bundle of letters from Dr. Whitaker, that most accomplished, and chief of all local antiquaries, to Mr. Hailstone, acknowledging, in most eulogistic terms, the value of this communication. Botanists, also, of a later school—and they are as legion to what they were forty years ago—are ready to admit the great value of Mr. Hailstone's contributions to the Flora of Yorkshire. During the latter years of his life, the studies of his youth formed the amusements—the lesser pleasures—of the old man. He passed much of his leisure in his garden; and horticultural pursuits and experiments constituted a large portion of his out-door employments.

Being an excellent geologist, he formed a museum of specimens of the surrounding locality. He understood all the theories of geology; had in his library the best books on the science, and collected all the fossils which the mines of the surrounding district, rich in those deposits, could yield. He formed a large and well-selected library, and an immense collection of geological remains, and of antiquities.

And now on one subject I may speak with more authority:—He had an accurate and extensive knowledge of antiquities, and possessed a good library on those subjects. How often have I profited from both! For what purpose I know not, but he had, at great pains and expense, collected a large number of MSS. on the antiquities of this parish. When the prospectus of the History of Bradford was issued, he allowed me the unrestricted use of these MSS., and his excellent library of antiquarian works. On all occasions afterwards he allowed me the use of his choicest books.

In the propagation and pursuits of science, he was indefatigable, and contributed largely to the Botanical and Geological publications of the day. He laboured greatly in the work of forming the Literary and Philosophical Society, which arose in Bradford in 1806, and after a few years of success, died out. Again, he largely contributed to the resuscitation of it in 1823; but, owing to intolerant and narrow-minded influences, it did not succeed. However, the seed then sown, though long dormant, will, it is hoped, now in the present society, bear fruit greater than that hoped for by the promoters of the first one.

After passing a long and laborious life, without blot on his memory, he sank to the grave with almost "unperceived decay." His habits were simple and methodical. He rose early at all periods

of his life. His intellect was ever quick and piercing, and, like his style in writing, clear and precise. He was very exact in all his work and actions.

In politics and religion, his views were liberal and philosophical. Although inflexible in what he considered right, he was tolerant of the opinions of others. Being himself a man of integrity and truth, he disliked the appearance of insincerity in any form.

He married, in the year 1808, Ann, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Jones, a surgeon, in large practice at Bradford. She died in 1833, at the age of 53. Mr. Hailstone died at Horton Hall, on the 26th day of December, 1851, and rests by his wife, at Boston Spa. He left behind him two sons, the Rev. John Hailstone, formerly vicar of Bottisham, Cambridgeshire, but now of Anglesea Abbey, in that County, and Edward Hailstone, Esq., F.S.A., of Horton Hall.

COLONEL WM. SYKES, F.R.S., M.P.

This distinguished gentleman, the representative of the Drighlington branch of the ancient Yorkshire family of that name, was born 25th January, 1790, at Frizinghall, where his father, Samuel Sykes, Esq., resided, a gentleman of considerable literary attainments, and cousin to the Rev. James Sykes, vicar of Bradford. (See Sykes' pedigree at the end.)

Colonel Sykes received a portion of his education at Bradford Grammar School, then a noted seminary of learning. In the year 1804, he entered the Bombay Army. Sixteen years of active military service in India made him acquainted with nearly all parts of that vast empire. He became, in 1810, on the regimental staff, interpreter in the Hindostanee and Mahrattée languages, and frequently acted in the offices of adjutant, brigade major, judge advocate, and in command of a regiment, thus acquiring an intimate knowledge of the character, habits, and feelings of the native soldiery. His services in the field have been very considerable. He was present at the battle of Kirkee, near Poona, fought in 1817, with the Peshwa's Army, where he had the good fortune, as a subaltern, to command the Daporee Regiment, in Major Ford's brigade, of Poona Auxiliary Infantry. For the excellent conduct of this brigade, that officer received the public thanks. Colonel Sykes also commanded his Regiment at the battle of Poona, on the 16th November, 1817, when the Peshwa's Army was totally defeated and put to flight, and subsequently engaged in several other military struggles. Obtaining leave of absence, he, in 1820, returned to England, and passed the four following years travelling on the continent, pursuing scientific studies, and acquiring foreign

languages. During the year 1824, he married Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of William Hay, Esq., of Renistoun, a cadet, of the noble house of Errol. Captain Sykes, the same year, returned to Bombay, and gained the appointment of Statistical reporter to the Government, and from that time (1824) to 1831, occupied himself with statistical and natural history researches, keeping the field for eight months in each year, living among the natives, and prosecuting laborious inquiries into the resources of the country. While holding this office, he prepared several useful works connected with the subject. During the year 1840, Colonel Sykes became a director of the East India Company. In March, 1854, he obtained the honour of being elected Lord Rector of Marischal College and University, Aberdeen; in April, 1856, he had the satisfaction of being chosen chairman of the East India Company; in March, 1857, he was elected M.P. for the City of Aberdeen; and in May, 1858, president of the Royal Asiatic Society. He is author of more than sixty papers on Ancient History, Antiquities, Statistics, &c., of India. As a debater in the House of Commons, especially on Indian affairs, Colonel Sykes has attained distinction. He is an excellent Statician, and has often presided over the statistical section, at the meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. His business habits and energy of character have been of eminent service to the numerous Literary and Scientific Societies, over which he has presided, or been connected. He is a first commander of the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle, conferred upon him by his Prussian Majesty, as a mark of appreciation of his character as a public contributor to various branches of knowledge. Colonel Sykes has two sons, Henry Peter Sykes, and William Henry Sykes, both in the regular cavalry of the Bombay Army.

STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF THE PROPERTY ASSESSABLE TO THE POOR RATES IN THE BOROUGH OF BRADFORD, FROM THE YEAR 1841 TO 1865 :—

YEAR.	BRADFORD.	BOWLING.	HORTON.	MANNINGHAM	TOTAL.
1841	92,436	10,386	27,029	7,925	137,778
1844	103,079	11,812	30,497	8,715	154,103
1851	128,541	21,136	38,799	13,240	201,717
1852	133,185	22,317	43,214	14,958	213,674
1853	139,008	23,230	44,893	16,958	224,090
1854	149,189	24,677	49,139	17,846	240,852
1855	157,090	26,326	57,408	20,160	254,990
1856	161,761	27,358	53,000	21,127	263,246
1857	162,447	29,122	54,940	21,134	267,643
1858	163,820	30,067	55,596	23,275	272,749
1859	168,993	30,069	60,338	28,933	288,333
1860	165,970	29,920	60,967	30,392	287,249
1861	167,335	30,052	62,277	31,254	290,918
1862	168,210	30,781	63,139	31,774	294,022
1863	173,454	31,370	64,539	33,557	302,920
1864	175,258	33,267	66,947	39,870	315,342
1865	211,553	37,385	80,605	45,573	375,116

POPULATION OF THE PARISH OF BRADFORD, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1851 AND OF 1861.

[For the previous decennial periods, see the History of Bradford]

Townships.	Popula- tion in 1861.	1861					
		Houses.			Persons.		
		In- habited	Unin- habited	Build- ing.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bradford (East Division.)	29,931	6,124	875	17	13,389	15,190	28,579
" (West Division.)	22,562	4,164	309	31	9,256	10,811	20,067
Bowling	13,538	3,170	234	24	6,888	7,607	14,595
Horton	28,143	6,393	292	9	13,875	16,312	30,187
Manningham	9,604	2,686	41	24	5,846	7,044	12,890
Total of the Borough of Bradford	103,778	22,537	1,751	105	49,254	56,964	106,218
North Bierley	11,710	2,663	78	5	6,024	6,476	12,500
Thornton	8,051	1,630	177	5	3,744	3,883	7,627
Clayton	5,052	1,172	59	9	2,745	2,911	5,656
Allerton	2,041	433	67	...	990	1,024	2,014
Wilsden	3,454	588	148	...	1,376	1,512	2,888
Shipley	3,272	1,357	47	1	3,213	3,185	7,098
Heaton	1,637	348	16	1	818	855	1,673
Eccleshill	3,720	1,039	50	5	2,229	2,249	4,478
Haworth	6,848	...	...	...	...	...	5,896

In the four townships of the borough, the increase has been thus:—1801, 18,264; 1811, 16,012, or 20 per cent.; 1821, 26,209, being nearly 64 per cent.; 1831, 43,527, an increase of 65 per cent.; 1841, 66,718, or 54 per cent.; 1851, 103,786, or 55 per cent.; in 1861, 106,218, being only an increase of 2·34 per cent. The average annual rate of increase in the population of the borough for the fifty years ending 1860, is 4·8 per cent., whilst for Great Britain the rate averages 1·37 per cent.

**STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF BURGESSES ON THE
BURGESS ROLL.**

For the undermentioned years, viz. :—

Year.	East Ward.	North Ward.	South Ward.	West Ward.	Bowling Ward.	Great Horton Ward.	Little Horton Ward.	Manningham Ward.	Total.
1847	452	254	655	1151	715	556	1206	468	5457
1848	379	231	342	748	1155	498	860	396	4609
1849	411	251	405	779	893	559	964	479	4741
1850	526	279	485	956	1198	602	1013	531	5590
1851	904	401	1123	1567	1384	708	1377	931	8396
1852	1147	475	1434	1884	1700	778	1993	1055	10466
1853	1379	568	1702	2118	1594	893	2337	948	11539
1854	1374	558	1618	2009	2047	827	2338	1006	11777
1855	1376	587	1614	1889	2101	1029	3152	729	12477
1856	1747	753	2223	2368	2437	1100	3295	671	14594
1857	1939	779	2065	2533	2548	1094	3313	1138	15409
1858	1878	721	2187	2444	2279	1080	3505	1187	16281
1859	1837	741	2232	2534	2254	1044	3496	1196	15333
1860	1785	637	2260	2519	2328	1132	3697	860	15218
1861	1749	813	2510	2856	2414	1158	3679	1593	16772
1862	2359	900	2681	3104	2468	1169	3620	1543	17844
1863	2408	894	2764	3216	2575	1190	3726	1521	18284

**STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF ELECTORS ON THE
PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.**

For the borough of Bradford, for the undermentioned years.

YEAR.	BRADFORD.	BOWLING.	HORTON.	MANNINGHAM	TOTAL.
1847	1127	200	514	125	1966
1848	1162	176	472	118	1928
1849	1253	209	515	140	2117
1850	1484	232	573	165	2454
1851	1645	245	623	181	2694
1852	1652	251	625	195	2723
1853	1803	260	732	241	3036
1854	1983	277	697	275	3232
1855	2003	266	757	276	3302
1856	1894	286	776	323	3279
1857	2025	289	804	349	3467
1858	2105	298	820	376	3599
1859	2292	299	783	396	3770
1860	2367	300	799	362	3828
1861	2434	283	838	525	4080
1862	2574	315	865	538	4292
1863	2692	329	965	578	4564
1864	2256	331	1101	544	4232

Table shewing the yearly number of deaths, and rate of death, in the borough of Bradford, in every thousand living persons, computed on the census returns, and on an estimate of the population between census years.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	DEATHS IN THE YEAR.	MORTALITY IN EACH 1,000 PERSONS.
1841	66,718	1720	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
1842	69,718	1859	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
1843	73,000	1840	25
1844	76,000	2081	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
1845	79,000	2415	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
1846	83,000	2570	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
1847	86,000	2341	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
1848	90,000	1965	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
1849	94,500	2970	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
1850	99,000	2748	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
1851	103,786	3022	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
1852	104,000	2923	23
1853	104,000	3221	31
1854	104,500	2830	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
1855	104,500	2545	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
1856	104,600	2751	26
1857	104,800	2496	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
1858	105,000	2938	28
1859	*130,000	2702	20
1860	*130,000	2360	18
1861	106,218	2893	27
1862	107,150	2536	24
1863	116,000	3040	26
1864	120,000	3396	28

* Estimated Population which proved to be in excess, by the real Population of the Census in 1861.

PEDIGREES.

PEDIGREES.

RICHARDSON OF BIERLEY.

Arms—Sable, on a chief argent three lions' heads erased, of the field.

Crest—Out of a mural crown or, a dexter arm in armour, brandishing a falchion argent, gripe vert, pomel and hilt or.

Motto—Sibi constet.

Nicholas Richardson, of the county of Durham, came into Yorkshire in 1561, and purchased estates at Tong, North-Bierley, and Woodhall. He m. first Mary, da. of John Midgley of Clay-ton in Bradford-dale, and had by her Richard, his heir; Helena, b. in 1573, m. to Richard Cordingley of Holme, in Tong; Margaret, b. in 1574, the wife of Michael Jenkinson of Pudsey, He m. secondly Ann, da. of Lionel Goodhall, and, besides four sons who died young, had a daughter, Ann, who m. in 1605 Chr. Cave of Otley. Nicholas Richardson d. in 1616, and was succeeded by his son, the above-named

Richard, who resided at North-Bierley, b. in 1576, and m. first in 1599 to Ann, da. and heiress of William Pollard of North-Bierley, buried at Bradford 14 Aug. 1624. He m. in 1626 Susannah Swaine of Bradford, widow, who had no issue. In 1630 he paid £40 as a fine to Lord Wentworth for not attending and receiving the honour of knighthood at the coronation of Charles the first. He d. in 1634, and by his first wife had

I. William, his heir, hereafter mentioned.

II. Richard, successor to his brother Wm., and hereafter mentioned.

III. Thomas, baptized at Bradford church, 24 Dec. 1609, was a merchant, and appears by his father's will to have had several messuages and lands and £600 in money given as his portion.

IV. Nicholas who d. an infant.

V. Ann, b. 1612, m. to Thomas Langley of Horbury.

VI. Alice, b. in 1614, m. Thomas Senior of Hopton, in Mirfield.

VII. Sarah, b. in 1616, m. first Richard Jenkinson of Pudsey, and second to Robert Milner Esq. of Pudsey.

VIII. Beatrice b. in 1622, m. James Sayle of Pudsey, Esq., and had two daughters.

1 Beatrice Sayle, m. to Richard Hutton, Esq., great grandson of Archbishop Hutton.

2. Faith Sayle, m. to Thomas Sharp (*see Sharp pedigree*), and had an only daughter and heiress,

Elizabeth Sharp, m. to Robert Stanfield, Esq. of Bradford, (*See Stanfield pedigree*.)

William Richardson of Bierley, Esq., eldest son and heir of Richard before mentioned, bap. at Bradford church (as were all his brothers and sisters) 22 Aug. 1602, m. Elizabeth, eldest da. of George Hopkinson of Lofthouse, sister to the antiquary John Hopkinson, of whose immense collections relating to the topography of Yorkshire, 40 vols. are in the possession of Miss Currer of Eshton-hall, and a great number of others in the possession of Mr. Smyth of Heath-hall. William Richardson d. without issue, and was buried at Bradford church, 22 Feb. 1648. He was succeeded by his brother,

Richard Richardson, Esq. bap. at Bradford church 22 July 1604, m. there May 1629, to Jane, second da. of the

said George Hopkinson, Esq. I have now before me a Court Roll of Bradford manor, in which copyhold lands are surrendered in order to be settled upon her on marriage. She *d.* 19 and was buried at Bradford 23 Oct. 1662. He was seized at his death in 1656, as appears by his will, of the manors of Cleckheaton and Okenshaw, and one fourth of the manor of Bradford. He had three sons;

I. William of Bierley, of whom more hereafter.

II. Richard of Newall in Bowling, gent., bap. at Bradford 7 Feb. 1635, and buried there 21 June 1699, *m* first in 1656, to Mary da. of Joseph Robertshaw; secondly in 1659, to Susannah da. of Mr. Field; and thirdly to Elizabeth da. of Robert Fawling. These wives were *m.* at Bradford church and buried there. By his third wife he had an only son, William, who died *unm.* at Tong, where he was buried in 1711. His estate at Newall descended to his cousin, the late Richard Richardson, Esq., and afterwards came to the possession of the late Miss Currer of Eshton-hall, his great-niece

III. John of Birks-hall, one of the lords of the manor of Bradford, bap. there 6 Jan. 1639, *d.* in 1697. He *m.* first Ann, da. of Robert Kent of Cold Henley, and had by her,

I. Richard Richardson of Birks-hall, gent., bap. at Bradford 26 April, 1665, *d. unm.* and was buried there 20 Aug. 1729.

2. Ann, bap. at Bradford church 2 June, 1666, *m.* William Naylor of Wakefield, and had issue, Dr. Charles Naylor, Dean of Winchester, and others.

John of Birks-hall *m.* secondly 25 May 1672, Hannah sister of Archbishop Sharp. She was buried at Bradford 13 Jan. 1717, and had issue to her husband (besides other children,)

1. John Richardson, A.M., bap. at Bradford 20 Oct. 1675, precentor and one of the canons residentiary

of York Minster; *m.* Alathea, only da. and heiress of Mr. Wardman of Catfoss in Holderness. He *d.* 28 Oct. 1735, and was buried in York Minster.

2. Dorothy *b.* 1673. *m.* Edmund Wickens, Rector of Kirby Thore in Westmorland, and had issue, among others, John Wickens, D.D.

IV. George Richardson of Woodhall, *b.* in 1644, *m.* Sarah, da. of Richard Langley. George's male line ceased with his grandson George who *d.* in 1748.

V. Samuel, in holy orders, Rector of Burnham Sutton, Norfolk, *b.* in 1647. His male line ceased with his grandson Joseph in 1763, leaving two daughters his co-heirs.

VI. Joseph Richardson, Rector of Dunsfold and Hambledon in Surrey, *b.* 1648, *m.* in 1683 Elizabeth, da. of John Peebles, Esq. He *d.* 18 June 1742, and was succeeded by his only son Joseph, Barrister at Law, *m.* Elizabeth da. of John Minshall, Esq., and acquired by his wife considerable estates in Sussex, and from him are descended the Richardsons of Finden-place, Sussex.

Joseph Richardson, Rector of Dunsfold, had also (among others) a da., Elizabeth, who *m.* Thomas Warton, B.D., Vicar of Basingstoke, Hampshire, and Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. From this match descended two men of great note in English Literature, viz.

1. Rev. Joseph Warton, D.D. Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Head Master of Winchester School. He wrote many poetical pieces of great merit, and edited the works of Dryden and Pope. He had by his first wife (a Miss Daman) several sons and daughters.

2. The Rev. Thomas Warton, B.D., a celebrated Poet, whose works rank high. He was Rector of Cuddington, Oxfordshire, and Professor of Poetry in the Univer-

sity of Oxford. He was the author of the History of English Poetry—a standard work. He held the post of Poet Laureate, and *d. unm.*

VII. Elizabeth, *m.* to William Polard of Bierley, gentleman.

VIII Ann, *m.* to William Brook of Birstal; left issue, now extinct.

IX. Judith, *m.* to John Thornton of Tyersall, and from this marriage the Smyths of Heath-hall are descended. (*See pedigree*)

X. Sarah, *m.* to William Dennison of Wakefield.

William Richardson of Bierley, Esq., (before mentioned,) eldest son of Richard Richardson, by Jane Hopkinson, was bap. at Bradford 15 Oct. 1629; he *m.* at Elland 2 Aug. 1659, Susannah da. of Gilbert Savile of Greetland, Halifax, gent. She was buried at Bradford church 11 Oct. 1708. Her husband was buried there 8 June 1667. He had issue,

I. The celebrated Dr. Richardson, of whom hereafter.

II. William Richardson of High Fernley, Birstal, gent.; *b.* 10 July 1606, *m.* first Mary da. and heiress of John Kirshaw, Hoyle-house, parish of Halifax; second Rachael Kirk, widow. He was buried at Bradford 5 Jan. 1716. By his first wife he had,

1. John Richardson of High Fernley who *d. unm.* in 1721, aged 28; buried at Cleckheaton.

2. Richard Richardson, *b.* 1697, *d. unm.* 1720, and was buried at Bradford.

3. Martha, who *m.* Edward Iveson, and from whom are descended the Ivesons of Black Bank, near Leeds.

III. Jane, only da., bap. at Bradford 1660, *m.* Edward Ferrand of Harden Beck, and from her are descended the Ferrands of St. Ives.

Richard Richardson, M.D., whose life has been sketched in the preceding pages, was a Magistrate for the West-Riding. He *m.* first at Luddenden, 9 Feb. 1699, Sarah da. of John

Crossley. She *d.* 21 Oct. 1702, and was buried in Bradford church, where there is a monument to her memory. She left an infant son, who did not long survive her. He *m.* secondly, Dorothy second da. of Henry Currer of Kildwick, 27 Dec. 1705; *d.* 5 Jan. 1763, and was buried in Cleckheaton chapel beside her husband, who *d.* 21 April 1741. He had by his second wife,

1. Richard Richardson of Bierley, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Okenshaw and Cleckheaton, Magistrate for the West-Riding, *b.* 26 Sept., 1708, bap. at Bierley. He *m.* at Bolton-le-moors, 13 Feb. 1750, Dorothy only da. and heiress of William Smallshaw of that place. It was he, and not his brother William as mentioned at page 826, that constructed the Druidical temple, &c., at Bierley. He *d.* without issue 30 Jan. 1781, and was buried at Cleckheaton chapel, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory by his great-niece, Miss Currer of Eshton-hall. His widow lived at Bierley-hall till within a very short period of her death, which happened 27 Nov. 1798.

2. William of Ripon, M.D., *b.* 22 Feb. 1709, bap. at Bradford. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, and took there his Dr's. degree. He *d. unm.* at Ripon, 23 July, 1783, and was buried at Cleckheaton, where there is a monument erected by his great-niece, Miss Currer.

3. The Rev. Henry Richardson, A. M., of whom presently.

4. John Richardson, Esq., who after the death of his mother and her sisters, assumed the name and arms of Currer, pursuant to the will of his cousin, Sarah Currer of Kildwick, and became possessed of her estate; *b.* 12 Nov. 1721; *d.* 22 June 1784, *unm.*

5 Thomas, *b.* 3 April 1724, *d. unm.* at Hackney 1763.

6 Dorothy Richardson, *b.* 16 June 1712, *m.* at Wibsey chapel 29 July

1730, to Sir John Lister Kaye of Denby-grange, Yorkshire. She *d.* 15 Sept. 1772, leaving, besides other surviving issue,

Sir Richard Kaye, Bart., LL.D.,
Dean of Lincoln.

7. Margaret, *b.* 1714, *d. unm.* at Kildwick, 1764.

The Rev. Henry Richardson above mentioned, third son of Dr. Richardson, was *b.* 24 March, 1710, *bap.* at Bradford. He matriculated at University College, Oxford, and was Rector of Thornton in Craven. He *m.* at Oldham 2 Decem. 1747, Mary, *da.* and heiress of Benjamin Dawson, Esq., of that place; *d.* at Gargrave in 1800, aged 83, and buried at Thornton. Her husband *d.* 27 March, 1778, buried at Thornton, where there is a graceful monument to their memory, by their grand-daughter, Miss Currer. He had issue,

1. Richard Richardson, Esq., *b.* 18 Jan. 1755, at Thornton. Entered University College, Oxford. Captain in Sir Thomas Egerton's volunteers, *d. unm.* at Lisbon, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, 24 May, 1782, and is buried there.

2. Henry Richardson, of whom presently.

3. Dorothy Richardson, *b.* 3 Oct. 1748, *d.* at Gargrave *unm.* 30 June 1819, and was buried at Thornton. She was a lady of considerable literary attainments, and furnished the notices of the Richardson family which appear in Nichol's Illustrations of Literature. Dr. Whitaker, in his 'Craven' also acknowledges his obligations to her.

4. Mary Richardson, *b.* 3 Dec. 1753, *m.* 9 Jan. 1775, the Rev. William Roundell, A.M., of Gledstone-

house, Craven. She *d.* 20 Dec. 1818, leaving a numerous issue—the Roundells of Gledstone-house.

The Rev. Henry Richardson above mentioned, second son of Henry Richardson, *b.* 9 Dec. 1758, *bap.* at Thornton. Educated at University College, Oxford. He became Rector of Thornton. *M.* at Gargrave, 3 Feb. 1783, Margaret Clive Wilson,* only *da.* of Matthew Wilson of Eshton-hall, Esq., by Frances *da.* of Richard Clive, Esq., of Styche, Salop, sister to Robert Lord Clive, and a lineal descendant of the Royal line of Plantagenet (See Burke's Commoners, vol. 3, p. 185) Mr. Richardson a little before his death, on the 10 Nov. 1784, upon succeeding to the estates of his uncle, John Currer above mentioned, took the surname of Currer. He was buried at Thornton, where a beautiful monument was erected by his only *da.* and heiress,

Frances Mary Richardson Currer, *b.* the 3 March, 1785, *bap.* at Gargrave 16 May, *d.* at Eshton Hall, *unm.* in 1861; owner of Bierley Hall, and family estates of the Richardsons of Bierley, which have now come to Wm. Wilson, Esq., of Eshton Hall.

* After the death of Mr. Currer, she *m.* secondly her first cousin, Matthew Wilson Esq., late of Eshton-hall, deceased, by whom she had

1. Matthew, B.A., a Magistrate for the West-Riding, now residing at Eshton-hall, *b.* 1802, *m.* 1828 Sophia Louisa Emerson, only *da.* and heiress of Sir Wharton Amcotts, she *d.* in 1833 leaving issue, a son Matthew, *b.* at Bierley-hall in 1827. He is *m.* and has issue.

2. Henry Currer, M.A., in holy orders, *b.* 1803, now living *unm.*

3. Margaret Frances Ann Clive now living *unm.*

4. Frances Mary, *m.* to John Tennant, Esq., Kildwick-hall, *s.p.*

5. Henrietta Fourness, *m.* to Charles Turner, Esq., by whom she had issue.

RAWSON OF BRADFORD.

Arms—Per fesse sable and azure, a castle with four towers, argent.

Crest—A raven's head couped sable gutte, or, in its beak an annulet, gold.

The Ravensons, or Rawsons, were originally seated at Ferry-bridge, and in that locality are many respectable families of that name. A branch of the Rawsons

of Ferry-bridge, settled at Bradford before the reign of Henry the VII., as in that Monarch's reign a suit was brought, as before stated, (page 103, of the History of Bradford,) in the Duchy Court against John Rawson, the son of William (who was steward's clerk of Bradford Manor, and built Bradford Hall, the preceder of the present Manor House). This John had also a brother, Brian, who was steward's clerk of the manor.

William Rawson, Esq., of Bradford, is the first mentioned in the pedigree of this branch. He was, I presume, either the son or grandson of the above mentioned William. His will bears date 18th March, 1549. He had five sons, viz :—

I. William, who *m.* (as stated in the Visitation of Yorkshire, 1666) Agnes, *da.* and heiress of William Gascoigne, Esq., and thus acquired the manor and estate of Shipley. He had several children, of whom

William, his heir, *m.* Barbara, *da.* of William Hawkeworth, Esq., of Hawkeworth, but *d.* without issue.

Thomas, the second son, *d. unm.*

Lawrence, the third son, and heir of his brother William, *m.* Jane, another *da.* of William Hawkeworth, Esq., and had issue. The Rawsons seem to have been quite a race of Attorneys. This gentleman was Bailiff of the Honor of Pontefract. Fourth in descent from this Lawrence, was William Rawson, Esq., who *m.* Judith Prescott, and dying without issue in 1745, bequeathed the Shipley estate and manor to his wife, who *m.* secondly, Dr. Jackson of Stamford, and had two sons, the celebrated Dr. Cyril Jackson, sub-preceptor to Geo. the IV. and Dean of Christ church, and William Bishop of Oxford.

II. Nicholas.

III. Richard.

IV. Paul.

V. Henry.

Third in descent from the above mentioned Paul Rawson, was William Rawson, of Bowling, and afterwards of Bradford, Esq., who *m.* first, Martha, *da.* of William Pollard, Esq., and had, along with other children,

William, his heir, mentioned hereafter.

Hannah, *m.* to William Wainman, Esq., of Bowling.

He *m.* secondly, Dorcas, *da.* and heiress of William Brook, Esq., of Brookroyd, near Birstal, and had, with five *das.*, a son,

Brook, who *m.* Susannah, *da.* of Benjamin Bower, Esq., and had a son, Benjamin, heir to his cousin Jeremiah, hereinafter mentioned.

William Rawson of Bowling, was succeeded at his decease by his eldest son,

William Rawson, Esq., of Bradford,* who built the present Manor House in 1706. He *m.* thrice; his second wife, was Grace, *da.* and co-heiress of Jeremiah Rosendale, Esq. He *d.* 1733, aged 66, and was buried in Bradford church, where there is a monument to his memory. He had, among other children, by his wife Grace, (who *d.* 1761, and is buried near her husband),

Jeremiah Rawson, Esq., a Solicitor, in Bradford, who espoused Frances, *da.* of Richard Sterne, Esq., of Elvington, grand-*da.* of Archbishop Sterne, and cousin of

* This William Rawson seems to have been a man of considerable note in his time. I have seen a grant, dated 1699, from Thomas Frankland of Thirkleby, near Thirsk, and the celebrated John Evelyn, (described of Wotton Sylva, in the county of Surrey,) Her Majesty's (Queen Anne) postmasters, to this William Rawson, (described as of Bradford, gentlemen,) and Sarah Wainwright of Ferry-bridge, widow, of the conveyance of all letters and packets to and from London and Ferry-bridge and Tadcaster, and the several towns and villages formerly belonging to the post of those towns; and also the towns of Settle and Kirby-Lonsdale, with the towns and villages adjoining, not exceeding half-way to any other post-town in either the northern or Chester roads. The grant was for three years, at £1,470 a year.

the celebrated Lawrence Sterne. By this lady, (who was buried in Bradford church, and the inscription on whose monument is given in the large copies of the History of Bradford) he had a son Jeremiah, and a da. Frances, but both dying at about two years of age, he left the Bradford estate at his decease, (which happened in 1767, and he is buried in Bradford church, where there is a monument erected to his memory) to his first cousin, the above mentioned

Benjamin Rawson, Esq., of Bradford, who *m.* the eldest da. of Rev. Charles Steer, Rector of Handsworth, and had issue,

Benjamin, his successor, hereafter mentioned.

Susannah, } both *d. unm.*
Mary, }

Anne, *m.* to John Cheyne, Esq., Lieut. R.N., and had one son and da.

Benjamin, was *b.* in 1758. Having considerably increased his fortune by trade, he purchased Nidd Hall, and other property in Yorkshire. He *m.* in 1785, Elizabeth, only surviving child of

Thomas Plumbe, Esq., second son of the Rev. Thomas Plumbe, Canon of Windsor. She *d.* in 1807; Mr. Rawson in 1844, and left issue,

Jeremiah, (deceased).

Charles, R.N., *d.* at Antigua.

Thomas, who *m.* in 1824, Frances Penelope, third da. of Col. Plumbe Tenpest, of Tong Hall, and *d.* a few years ago.

Benjamin, (deceased).

William, Lieut. of 87th Fusiliers, (deceased).

John, } who both *d. young.*
Brook, }

Rachel, *d. unm.*,

Mary, *d. unm.* in 1864.

Sarah, *m.* in 1817, Major Gen. Geo. Guy Carlton, L'Estrange of Ireland.

Anne, *m.* in 1817, to Lieut. Col. Thos. Saml. Nicolls, and has issue.

Elizabeth, the present lady of the Manor of Bradford, residing at Nidd Hall. Her father, by his Will, dated the 6th July, 1841, devised the same manor to his da. Mary and Elizabeth, as joint tenants, and on the death of her sister, the latter became sole owner.

Margaret, who *d. young.*

FIELD OF HEATON.

Arms.—Argent, three bars wavy, azure, surmounted of a lion rampant or, in chief two escallop shells of the second.

Crest.—A dexter hand proper, holding an armillary sphere all surrounded by clouds proper.

The family of the Fields were long seated at Great Horton. The first of the line of the Fields of Heaton, that has descended to us, is

John Field, living in the year 1671, and in that year named in his elder son Thomas' will. He had issue,

I. Thomas, of Shipley, whose only child Frances, *m.* Thomas Green, citizen of York, and joined by her husband, conveyed Shipley estate to her cousins, George, Edmund, and Robert Field.

II. William, of Great Horton, Esq. He obtained along with Thomas Hodgson, Thomas Sharpe, and Robert Booth, in 1590, from John Lacy, lord

of Horton, a grant of large quantities of waste land, reserving the coal. This William Field had, with several other children, living in 1599,

1. George, of Shipley, heir to his brother Robert, at whose decease in 1599, he was aged 47. He *m.* at Bradford. in that year, Isabel Mortimer, and dying in 1627, left a son,

George, of Shipley, *b.* 1602, *m.* in 1629, Mary Aked, and buried at Bradford, 1647.

2. Edmund, of whom presently.

3. Robert, of Shipley, in the year 1595, tenant to the Queen in capite, *d.* without issue in 1599.

Edmund Field, Esq. (the second son) of Horton, in 1699, and of Shipley, in 1615. He held lands of the King in capite, and was founder of the family at Heaton, having purchased property there. He m. at Bradford, in 1599, Jennet Thornton, and dying 1641, was succeeded by his son,

Joseph Field, Esq., of Shipley, lord of the manor of Heaton, bap. 1601, who m. in 1625, Mary, eldest da. and co-heiress of William Rawson, of Brackenbank in the parish of Keighley. By this lady, who outlived him and died a widow, he had issue at his death in 1660,

I. John, his heir, b. 1628, who d. in 1712, without issue; the estates devolved upon his nephew, Joseph Field, mentioned presently.

II. Jeremiah of Hipperholme, in 1672, and afterwards of Chellow, bap. at Bradford, 1634, m. 1658, to Judith, da. of William Walker, of Watercliffe, near Halifax, and dying 1706, left two sons and three da., viz:—

1. Joseph, of Chellow, Heaton, and Shipley, heir to this uncle John, as above named. b. in 1660, and d. unm. about 1733, when the lands passed to his nephew John, as hereafter mentioned

2. John, who m. about 1700, Grace, da. of Timothy Rhodes, Esq., of Heaton Royds, and relict of Thomas Hodgson, of Little Horton, and had surviving issue,

John, of whom presently, who inherited the estates on the death of his uncle Joseph, as before mentioned.

Judith, m. in 1733, to Henry Atkinson, Esq., of Bradford.

3. Mary, b. 1662, m. 1686, to Paul Greenwood, Esq.

4. Sarah, d. at an advanced age unm. 1758.

5. Abigail, b. 1672, m. to George Longbottom, Esq., of Halifax, living a widow in 1728.

III. Joshua, (brother of Jeremiah)

of Selby. b. 1637, m. at Bradford, in 1662, Abigail, da. of George Field, Esq., of Shipley, and had a daughter Abigail.

IV. Anne, b. in 1626, m. to William Parkinson, Esq., and had several children.

V. Mary, named an executrix in her father's will in 1660.

John Field, Esq., of Heaton, above named, nephew of Joseph, and inheritor on his decease of the estate, m. Mary, da. of Joshua Eamondson, Esq., of Seacroft, and dying in 1772, aged 71, was buried at Bradford church, where there is a monument to his memory, and that of his wife, who d. 1750, aged 41, and was succeeded by his only son,

Joshua Field, Esq., of Heaton, Magistrate, b. in 1742, who m. at Scarborough, 1774, Mary, youngest da. and eventually sole heiress of Randal Wilmer Esq. of Helmsley, and representative of a junior branch of the ancient baronial house of Thwenge. Mr. Field, d. in 1819, and had issue,

I. John Wilmer, of whom hereafter.

II. Zachary, d. an infant.

III. Joshua, of Westow House, Yorkshire, m. in 1801, Elizabeth, eldest da. of William Wainman, Esq., of Carr-head, and had two da., who both d. unm.

IV. Mary Anne, m. 1802, to Eugene Thomas Whittell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Over-Helmsley, and had a son,

Joshua Francis Whittell, who m. Miss Lefroy, da. of Captain Lefroy and niece of Mr. Serjeant Lefroy, M.P.

V. Delia, m. in 1806, to Thomas George Fitzgerald, Esq., of Oaklands, in the county of Mayo, a colonel in the army, and left at her decease, in 1817, an only surviving child,

Charles Lionel William Fitzgerald, who m. his cousin, Miss Kerwan.

John Wilmer Field, Esq., (above named) B.A., Magistrate, formerly an

officer in the Royal Horse Guards, Blue, *m.* first in 1812, Anne, *da.* of Robert Wharton Middleton, Esq., of Grinklepark, in Cleveland. and secondly, Isabella Helena, *da.* of Captain Salter, R.N., and had no issue by her. He purchased Shipley manor, and *d.* in 1832, leaving

issue two *da.* and co-heiresses, in whom his estate is vested,

I. Mary, *m.* Lord Oxmantown, now Earl Rosse, and has issue.

II. Delia, *m.* Hon. Arthur Duncombe, now Admiral Duncombe, and has issue.

DIXON OF HEATON ROYDS.

Arms.—Gules. a fleur-de-lis, or, a chief ermine. *Crest.*—a demi-lion rampant.

The first name in the pedigree of this respectable family, is that of

William Dixon of Heaton Royds, who in 1564, filed a bill in the Duchy Court, against the lord of the manor of Heaton, and several of the freeholders, for inclosing a considerable part of the commons within that manor, which by an Order of Court, dated in 1560, was ordered to be laid open, and enjoyed in common as heretofore. He had two sons, Abraham, of Heaton Royds, and John of Shipley, who is mentioned as being party to deeds in 1608 and 1637,

Abraham succeeded his father, and is party to deeds in 1608, 1611, and 1642, and *d.* about the latter year, whose son,

John Dixon of Heaton Royds *m.* in 1611, Mary, *da.* of Richard Baylie, of Allerton, and *d.* in 1646, leaving (besides several *da.* who all *d. unm.* except Mary who *m.* John Hall, of Thornton),

I. Jeremiah, his heir, *b.* 1612, who followed no business or profession, but lived on his estate at Heaton Royds. He is party to deeds in 1642-53-56, and *d.* in 1707, leaving by Martha his wife, a son and successor (besides a *da.* who *d. unm.*),

Jeremiah, who *d.* issueless in 1724, aged 45, and is buried in the Unitarian chapel yard, where there is a tomb over his remains. By his will, dated 22 Feb. 1724, he devised the estate at Heaton Royds to the Joshua Dixon hereafter mentioned, who *m.* Phoebe Simpson. He also devised Birchin Lee to the old Presbyterian chapel at Bradford, as

before noticed. On his decease the representation of the family passed to the John Dixon hereafter mentioned, who *m.* Miss Gower.

II. John of Bradford, to whom Heaton Royds Shay or Shaw, belonged. Dr. Firth, of Thornton, *m.* his *da.*

III. William, of Bowling, Capt in Cromwell's army, party to deeds, in 1646 and 1664. He had a son John, party to deeds in 1674, 1676, and 1678.

IV. Abraham.

V. Joshua who settled at Leeds, in the cloth trade, party to deeds in 1652 and 1674, He *m.* Eleanor, sister of William Dodgson, and aunt of Mr. Alderman John Dodgson, twice Mayor of Leeds. By this lady he had (besides three *da.* Hannah, *m.* to Mr. Woodfall, —, *m.* to Mr. Prince, and Martha, *m.* to Mr. Jackson) two sons,

I. Jeremiah, of Leeds, who *m.* Mary, *da.* of the above named Alderman John Dodgson, and by her, who *d.* at York, in 1744, aged 66, left (besides other children whose issue became extinct) at his decease in 1721 aged 51,

John Dixon, of Leeds, merchant, who *m.* Frances, *da.* of Thomas Gower, Esq., of Hutton, and left at his decease in 1749, aged 54, a son, Jeremiah Dixon, Esq., F.R.S., who purchased in 1764, the estate of Gledhow, and greatly repaired the old mansion. He *m.* Mary, *da.* of the Rev. Henry Wickham, Rector of Guiseley. He *d.* in 1782, and had issue,

1. John Dixon of Gledhow, his heir, *b.* 1753, Justice of the Peace, and Colonel of the 1st West York Militia. He *m.* Lydia, *da.* of Rev. T. Parker, of Astle, and *d.* in 1825, He had issue, several children, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Henry Dixon of Gledhow, *b.* 1794, *m.* to Emma Matilda, niece of Sir Robert Wilmot.

2. Jeremiah, Mayor of Leeds, in 1784, *m.* Mary, *da.* of John Smeaton, who built Eddystone Lighthouse.

3. Henry, *m.* Catherine Townley Plumbe, sister of the late Col. Plumbe Tempest, and had issue.

4. Mary, of Thorp Arch.

5. Frances, *m.* to Rev. William Shepley, of Horsforth.

6. Annabella, *m.* to Ellis Leckonby Hodgson, of Stapleton Hall, and had issue.

7. Charlotte, *m.* to John Grimstone, Esq., of Neswick.

II. Joshua, of Leeds, merchant, who *d.* 1725, aged 46, leaving by Phoebe, his wife, *da.* of Mr. Simpson, of Simpson fold, Leeds, one son, and three *da.* (*viz.*, Mary, who *d. unm.*; Eleanor, *m.* to Mr. Moore, of Leeds, and *d.* 1717, aged 61; Hannah, *d. unm.*) He was succeeded by his son,

Joshua, *b.* at Leeds, 1708, Mayor of Leeds, 1766. He *m.* Hannah, *da.* of Mr. Francis Pitt, of Wakefield, and *d.* 1774. He had issue,

1. Hannah, *m.* to Rev. Thomas Faber, Vicar of Calverley.

2. Elinor, *d.* an infant.

3. Joshua, *d.* an infant.

4. Elizabeth of whom hereafter.

5. Jeremiah, A.M., perpetual Curate of Woolley, Magistrate for

the West-Riding; *b.* 1751, *m.* in 1780, Ann, *da.* of Mr. John Gott, of Woodhall. He was the owner of Heaton Royds, which descended to him from his grandfather, to whom it was devised by Jeremiah Dixon, as aforesaid. He *d.* —, and had issue,

1. Joshua of Leeds, merchant, *b.* 1784, *m.* in 1808, Susannah, *da.* of Rev. William Shepley, and had by her a numerous issue. He *d.* 1830.

2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Hannah Susannah, Anne, *b.* 1786, *d.* 1791, Frances, Elizabeth, Henrietta, *d.* 1830.

7. John Dixon, of Leeds, merchant.

8. Maria *d.* 1816.

9. Benjamin Dixon, of Wakefield, Solicitor, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, *m.* Mary, *da.* of John Moore, of Dirtcar house, near Wakefield, and has by her issue.

Elizabeth Dixon, before mentioned, fourth child of Joshua Dixon, of Leeds, *b.* 1746, *m.* first William Denton, Esq., of Pledwick, and secondly Thomas Jones of Leeds, Surgeon, and afterwards of Bradford. She *d.* in 1815, and had issue by Denton, Elizabeth Webster, who *m.* at Bradford, 1793, Casper Frederick Thode, a merchant of Hamburgh, and had issue.

By Mr. Jones she had, among other children,

Ann, *b.* 1780, *m.* 1808, at Bradford Parish church to Samuel Hailstone, Esq., Solicitor, of Bradford, F.L.S. She *d.* 1833, and was buried at Boston church, near Thorp Arch. She had issue. (*See Hailstone pedigree.*)

HAILSTONE OF HORTON HALL.

Arms—Argent, a cross couped azure, between four pheons of the last.

Crest—A rose branch bearing roses, all proper.

The family of Hailstone, though residing in London, became connected with this county during the last century.

John Hailstone of London, merchant, *b.* in 1696. *d.* about 1753. He *m.* in 1729, Elizabeth, *da.* of Nicholas Lang-

den, of London, merchant. She was *b.* in 1698, *d.* 10 Feb. 1772, aged 74 years, buried at Bunhill Fields. John Hailstone had four sons,

I. John, *b.* in London, 10th July, 1730. After residing many years in York, he *d.* in London, 1771, and buried in Bunhill Fields. He *m.* in 1766, Elizabeth, *da.* of Samuel and Ann Whitaker, of York, *b.* in 1753, *d.* 18 Feb., 1801, buried in St. John's church, Micklegate, York, aged 68 years. She had six sons and *da.*, of whom hereafter.

II. Nicholas, *b.* 1732, *d.* 1733, buried at Bunhill Fields.

III. A son *b.* 27 July, 1734.

IV. Nicholas, *b.* 4 April 1736, *d.* 30 Nov. 1741, buried at Bishop hill, York.

The following were the six sons and *da.* of the last named John Hailstone,

I. Thomas, *b.* 27 Sept., 1758, *d.* at York, 1762, and buried in St. John's church, Micklegate, York.

II. John, *b.* 15 Dec., 1759, *d.* 9 June, 1847, aged 88; he graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was for some time a Senior Fellow; afterwards became Vicar of Trumpington, in Cambridgeshire, where he was buried. He *m.* Mary, *da.* of John Telford, Esq., of the city of York, who *d.* and was buried at Trumpington, aged 53 years, leaving no issue.

III. Wm. *b.* 7 May, 1761, *d.* 7 Feb., 1766, buried at Bunhill Fields.

IV. Thomas, *b.* 7 July, 1763, *d.* 1 Oct., 1766, buried at Bunhill Fields.

V. Edward, *b.* 20 Oct., 1765, *d.* 22 Oct., 1767, buried at Bunhill Fields.

VI. Samuel, of whom hereafter.

VII. Elizabeth, *b.* 16 Dec. 1764, *m.* at York, to John Telford, of the city of York, Esq., who *d.* 12 Oct., 1830, aged 84 years. Mrs. Telford,

d. 2 Dec., 1836, buried at the church of St. Martin's-cum-Gregory, York.

Samuel, above mentioned, *b.* 25 Feb., 1767, at Hoxton, *m.* at Bradford, 4 April, 1808, to Ann, daughter of Thos. Jones, of Bradford, Surgeon. She was *b.* 9 Jan., 1780, *d.* 17 Dec., 1833, aged 54 years, buried at Boston, nr. Tadcaster. Mr. Hailstone *d.* much respected at Horton Hall, 26 Dec., 1851, aged 84, and was buried at Boston. He had issue the following sons and *da.*,

I. Elizabeth, *b.* 22 June, 1809, *d.* 22 Feb., 1832, aged 22, buried at Boston.

II. John, *b.* 22 May, 1810, *m.* 3 Nov., 1835, to Jane Elizabeth, youngest *da.* of John Lay, of Crepping Hall, Wakes, Colne, Essex, Esq. Mr. Hailstone graduated as M.A. at Cambridge. He was formerly Vicar of Bottisham, Cambridgeshire, but now of Anglesea Abbey, in that county. He has had issue,

1. John Edward, *b.* 7 July, 1836, *d.* Feb., 1837.

2. Mary, *b.* 15 June, 1838.

3. John, *b.* 1 April, 1841, *d.* 26 Nov., 1852.

4. Alfred, *b.* 11 July, 1842.

5. Edward, *b.* 17 Nov., 1843.

6. Arthur, *b.* 17 Nov., 1846.

7. Walter, *b.* 21 July, 1848.

8. Herbert, *b.* 23 April, 1850.

9. Samuel, *b.* 29 July, 1851.

10. Frank, *b.* 16 Oct., 1854, *d.* 11 Jan., 1855.

11. Alice, *b.* 10 Nov., 1855.

III. Anne, *b.* 28 April, 1811, *m.* 27 June, 1833, to Wm. Sharp, of Bradford, Surgeon, *d.* 3 Aug., 1834, buried at Bradford, leaving a *da.* Anne, *b.* 3 Aug., 1834, *d.* Feb., 25, 1846, buried at Hull.

IV. Samuel, *b.* 9 Sep., 1812, *d.* ~~was~~ 26 Oct., 1846, buried at Boston.

V. Thomas, *b.* 1 March, 1814, *d.* 9 April, 1816, buried at Bradford.

VI. William, *b.* 23 Sept., 1815, *d.* 4 April, 1816, buried at Bradford.

VII. Edward, of whom presently,

VIII. Frances, b. 7 Jan., 1820, d. 16 Feb., 1824, buried at Bradford.

The above named Edward Hailstone, F.S.A., now residing at Horton Hall, formerly the seat of the celebrated family of Sharp, of Horton, was b. at Croft house, Bradford, on the 17 Feb., 1818,

m. on the 6 June, 1855, at Bingley church, Sarah Harriette Lilla (b. 14 Nov., 1832) only da. of Wm. Ferrand, of St. Ives and Harden Grange, Bingley, Esq., M.P., by Sarah his first wife. Mr. Hailstone has issue,

Etheldreda Lilla, b. 5 Oct., 1858.

Wilfrid Edward, b. 29 Aug., 1864.

WICKHAM OF LOW MOOR HOUSE, NEAR BRADFORD.

ARMS OF WICKHAM.—Ermine, on a bordure engrailed gules, eight mullets or.

CREST.—A bull's head sable, armed or, charged on the neck with two chevrons argent.

MOTTO.—Manners maketh man.

ARMS OF HERD.—Azure, a fess or, between three bucks courant, of the second.

CREST.—A buck's head erased gules, horns or.

The ancient house of Wickham can boast of two men of note, who filled the Episcopal chair of Winchester. The family was originally settled at Swacliff, in Oxfordshire, and continued there for several generations. The pedigree of it from 1290, when Robert Wickham had the manor of Swacliff, is traced very fully and satisfactorily in the 'Collectanea Topographica.' The well known William de Wykam or Wickham, Bishop of Winchester, founder of New College, Oxford, and Winchester College, was of this family. He d. in 1404, aged 80, and in the thirty-seventh year of his Episcopate. In the above mentioned work, there is circumstantial evidence adduced, sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous, that the first William, Wickham, Bishop of Winchester, was of the same family as the Wickhams of Swacliff. Those readers who are desirous of inspecting the pedigree from the first, I refer to the above work, in which are my authorities for the early portions of the following descents. It also contains many lengthy and interesting notices respecting the Wickham family.

Thomas Wickham of Swacliff, who m. Joyce of Jécosa, da. of — Hanbury, and had, with a son, who was the founder of a family of Wickhams, in Northam-

tonshire, (See Baker's History of that county.)

John Wickham, who settled at Enfield, in the time of Henry the VIII. He m. Barbara, da. of William Parker, of Norton Lees, in the county of Derby, by Margaret, da. of John Wroth, of Enfield, whose family had been settled there from the time of Richard the II. John Wickham had, besides Thomas and Joan, who d. without issue, and Robert his third son,

William Wickham, (his second son) D.D., Bishop of Winchester. He was b. at Enfield, (as is commonly supposed) about 1539. He was successively a Prebendary of Windsor, Dean of Lincoln, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1584; and was translated to the See of Winchester, in 1595, in which year he d. and was buried at St. Saviour's, Southwark. He preached at Peterborough on the burial of the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots: the sermon has been without success, industriously sought after by antiquaries. He m. Anthonina da. of William Barlow, D.D., Bishop of Winchester, (all the five das, of whom m. Bishops) and had issue, besides other children,

Henry Wickham, D.D., Archdeacon of York. Rector of Bolton Percy, and

Bedale, (and Chaplain to Charles the I. who *d.* in 1641. He *m.* Annabella, *da.* of Sir Henry Cholmeley, a lineal and proximate descendant of the Cliffords, Earls of Cumberland; and secondly, Elizabeth, *da.* of John Brown, of the parish of Writtle, in the county of Essex, and had issue by her. By his first wife he had,

I. Tobias Wickham, D.D., Dean of York, *b.* about 1620, *d.* 1697, and buried in York Minster. By his wife Elisabeth, *da.* of William Wye, of Ipswich, he had,

1. Thomas, *d.* aged 24.
2. Tobias, Barrister-at-Law, *b.* 1661, *m.* Amy, *da.* of Sir Stephen Simpson, and *d.* in 1691.
3. William of Wakefield, *b.* 1663, Clerk of the Peace for the West-Riding, *d.* in 1733. He had (besides other issue) Tobias, Rector of Keighley, who *d.* without issue, in 1726.
4. Barlow.
6. Henry, hereafter mentioned
6. Mary, *b.* 1676.
7. Anthonina, *b.* 1672, *m.* Mr. Thomas Sowtheby, of Birdsall, and had issue.
8. Elizabeth, *d.* an infant.

II. William, of Rowsley, in the county of York, who *m.* Katharine, *da.* of Viscount Fairfax, and relict of Sir Arthur Ingram.

III. Anthonina, who *m.* Tobias, eldest son of Sir Henry Jenkyns, of Grimstone, and left issue.

Henry Wickham, (the fifth son of the Dean of York,) *b.* 1666, lived at Heslington, in the county of York. He *m.* Margaret, *da.* of — Archer, of Barbadoes, and *d.* intestate, in 1736. and is buried in York Minster. He had three children, Henry, mentioned directly, Elizabeth, who *d.* *unm.*, and Annabella, who *m.* the Rev. James Scott, Incumbent of Trinity church, Leeds, and had the celebrated Dr. Scott, mentioned at page 246 in the History of Bradford.

Henry Wickham, the son above named, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Rector of Guiseley. He *m.* first, Anne, *da.* of William Calverley, of Leeds. She *d.* in 1736, aged 27, and is buried at Guiseley; and secondly, Anne, *da.* of — Gibson, Esq., Recorder of Lancaster. Mr. Wickham, *d.* in 1772, aged 73, and is buried in the Abbey church, Bath. By his first wife he left, along with a *da.* Mary, who *m.* Jeremiah Dixon, of Gledhow, Esq., (*See Dixon pedigree*) a son, namely,

Henry Wickham, of Cottingley, *b.* in 1731, *m.* at Bingley, in 1761, Elizabeth, *da.* and heiress of the Rev. William Lamplugh, of Cottingley, (of the family of Archbishop Lamplugh, the immediate predecessor of John Sharp, in See of York,) Prebendary of Ripon, Vicar of Dewsbury, by Elizabeth, his wife, *da.* of Thomas Dobson, of Cottingley. Mr. Wickham, was a Magistrate, and some time Lieut-Col. of the first regiment of foot guards. He *d.* in 1804, (his wife in 1815,) having issue, (besides Anne, and Harriet, living *unm.* in 1841, and Annabella, who *d.* *unm.* in 1800),

I. William Wickham, *b.* in 1761, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Cantons, in 1794; under Secretary of State for the Home Department in 1798; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United Austrian and Russian Armies, from 1799 to 1801; one of His Majesty's Privy Councillors, and Secretary for Ireland, from 1802 to 1804; and a Lord of the Treasury, in 1806. He *m.* Eleanora Magdalena, *da.* of Mons. Louis Bertrand, Professor of Mathematics, in the University of Geneva. He *d.* at Brighton, in 1840, leaving,

Henry Louis Wickham, *b.* 1789, Barrister-at-Law, one of the Commissioners of Excise Inquiry; principal secretary to Lord Althorp, when Chancellor of the Exchequer and late Chairman of the Board of

Stamps and Taxes. He *m.* in 1830, Lucy, youngest da. of William Markham, Esq., of Becca, and grand-da. of Archbishop Markham, and has issue.

II. Lamplugh Wickham, of Low Moor House, *b.* in 1768; of Christ church, Oxford, B.A. in 1791; M.A. in 1792; presented in 1793, to the Vicarage of Paul, and perpetual Curacy of Keyingham; and in 1802 to the Prebendal Stall of Botewant, in York Cathedral; *m.* at Guiseley, in 1795, Sarah Elizabeth, eldest da. of Richard Hird, Esq., of Rawden, and on the day of his marriage took, pursuant to the will of his father-in-law, the surname of Hird. She *d.* in 1812, aged 36, and was buried at Rawden. He *m.* secondly in 1813, Hannah Frances, da. of the Rev. Lascelles Sturdy Lascelles, of Hunton, near Bedale, and had by her, Jane, *b.* 1818. Mr. Hird was a Magistrate and Deputy Lieut. of the West-Riding. He *d.* at York, in Dec., 1842, and was buried in St. Mary's church, by the side of his second wife, who *d.* in 1835. He had issue by his first wife.

1. Richard Lamplugh, *d.* an infant.

2. Henry Wickham Wickham, Magistrate and Deputy Lieut., and one of the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions, for the West-Riding. *B.* in 1800, *m.* at Roundhay church, in 1836, to Mary, eldest da. of Thomas Benyon, Esq., of New Grange, nr. Leeds. She *d.* in 1852, and was buried at Hartishead church. Mr. Wickham and his brother Lamplugh assumed their paternal name in 1843, on the death of their father. Mr. Wickham has represented Bradford since 1852, to the satis-

faction of moderate men of all parties.

3. Christiana, *b.* 1801, *m.* at Bradford, in 1833, to Geo. Brooke Nelson, Solicitor, Leeds, and has issue George Hird, *b.* 1834, and other issue.

4. William, *b.* 1802. Entered the R. N.; *d.* on board H. M. S. Scamander, in 1816, and buried at Barbadoes.

5. Harriet, *b.* 1803, *m.* in 1845, to George Pollard, Esq., of Bradford, Magistrate of the West-Riding.

6. Sarah Elizabeth, *b.* 1805, *m.* in 1834, to the Rev. Joshua Fawcett, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Incumbent of Low Moor church. He *d.* in 1864, leaving issue two sons, Richard and Lamplugh.

7. Lamplugh Wickham Wickham, of Low Moor house, and Chesnut grove, Tadcaster, *b.* in 1807, a Magistrate and Deputy Lieut. of the West-Riding, *m.* at Acomb church, in 1834, to Frances, da. of Col. William Hale, of Acomb. She *d.* in 1842, leaving,

William Wickham Wickham, *b.* 1835, a Magistrate for the West-Riding, and an officer in the Yorkshire Hussars.

Mr. Lamplugh Wickham, *m.* secondly in 1848, Mary, da. of George Stone, Esq., of Blisworth Hall, Northampton, and has by her issue, George Lamplugh.

Frances Mary.

Henry.

8 Charles Wickham Hird, *b.* 1808, sometime Lieut. in the army.

9. Annabella, *b.* 1810, *m.* in 1841, to the Rev. George Hodgson, who *d.* in 1858, leaving an only da.

LISTER OF MANNINGHAM.

ARMS.—Ermine, on a fess sable, three mullets or. CREST.—a buck's head proper.

The Listers of Manningham sprung from the same root as those of Arnolds. biggin, a family of great antiquity. John Lister of Derby, *m.* in 1312,

Isabel, da. and heiress of John de Bolton, Bowbearer of Bowland. The fourth in descent from this marriage, was Chr. Lister, of Middop, who *m.* in the time of Edward the IV., Joan, da. of Sir William Calverley, and had issue, first, William of Middop, whose lineal descendant Sir Wm. Lister, of Thornton, in Craven, *m.* Mary, da. of Sir Henry Bellaais, and left with other issue, the celebrated Dr. Martin Lister, Physician, who *d.* 1657, aged 92; and second, Thomas, who *m.* the da. and heiress of Roger de Cliderbow, and had issue, Thomas, who *m.* Effamia, da. of Mr. Westbye, of Westbye, and at his decease in 1540, was succeeded by

Thomas Lister his son. He *m.* Anne, da. and co-heiress of Richard King, of Bradford, Occupier, (*i. e.* cloth merchant) about the 31st year of Henry the VIII. She was buried at Gisburn, 1571. By her husband she had issue, (besides Anthony, Edmund, William and Rosamond, who *m.* William Hawksworth, of Hawksworth.)

I. Thomas Lister his successor, from whom are descended Lord Ribblesdale, and the Listers of Armitage Park.

II. John Lister, who was the ancestor of the Listers of Manningham, and enjoyed the lands there belonging to his mother. It is a mistake at page 383 of the History of Bradford, in supposing that the Manningham estate came by grant from Henry the VIII, for it came by marriage with the above named Anne King. There was a dispute between this John and his brother, respecting the Manningham estate, which was submitted to arbitration by deed, dated 30 July, 15th year of Elizabeth. The arbitrators directed that Thomas should convey to John "all the lands in Manningham, lately belonging to Richard King, of Bradford," John paying to Thomas, £12 5s. yearly, out of the lands. This John was an attorney. In the Calendar of Pleadings, in the Duchy Court of

Lancaster, 3rd Elizabeth, I find the following:—"John Lister against Nicholas Tong and other inhabitants of the parish and manor of Bradford; claim of expenses for suing for the Great Charter of the privileges of the town, under the Duchy Seal." This I presume related to exemption from toll as mentioned at page 98 of the History of Bradford. John Lister *m.* Agnes, da. of — His will, dated 16 July, was proved 1 Oct., 1584. He had issue (besides William a younger son, and executor of his father),

Thomas Lister, of Manningham. He *m.* Isabel, da. of Mr. George Craven, of Frizinghall. Mr. Lister was buried at Bradford, 24 Dec., 1598. Administration granted to his widow. They had issue,

I. Thomas Lister, *d.* in 1612, without issue.

II. Isabel, *m.* to Isaac Hammond, and had issue, William and Sarah.

III. Mary, *m.* to John Dixon, of Shipley, and had issue, a da. Anne.

IV. Anne, a minor in 1598.

V. Janet, *m.* to Abraham Wilkes, of Manningham.

VI. Ellen, *unm.* in 1612.

VII. William Lister, second son of John, and heir to his brother Thomas, was a minor in 1598. He *m.* thrice: first, Mary, da. of Tristram Ledgerd, of Bradford, before 1616, (living in 1624, but *d.* before 1630) leaving issue, besides Thomas, heir of his father, hereafter mentioned, Susan, Barbara, and Elizabeth. William Lister *m.* secondly, Grace, da. of Anthony Waterhouse, of Woodhouse, near Halifax, on 19 Jan., 1630, when 20 years of age. She *d.* before 1636, leaving three sons, John, David, and Anthony. He *m.* for his third wife, Jane, da. of William Hawksworth, of Hope, nr. Baildon, widow of Lawrence Rawson, of Shipley, lord of that manor, and by her had a son,

William, who *d.* young. William Lister the father, was a great partizan of Parliament in the Civil War. He was made Captain, and was slain at Tadcaster, at the beginning of the War, 1643. Fairfax, in his Memoirs, mentions his fall. After alluding to an attack by the Royalists, he says "but they were repulsed by Captain Lister, who was there slain, a great loss, being a discreet gentleman."

Thomas Lister, his son and heir, bap. at Bradford, 25 March, 1616, Captain of a foot company of Train Bands, under Sir George Savile, Baronet, 1660. Also Major and Captain in 1688, in the regiment whereof Thomas, Lord Fairfax, was Colonel. He *m.* Ellen, *da.* of John Hunt, of Spekington, Somersetshire, and sister of Henry Hunt, Esq., of Manningham. Thoresby relates a curious story, that this Captain Lister passing through Tadcaster, walked into the churchyard, and inquired of the sexton, who was digging a grave, where his father Captain Lister was buried. The sexton held up a skull which he had just disinterred, and said it was Captain Lister's. The son was so affected by the sight, that he sickened and died. He was buried at Bradford, 9 Feb., 1689-90, leaving (besides Henry, William, Robert, Charles, Ellen, Mary, Juliana, and Sarah)

I. Thomas Lister, bap. 2 May, 1647, *d.* young.

II. John Lister, of Manningham, bap. at Bradford, 17 Nov., 1650, buried there 4 Dec., 1734. He *m.* Phoebe, *da.* of— who *d.* Jan., 1745, aged 77, buried at Bradford. Left issue, three sons, and two *da.*s, namely :

I. Thomas, eldest son, in 1722, Vicar of Ilkley, from 1726, to his death, 19 May, 1745. He had by his wife Mary, who *d.* 10 June, 1745, three *da.*s,

1. Elizabeth, who *m.* Ellis Cunliffe, Esq., of Ilkley, eldest son of Nicholas Cunliffe, of Wyoller,

near Colne, of whom hereafter.*

2. Mary, *m.* to Grafton Wilks, of Leeds, who *d.* 29 Dec., 1768.

3. Phoebe, *m.* to William Boling, of Ilkley, and had issue.

II. John Lister, of Manningham, who *d.* Aug., 1767, aged 72 years, and is buried at Bradford. By his wife Mary, the *da.* of—Field, and sister of John Field, of Bradford, who *d.* June, 1756, aged 54 years, he had issue, hereafter mentioned.

III. William Lister, youngest son, in 1722, *d.* without issue.

IV. Phoebe, bap. at Bradford, 5 Jan., 1696-7, *m.* before 1722, to Christopher Askwith, of Leeds.

V. Ellen, *m.* before 1722, to William Marshall.

The above named John Lister, had by his wife Mary Field, (besides a *da.* Mary who *d.* without issue) a son, viz :

I. Samuel Lister, of Manningham Hall, Gentleman, *b.* 2 Dec. 1728, *d.* 28 May, 1792, aged 63. He *m.* Mary, youngest *da.* and co-heiress, of Francis Stapleton, Esq., but had no issue. By his will, he devised Manningham estate first, to his nephew John Myers; and on his death without issue, to his niece Ruth Myers; and on her death without issue, to his niece Mercy Myers, with ultimate remainder to Ellis Cunliffe, hereafter mentioned, grandson of the above named Ellis Cunliffe.

* The family of Cunliffe is supposed to have been amongst the first Saxons settled in the North of England. (See Baines' History of Lancashire, vol. III. page 244) In the 11 Edward the II., Adam de Cunliffe, was of the Jury in the Extent taken that year of the Barony of Manchester. The family was early settled at Cunliffe Hill, in Billington, Lancashire, but in the reign of Elizabeth, removed to Hollins, which they had acquired by marriage. They retained the Hollins until the Protectorate, when the estate was sequestered and the house plundered, on account of the opposition of John Cunliffe to the Parliament. Being compelled to quit Hollins, he removed to Wyoller Hall, which had come to the family by the marriage of the heiress of the name of Hartley. Nicholas Cunliffe, of Wyoller, purchased estates at Addingham and Ilkley, and came to reside at the latter place, in 1695. He had two sons, Ellis above named, his eldest son, and Nicholas, whose descendants settled in Lancashire.

II. Elizabeth, *m.* first before 1676, to Samuel Askwith, of Leeds, and had by him Lister Askwith. She *m.* secondly, Joseph Myers of Leeds, before 1770, and had issue by her second husband, 1, John, who *d.* young without issue, 2, Ruth, who *m.* Ellis Cunliffe, (afterwards Kay) as hereafter mentioned, 3, Mercy, who *d.* young.

To resume the Cunliffe Pedigree, Ellis Cunliffe, the son of Nicholas Cunliffe, before named, is described of Ilkley, and *b.* 7 June, 1706. He *m.* as above mentioned, Oct. 22, 1738, Elizabeth, *da.* of the Rev. Thomas Lister, Vicar of Ilkley. Ellis Cunliffe had issue,

I. Ann
II. Elizabeth } twins *b.* Jan. 1739-40.

Elizabeth *m.* John Margerison, of Ilkley, from whom is descended John L. Margerison Esq., of Bradford.

III. John Cunliffe, *bap.* at Ilkley, May 16, 1742, resided at High House, Addingham of whom presently.

IV. Lister Cunliffe, *b.* 1747, *d.* 14 Nov., 1778, from him descended the Cunliffes of Esholt.

V. Ellis Cunliffe, *b.* 1751, *d.* young.

VI. Mary Cunliffe, *m.* to John Bolling, of Ilkley.

VII. Nicholas Cunliffe, of Ilkley, *b.* 1757, *d.* *unm.*

The above named John Cunliffe, *m.* on 22 Nov., 1772, the only *da.* of the Rev. William Thompson, Rector of Addingham. She was *b.* 10 Oct., 1754, and *d.* 13 June, 1834. John Cunliffe, *d.* 19 March, 1813, in the 71st year of his age, and was buried in Addingham church. He had issue nine children,

I. Ellis Cunliffe, of whom presently.

II. William Cunliffe, of Farfield hall, *b.* 15 Oct., 1775, *d.* 10 Feb., 1823, *unm.*, devising Farfield hall and estates to his brother Ellis Cunliffe, and his sisters, Harriet, Phoebe, and Sophia; but afterwards their shares were purchased by the said Ellis Cunliffe.

III. Mary, *b.* 23 Dec., 1776, *m.* 31

July, 1806, to the Rev. John Coates, Rector of Addingham, (who *d.* 16 Dec., 1830, aged 67) and had issue, 1, John, who *m.* Mary Ann, *da.* of Mr. Robert Margerison, of Bradford, and has issue; second, William, now (1866) Rector of Addingham, who assumed the name of Thompson, (that of his maternal grand-mother) on attaining 21 years.

IV. Eliza, *b.* 19 July, 1778, *m.* July 31, 1806, Richard Parr, of Al-garkirk, in the county of Lincoln, Esq. She *d.* 3 June, 1809, leaving issue.

V. Harriet, *b.* 7 June, 1780, *m.* 28 Aug., 1828, to John Ellis, Esq., of High house, Addingham, who *d.* 4 January, 1847, aged 70 years, without issue.

VI. Phoebe, *b.* 7 June, 1782, *m.* Nov., 1812, to John Outhwaite, Esq., London, by whom she has issue.

VII. John, *b.* 20 May, 1784, *d.* *unm.* 2 Nov., 1804, buried in Addingham church.

VIII. Thomas Lister Thompson Cunliffe, *b.* 6 March, 1789, *d.* 2 May, 1851, *unm.*

IX. Sophia, *b.* March 30, 1790, *m.* Aug. 10, 1810, to Thomas Pickersgill, Esq., of Tavistock square, London, and has issue.

The above named Ellis Cunliffe, eldest son of John Cunliffe, and described of Manningham hall and Farfield hall, was *b.* 12 May, 1774. He assumed the name of Lister upon coming into possession of the Manningham hall estate, under the devise, in Samuel Lister's will. He *m.* first, Ruth Myers, the devisee under Samuel Lister's will, as before mentioned, at Leeds Parish church, April, 1796. She *d.* 4 July, 1797, aged 24, having had issue, one child, which *d.* young. He *m.* secondly, in Feb., 1809, at Cottingham, Mary, only *da.* of Wm. Kay, Esq., of Cottingham, near Hull, and thereupon added the name of Kay. His second wife *d.* March 6, 1844, and was buried at Addingham, having had

issue, hereafter named. He *m.* for his third wife on 11 Nov., 1844, the Honorable Eliza Mellifont, widow of Geo. Waters Mellifont, of Ballinclea, Ireland, by whom he had no issue. She survived him. Ellis Cunliffe Kay, was a Justice of Peace for the West Riding, and M.P. for Bradford. He *d.* 24 Nov., 1853, and was buried at Addingham. He had by his second wife, nine children, viz:—

I. William, *b.* 13 Dec., 1809, Barrister-at-Law, and M.P. for Bradford, (1841) *d.* 12 Aug., 1841, *unm.*

II. John Cunliffe Kay, of Farfield hall, of whom presently.

III. Mary, *m.* to Joshua Ingham, Esq., of Blake Hall, Mirfield, Magistrate for the West Riding, and has issue.

IV. Ellis, *b.* 1813, *d.* 20 May, 1833.

V. Samuel Cunliffe Lister, of Man-ningham hall, *b.* 1 Jan., 1815, *m.* Anne, da. of the late John Dearden, Esq., of Hollins hall, parish of Halifax, and has issue, 1 Anne; 2 Samuel; 3 Mary.

VI. Harriet, *m.* William Clement Drake Redaile, Esq., and has issue.

VII. Anne, *m.* Richard, third son of Lord Talbot, and has issue.

VIII. Thomas Thompson Cunliffe, Lister, *b.* 1821, *m.* Margaret, da. of the late John Dearden, Esq., of Hollins hall, Halifax.

IX. Elizabeth, *m.* first, William Vavasour Carter, Esq. Weston hall, but had no issue to him; secondly, to Major Lee, of the 15th Hussars, and has issue by him.

The above named John Cunliffe Kay, (which name of Kay he assumed on the demise of his mother, by means of Her Majesty's Royal Licence) of Farfield hall, was *b.* 17 Dec., 1810, *m.* Dec. 8, 1846, to Anne, the only da. of the late James Fenton, Esq., of Bamford hall, near Rochdale. Mr. Kay is a Justice of the Peace for the West Riding. He has issue,

I. Ellis Cunliffe Lister, *b.* 18 Dec. 1847.

II. James Cunliffe Lister, *b.* 12 March, 1849.

III. Thomas Cunliffe Lister, *b.* 10 Dec., 1850.

IV. Foster Cunliffe Lister, *b.* 30 June, 1852.

V. Annie, *b.* 3 June, 1854.

SYKES OF DRIGLINGTON.

ARMS.—Argent, a chevron sable, between three heraldic fountains, or sykes.

CREST.—a bull, passant, proper, charged on the shoulder with an heraldic fountain.

MOTTO.—Quod facio, valde facio.

The family of Sykes is of great antiquity, in both Cumberland and Yorkshire. In the former county, it held the manor of John de Chapel, near Carlisle. The Yorkshire branch possessed lands at Flockton, in the reign of Henry the III., but its original location appears to have been at Kirk-Burton.

George Sykes of Kirkgate, Leeds, (of the family of William Sykes, of the same place, second son of John Sykes, of Flockton, temp. Edward the VI.) *m.* Elizabeth Hodgson, 25 July, 1681, and was buried at St. Peter's, Leeds, 1 May, 1610, leaving (with other issue) a son,

George Sykes, of Driglington, bap. at Leeds, 25 Oct., 1588, *m.* at Birstal, Mary Oates, 3 Feb., 1630. He *d.* at Liversedge, and was buried at Birstal, 21 Nov., 1645, leaving a son,

James Sykes, of Driglington, bap. at Birstal, 24 June, 1631, buried there, 28 May, 1681. By Mary, (Brooke) his wife, he had, with two daa. Mary and Elizabeth, four sons,

I. James, of Driglington, bap. at Tong, 4 Oct., 1657, *m.* twice and had issue. He was buried at Birstal, 1 June, 1726.

II. Richard, of whom hereafter.

III. William, bap. at Birstal, 17 Jan., 1663, buried there 13 Jan., 1666.

IV. George, of Driglington, bap. at Birstal, 26 April, 1666, *m.* Mercy, da. of Richard Eltoft, and was buried at Birstal, 30 Sep., 1730. His son

John Sykes, of Driglington, bap. 15 July, 1703, *m.* Susanna, da. of John Rhodes, of Adwalton, and *d.* 24 Nov., 1779, leaving (with other issue) a son,

John Sykes, of Driglington, *m.* Hannah Ellison, of Birkenshaw, and *d.* 25 April, 1814, leaving two sons, viz:—

Joseph, the second son, of St Nicholas, Olave, London, Commissioner of Court of Requests, and Member of Common Council, *d.* 23 Feb., 1861.

John Sykes, Esq., of Highbury, Middlesex, and of Wheatlands, Gomersal, *m.* first Elizabeth, sister of Matthias Whitehead, Esq., a West Riding Magistrate. She *d. s. p.* His second wife Susannah, da. of Lionel Knowles, Esq., of West House, Gomersal, *d.* 1812, leaving John. He *m.* thirdly, Catharine, da. of John Jackson, London, Commissioner of the Court of Requests, and *d.* 11 Sep., 1843, leaving Joseph, James, Edward, Catharine, *m.* Joseph Conner Bodwell, M.A. Minister of the Congregational Church, Woburn, United States.

Richard Sykes, the second son of James Sykes, as before-mentioned, was of Littleton. He was bap. at Birstal, 13 Dec., 1661, and *m.* there 18 July, 1683, Mary Barbar, who was buried 3 Jan., 1741. Richard Sykes, *d.* at Driglington, and was buried at Birstal 21 June, 1737, leaving issue, four sons,

I. James Sykes, Esq., of Driglington, bap. at Birstal, 10 Feb., 1685, *m.* there 13 Dec., 1721, Jane Emmerson, who *d.* 19 Dec., 1762. He *d.*

28 Sep., 1748, a quaint epitaph marking the spot in Birstal church-yard, where the remains of himself and his wife are interred. They had issue, three sons, and two da.

1. James, M.A. Vicar of Bradford, bap. at Birstal, 8 Oct., 1722; author of "Remarks on the Landed and Commercial Policy of England." He *m.* but *d. s. p.* 7 Aug., 1783, and has a monumental tablet in the chancel of Bradford church.

2. Joseph, of whom presently.

3. Samuel, *d. unm.* 25 Feb., 1784, buried at Birstal.

4. Ann, *m.* Thomas Lister, of Salter-Hebble.

5. Martha, *m.* Thomas Wormald of Gomersal, whose descendant, John Wormald, Esq., is of the firm of Child & Co., London.

Joseph Sykes, above named lord of the manor of Driglington, was bap. at Birstal, 7 April, 1725, and *m.* at Bradford, 6 April, 1749, Anna Pollard, (of the Pollards of Kirkstall) and had issue two sons, and five da.

1. James, of Driglington, *d. unm.* 19 Nov., 1836, aged 87, buried in Driglington chapel.

2. Samuel, of Driglington, Col. of the Birstal and Batley Vol. Infantry, *d. unm.* 22 July, 1830, aged 60.

3. Jane, *d. unm.* 21 Nov., 1785.

4. Hannah, *m.* Richard Brooke, Esq., of Leeds.

5. Martha, *m.* first, Joshua Walker, Esq., (of the Walkers of Lascelles hall) who *d.* 1783, leaving a da. Mrs. Walker *m.* secondly, 6 June, 1787, Thomas Hague, Esq., whose son John Hague, Esq., is lord of the manor of Driglington, and a Magistrate for the West Riding.

6. Sarah, *m.* John Hague, Esq., and *d.* 19 Feb., 1804.

7. Anna, *m.* Benjamin Mur-

gatroyd, Esq., of Red Hall, Leeds, and *d.s.p.* 27 May, 1850.

II. George, second son of Richard and Mary Sykes, of Driglington, was *bap.* at Birstal, 6 Jan., 1689. He settled at Leeds, where he *m.* Sarah Walker, 24 Nov., 1722, and *d.* 25 July, 1761, buried at Mill Hill chapel, Leeds. His descendant Capt. James Sykes, is now of the "First Goorkas," Bengal Army.

III. John, of Littletown, *bap.* at Birstal, 2 Dec., 1692, *m.* there Mary Benson, 3 March, 1712, and appears to have had a son John.

IV. Samuel, of Mabgate, Leeds, *bap.* at Birstal, 29 Nov., 1696, *m.* first, Sarah Craven, 17 Aug., 1723, and by her had,

1. John, of Leeds, M.D., buried at Mill Hill chapel, 20 March, 1757, aged 33.

He *m.* secondly, Hannah, *da.* of Stephen Servant, 15 Oct., 1728, and had,

2. Richard, buried at Mill Hill, 1 June, 1754, aged 24,

By his third wife Mary, *da.* of Nathan Jefferson, (*m.* 13 Oct., 1735) he left at his decease, 3 Nov., 1768, a son,

3. Samuel, of Frizinghall, Bradford, *bap.* at Mill Hill chapel, Leeds, 31 March, 1738, *d.* 20 Dec., 1819, buried at Farnley, leaving by Elizabeth, (Dench) his wife, an only son,

William Henry Sykes, *b.* 25 Jan., 1790, Col. Bombay, N. I., M.P. for Aberdeen. (For further particulars see Biographical Notices). He *m.* 4 March, 1824, Elizabeth, *da.* of William Hay, Esq., of Rennistoun, N. B. (Cadet of the House of Errol) and has,
Henry Peters, Capt. 2 Bombay Light Cavalry.

William Henry Frederick, Capt. 3 Bombay Light Cavalry, *m.* Julia Elizabeth, *da.* of Charles Walter, Esq.

SMYTH OF MIRYSHAW, (NOW OF HEATH HALL.)

Arms.—Ermine, on a bend azure, three losenges, or, between two unicorns' heads erased.

This well allied family for several generations resided at Miryshaw, and as the main branch of it yet possesses the ancient estate and other considerable property in Bradford, I presume the following concise pedigree will not be inappropriately placed here.

Richard Smyth, of Miryshaw, *b.* 1594, is the first name mentioned in the pedigree of this family. He *m.* twice, first, to Margaret, *da.* of Mr. Hodgson, of Bolton, near Bradford; and secondly, Lucretia, *da.* of Mr. Pearson, of Bradford, who survived her husband, and lived in Barkerend, and dying 1689, aged 84, was buried at Bradford. She had by her husband a *da.* Margaret, who *m.* John Sandal, of Idle. Mr. Smyth, *d.* 1656, aged 62, and had by his first wife,

I. Richard, who *d.* in 1640, aged 18.

II. John, of whom hereafter.

III. Thomas, who was *m.* in 1654, to Rebecca, *da.* of Thomas Mallinson, of Bradford, by Sir John Savile, Justice of Peace, according to a statute of the Protectorate. He *d.* in 1661, aged 39 years, without issue.

IV. Margaret, *d. unm.*, in 1640, aged 19.

John Smyth, of Miryshaw, the second son above mentioned, was *b.* in 1623, and *m.* Isabel, *da.* of Randal Wood, and whose mother was sister to Margetson, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of Ireland, was *b.* at Drighlington. Mr. Smyth, *d.* 1686, aged 63, and was buried in Bradford church, where there is a monument to the memory of himself and his wife, and several of their children. They had issue, ten children,

I. Richard Smyth, of Miryshaw, *b.* 1653, *m.* Grace, *da.* of James Stans-

cliff, of Bagby hall, near Halifax, and *d.* without issue in 1721, aged 69 years, and was buried at Bradford church.

II. John Smyth, of whom hereafter.

III. Thomas, *bap.* at Wibsey, 1656, a merchant at Dantsic, where he *d.* *unm.* in 1682.

IV. Randal, *bap.* at Wibsey, in 1658, *d.* *unm.* in 1682, and was buried at Bradford church.

V. Jeremiah, *bap.* at Wibsey, in 1665, *d.* *unm.* in 1684, and buried at Bradford church.

VI. William, *bap.* at Wibsey, 1667, *d.* *unm.* in 1686, buried as above.

VII. Mary, *bap.* at Wibsey, 1660, *d.* *unm.* 1665, buried as above.

VIII. Alice, *bap.* at Wibsey, 1660, *d.* 1665.

IX. Mary, *bap.* at Wibsey, 1671, *d.* 1673.

X. James Smyth, of Manningham, merchant, *bap.* at Wibsey, 1669, *m.* first, Mary, *da.* of Mr. W. Beaumont, and had no issue by her; secondly, Mary, eldest *da.* of William Brook, of Dodsworth, *Com. Ebor.* James Smyth, *d.* 1720, aged 51 years, and was buried at Bradford church, where there is a monument to his memory. From him descended the Smyths of Holbeck; but, as they are unconnected with Bradford, I trace this branch no farther.

John Smyth above mentioned, the eldest son, was *bap.* at Wibsey, 1654. He bought in 1709, Heath estate, near Wakefield, and went to reside there. He *m.* thrice, first, Hannah, *da.* of Richard Harrison, of Wakefield; secondly, Mary, *da.* and heir of William Wilton, of Stead Syke, near Halifax; thirdly, Henrietta Catherine, *da.* of William Metcalfe, of Northallerton; neither of these two latter ladies had issue. Mr. Smyth was a Magistrate for the West Riding, and *d.* 1729, aged 76, and was buried at Wakefield. By his first wife he had issue,

I. John Smyth, of Heath hall, his eldest son and heir, *b.* 1685, *m.* to

Catherine, *da.* of Robert Frank, Esq., of Pontefract, and had two *da.* Mr. Smyth, *d.* in 1731, and in default of male issue, Miryshaw and the other family estates, descended to his nephew John Smyth, hereafter named.

II. Elizabeth, *b.* 1690, *d.* aged 15.

III. Hannah, *b.* 1691, *d.* *unm.* 1775.

IV. Thomas, *b.* 1692, *d.* an infant.

V. Richard Smyth, of Wakefield, merchant, *b.* 1688, *m.* 1711, Anne, eldest *da.* of Francis Wheatley, of Woolley, M.B., and *d.* 1730. He had eight children, all of whom *d.* *unm.* except his eldest son,

John Smyth, of Heath, Esq., who succeeded to the estates of his uncle John; he was *b.* 1715, *m.* 1746, Bridget, *da.* and sole heiress of Benjamin Foxley, Esq., of Wimbledon, and *d.* 1771, aged 55 years, leaving issue,

The Right Hon. John Smyth, of Heath, only child, *b.* 1748. He was successively Lord of the Admiralty, and Treasury, and one of His Majesty's Privy Council; twenty-five years M.P. for Pontefract, and *d.* in 1811. He *m.* 1778, the Right Hon. Lady Georgiana Fitzroy, eldest *da.* of the Duke of Grafton, and (besides other children) had issue,

John Henry Smyth, of Heath, Esq., *b.* 1780, M.P. for the University of Cambridge. He *m.* 1810, Sarah Caroline, second *da.* of Henry Ibbetson, Esq., who had no issue; and secondly, the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Fitzroy, third *da.* of the Duke of Grafton. Mr. Smyth, on his death, was succeeded by his son,

John George Smyth, Esq., of Heath, the present owner of Miryshaw, and late of Bradford Soke Mills, *b.* 1815, *m.* a *da.* of Lord Macdonald, and has issue,

I. Diana Elizabeth Matilda, *b.* 8 March, 1838, *m.* April 21, 1858 to the present Earl of Harewood.

II. Louisa Harriet, *b.* March, 8, 1840.

III. George John Fitzroy, *b.* 13 Sep. 1841, holds a commission in the Coldstream Guards.

IV. Henry Edward, *b.* 26 March, 1843, *d.* Feb. 19, 1850.

V. Mary Caroline, *b.* 7 March, 1844.

VI. William James, *b.* Nov. 1, 1847.

VII. Frederick Augustus, *b.* 14 June, 1850, *d.* June 30, 1850.

VIII. Eva Laura, *b.* April 13, 1854.

ROOKES OF ROYDS HALL.

ARMS.—Argent, a fess sable between three rooks proper.

CREST.—A rook or raven proper, feeding on a wheat sheaf.

This ancient and respectable family, originally of Rookes hall, in the parish of Halifax, resided at Royds hall, and were lords of that manor, from the time of Henry the VII., to the close of the last century, when, in the life of Edward Rookes, who took the name of Leeds, the mansion and estate were sold, as has been stated under the head of "North Bierley."

William Rookes, of Royds hall, living in the time of Henry the VII., *m.* Dorothy, *da.* of John Pecke, of Wakefield, Esq., and had a son and heir,

Richard, of Royds hall, Esq., who *m.* Mary *da.* of John Rawden, Esq., of Rawden, and was succeeded by his son and heir,

Richard, of Royds hall, Esq., who lived in the time of Henry the VIII., and had by Elizabeth his wife, *da.* of Robert Waterhouse, Esq., of Halifax,

John Rookes, Esq., of Royds hall, who left by Jennet, his wife, *da.* and co-heiress of Richard Watson, Esq., of Lofthouse, near Wakefield, a son and successor,

William Rookes, Esq., of Royds hall, *m.* Elizabeth, *da.* of Richard Wilkinson, of Bradford. He *d.* 25 Oct., 1651, and had issue, (besides five *daa.*)

I. William, his heir hereafter mentioned.

II. Jonas, Fellow and Bursar of University College, Cambridge.

III. Richard, had five *daa.* *bap.* at Bradford church.

IV. Robert, had a *da.* *bap.* at Bradford church.

V. Tempest.

VI. Maximilian, had issue, two sons, Jonas and William, *bap.* at Bradford.

VII. John.

The eldest son above named, William Rookes, of Royds hall, *d.* 28 March, 1656. He *m.* first, Anne, *da.* of John Thornhill, Esq., of Fixby, by whom he had a son William, his heir, hereafter mentioned; and secondly, Susan, *da.* of Mr. Rosethorn, of New hall, by whom he had another son.

He was succeeded by his son and heir, William Rookes, of Royds hall, who espoused Mary, *da.* of George Hopkinson, Esq., of Lofthouse, and sister of the celebrated antiquary John. Mr. Rookes, *d.* 24 July, 1659, and had issue,

I. William, who *d.* while a student at University College, Oxford, in 1667.

II. George, his heir, hereafter mentioned.

III. John, hereafter mentioned successor to George.

IV. Jane, who *m.* Robert Parker, Esq., a great antiquary, and collector of MSS.

V. Mary, who *d.* young.

The eldest surviving son, George Rookes, Esq., of Royds hall, succeeded his father, and was living in 1683, he *m.* Jane, *da.* of Capt. Henry Crossland, of Hemsley, and had a *da.* Catharine, who *d.* before him, aged 4 years. He was succeeded in the estate by his brother,

John Rookes, Esq., of Royds hall, espoused first, in 1684, his cousin Anne, *da.* and heiress of George Hopkinson, Esq., of Lofthouse, and had by her two sons, William hereafter mentioned, and George. He *m.* for his second wife, in

1687, Elizabeth, da. of the Rev. Marmaduke Cooke, D.D. Vicar of Leeds, and had issue by her,

I. John, who *d.* in 1700, and buried at Bradford.

II. Marmaduke, who *d.* in 1724, leaving by Jane, his wife, da. of Wm. Turner, Esq., of Wakefield, an only da. and heiress, Elizabeth, who *m.* Christopher Hodgson, M.D., but *d.* without issue, in 1789, aged 73, and left her estate at Barrowby, to her cousin (half blood) William Rookes, Esq., of Esholt.

III. Elizabeth.

IV. Mary.

V. Jane.

VI. Anne, of whom her mother *d.* in child-bed, in 1695, aged 24.

Mr Rookes the father, *d.* 1713, and was succeeded by his son and heir, (by his first wife),

William Rookes, Esq., of Royds hall, (matriculated at Jesus College, Cambridge) who *m.* in 1712. Mary, da. of William Rodes, Esq., of Great Houghton, (*b.* 1694, and *d.* 1734), and had issue at his death, in 1732,

I. Edward Rookes, of Royds hall, Esq., *b.* 1713, *m.* 1740, first, Mary, da. and heiress of Robert Leeds, Esq., of Milford, and assumed on coming to her estates, the name of Leeds; and

secondly, Henrietta, da. of Sandford Hardcastle, Esq., of Wakefield. She *d.* in 1803, without issue.

By his first wife, Edward Rookes Leeds, (who *d.* in 1788, and was buried at Wibsey chapel) had four daa.,

1. Mary, *m.* George Walker, Esq., of Middlewood hall, and *d.* without issue, in 1803.

2. Jane, *m.* William Serjeantson, of Wakefield, who *d.* in 1768, and was buried at Wibsey chapel. She left a son William Rookes Leeds Serjeantson, Esq., of Camphill, who had issue.

3. Elizabeth *d. unm.* in 1763.

4. Anne, *m.* to the Rev. Jeremiah Smith, of Woodside, Sussex.

II. William, *b.* 1719, at Royds hall, *m.* at Otley, (on his own, and his wife's birth-day, 1758) to Ann, sister and heiress of Robert Stansfield, Esq., of Esholt hall, and *d.* in 1782. He was senior benchor of Gray's Inn. (*See Stansfield pedigree.*)

III. John, who *d.* young.

IV. Mary, *d. unm.* 1793, buried at Wibsey chapel.

V. Ann, *d.* in infancy, buried at Wibsey chapel.

VI. Elizabeth, *d. unm.* in 1770, buried at Wibsey chapel.

STANSFIELD, FORMERLY OF BRADFORD, NOW OF ESHOLT.

Arms.—Sable, three goats trippant argent Crest.—a demi-lion, rampant

This family was seated for many generations at Stansfield hall, in the vale of Todmorden, and parish of Halifax. The pedigree given here will only commence with the first of the family who settled in Bradford, or neighbourhood.

Joshua Stansfield, of Horton, second son of Josias Stansfield, of Breck, in Sowerby, *d.* in 1732, leaving issue.

His brother Samuel, third son of the said Josias, *m.* 1675, Mary Clarkson, (a sister or relative, no doubt, of Clarksons, the Divines, and maternal uncles of the

celebrated Abraham Sharp). He *d.* in 1727, aged 79, and was buried at Bradford church, where there is a monument to his memory, leaving a son and successor,

Robert, a Drysalter, in Bradford, *b.* in 1676, who *m.* first, in 1703, Elizabeth, da. of Rev. Thomas Sharp, M.A. (and niece of Abraham Sharp) and by her (who *d.* 1722, aged 42, and is buried in Bradford chancel, where there is a monument to her memory) had issue (besides three sons and two daa., who *d.* young),

Faith, *b.* in 1704, *m.* in 1722, to Richard Gilpin Sawrey, Esq., of Horton, Magistrate, and *d.* 1767, aged 63, and was buried at Bradford church, where there is a monument to her memory; she had no issue.

Robert Stansfield, above named, *m.* secondly, in 1723, Anne, *da.* of William Busfield, Esq., of Rishworth hall, near Bingley, and had, with other children, who *d. unm.*,

Robert Stansfield, Esq., of Bradford, *b.* in 1727, purchased in 1755, Esholt hall, and estate, *m.* Jane, eldest *da.* and co-heiress of Richard Ferrand, Esq., of Harden hall, by Mary, his wife, *da.* of William Busfield, Esq., of Rishworth hall. Mr. Stansfield, *d.* 1772, (his wife in 1796) and leaving no issue, was succeeded by his sister and heiress,

Ann Stansfield, *b.* 1729, *m.* William Rookes, Esq., of Royds hall; she *d.* 1798, and had issue, (*See Rookes' pedigree*)

I. Robert Rookes who *d.* an infant.

II. William Rookes, of Jesus College, Cambridge, *d. unm.* in 1786, and was buried at Guiseley,

III. Ann Maria Rookes, devisee from her mother, of Esholt priory, *b.* 1763, *m.* at Otley, 1780, Joshua Crompton, Esq., third son of Samuel Crompton, of Derby, and Beal, in Yorkshire. She *d.* at Esholt, 1819, and devised the estate by will to her eldest son, William Rookes

Crompton, (on the death of his father, which happened in 1832) with an injunction that he should take the name of Stausfield. She had issue,

1. William Rookes Crompton Stansfield, above named, now of Esholt hall, *b.* at Esholt, 1790, Fellow Commoner, and M.A. of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Magistrate for the West-Riding, and late M.P. for Huddersfield. He *m.* in 1824, Emma, eldest *da.* of William Markham, Esq., son of Archbishop Markham.

2. Joshua Samuel Crompton, of Sion Hill, *b.* 1799, Magistrate of the North and West-Ridings, of Yorkshire, and late M.P. for Ripon. He succeeded by will to the estate of his father in the North-Riding.

3. Robert Edward Crompton, of Azerley hall, *b.* 1804, Officer in the 15th Hussars, inherited by his father's will; estates at Azerley and Sutton, near Ripon.

4. Maria Anne Crompton, *m.* at Otley, 1814, to Henry Preston, Esq., of Doncaster, and has issue, 5. Elizabeth.

6. Mary Frances, *m.* 1828, to Lieut. Col. Sir W. L. Herries, and has issue,

7. Henrietta Matilda

8. Margaret Sarah.

9. Caroline Rachel

HORTON OF CHADDERTON.

Arms.—Gules, a lion rampant, argent, charged on the shoulder with a boar's head couped, azure, within a bordure engrailed of the second.

Crest.—A red rose seeded, barbed and surrounded by two laurel branches proper.

This family sprung from the same root as the Hortons of Horton, whose race in the main branch merged in the Leven-thorpes, as before mentioned. A younger branch of the Hortons of Horton, settled at Barkisland. See pedigree in Watson's 'Halifax,' page 156. I give a pedigree

from Burke's 'Commoners,' so far as the family is connected with Bradford, as lords of their ancient estate (the manor of Horton) and of a moiety of the manor of Thornton.

Joshua Horton, Esq., Sowerby, was *b.* 1619. This gentleman, who was in the

commission of the Peace for the West-Riding, purchased the manor of Horton, &c., in Bradford dale. He espoused Martha, da and co-heiress of Thomas Binna, Esq., of Rushworth, by whom (who *d.* in 1694) he had surviving issue,

1. Joshua, his heir hereafter mentioned.

2. Elkana, who lived at Thornton hall, near Bradford, Barrister-at-Law, *d.* without issue in 1729.

3. Thomas, M.D., who *m.* the da. of Doctor Watnough, but *d.* without issue in 1694. He bequeathed his estate at Halifax, to his eldest brother above named.

4. Sarah.

5. Martha, *m.* to John Gill, Esq., of Carr house, in Yorkshire
Mr. Horton, *d.* in 1679, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Joshua Horton, Esq., of Sowerby, who purchased, and resided at Chadderton, in Lancashire. He *m.* in 1678, Mary, da. of Robert Gregg, Esq., of Bradley, and had thirteen children, of whom,

1. Thomas, inherited the estates.

2. Sarah, *m.* Thomas Williamson, Esq., of Liverpool.

3. Elizabeth, *m.* William Williamson, of Liverpool.

4. Martha, *m.* Richard Clayton, Esq., of Adlington.

5. Jane, *m.* John Parr, Esq., of Liverpool.

Mr Horton, *d.* 1708, and was interred in the chancel at Oldham church. His wife *d.* in twelve days after, of grief for the loss of her husband, and was buried by his side. The eldest son and heir.

Thomas Horton, Esq., of Chadderton, was in the Commission of the Peace, for the county Palatine of Lancaster, and Governor of the Isle of Man, for the Earl of Derby. He *m.* Anne, da. and co-heiress of Richard Mostyn, Esq., of London, by whom (who *d.* in 1725) he had issue, (beside a second son Joshua, the progenitor of the Hortons of Howroyd)

William, (Sir) his successor at Chadderton, who was created a baronet in 1764, being at the time, High Sheriff of Lancashire. He *m.* Susanna, da. and heiress of Francis Watts, Esq., of Barnes hall, in Yorkshire, by whom he had three sons, Watts, Thomas, and William. His eldest son Watts Horton, succeeded to the baronetage and manor of Horton, and moiety of the manor of Thornton. On his death, the estates descended to his da., who *m.* Capt. Rhysa.

SHARP OF LITTLE HORTON.

Arms.—Azure a pheon argent, within a bordure argent, charged with eight torteauxes.

This family was for a great length of time seated at Little Horton, and as regards antiquity, respectability, and the eminent men it has produced, stands very high. There is no doubt of the consanguinity of Archbishop Sharp with the Sharps of Little Horton, though the connexion cannot be exactly traced: 'the link, Thoresby,' observes Dr. Whitaker, 'failing in his usual industry, omitted to find.* On the monument

to Abraham Sharp, in Bradford church, it is stated that the Archbishop and he were related, and Calamy even states

there has been a succession of Thomas and John, alternately, for many generations; but the ancient writings being lost, at the taking of Bradford, during the Civil Wars, I cannot produce a pedigree, save what I have extracted from the several registers at Leeds and Bradford, which I the rather insert, because it is rare to meet with so many learned authors so nearly allied. Though this branch (Thomas) be extinct on the death of an ingenious and hopeful young gentleman. Dr. John Sharp, yet another is likely to continue in honour, being deservedly advanced to the Archiepiscopal See of York, not only to the comfort and honour of his native county and family, but the universal satisfaction and joy of the whole nation.'

*Thoresby in his 'Ducatus,' after mentioning the Rev. Thomas Sharp, hereafter named, as a learned and pious author, proceeds to say, 'the family was of great antiquity in Bradford dale, particularly at Little Horton, where

that the Rev. Thomas Sharp, Abraham's brother, was cousin to the Archbishop. Among the earliest notices of the Sharps in this neighbourhood, are the following: There is an Alice Sharp, of Bradford, mentioned in the Poll Tax Rolls, temp. of Richard the II. and a James Sharp, 36th Henry the VIII., lived in a house at Little Horton, belonging to Kirkstall Abbey.

Christopher Sharp, the elder, of Horton, probably *b.* before 1480, was a man of large property at Horton. He is assessed to the Subsidy Roll, 34th Henry VIII, at £20, a large sum. By his will, dated 1 Feb., 1541, proved 4 March, 1543, he directs his body to be buried in the church of St. Peter, Bradford, and leaves 3s. 4d. to the church to buy a 'Maniell,' and 10s. for a trental of masses for his soul, and for all Christian souls. To his only da. Margaret, he leaves 5 marks. He was succeeded by his only son,

John, executor to his father in 1543. By his will proved 27 April, 1558, by his widow Isabel, he leaves his soul to the lady St. Mary; 12d. to the High Altar of Bradford, and directs his body to be buried in the church of St. Peter, at Bradford. He leaves,

Thomas Sharp, of Little Horton, his son, described as clothier, to whom his father gives one thing of the best of every kind of vessel accustomed to be 'occupied' at his house at Horton. By his will proved 11 July, 1607, he directs his body to be buried in the church yard of Bradford. He *m.* Elizabeth —, and left three sons,

I. Thomas. By his will, proved 5 April, 1637, he directs his body to be buried in the church yard of Bradford. He mentions his nephew William Wilkinson, and his niece Mary Waterhouse. Married Martha —, executrix of her husband's will. She was buried at Bradford, 30 May, 1637, and administration of her effects, granted to her *das.* Sarah and Elizabeth. He left

a son John, the Parliamentarian, hereafter mentioned, and also as above mentioned, two *da.*, (1) Sarah, *m.* to John Nalson, M.A., Minister of Holbeck, and Rector of Walkington, and by him had John Nalson, LL.D., *b.* 1637, and *d.* in 1685; (2) Elizabeth, who *m.* Wm. Clarkson, Rector of Addle, near Leeds, 1660, and *d.* without issue.

II. Isaac Sharp, mentioned in his father's will, 1607.

III. John Sharp, of Little Horton. He made large accessions by purchase to the family property. He *m.* Susan, eldest *da.* and co-heiress of Richard Waterhouse, of Shelf, on 30 June, 1606. Administration was granted of his (John's) effects, 2 Oct., 1658, to his *da.* Mary Popeley, widow. He was a great Royalist, having been in several battles on the king's side, in one of which he received a severe contusion on the head from a battle axe, and though he lived to a good age, he was wont to say, that but for such a blow he might have lived to be an old man. He left, (besides a second son Thomas, who resided at South Kirkby, and *d.* without issue), a son,

Isaac, *bap.* at Bradford, 18 July, 1613. He was Lieut. in the Train Bands. He rebuilt the mansion house at Little Horton, about 1675. He *m.* Elizabeth, *da.* of Joshua Rhodes of Mirfield, before 1653, and was buried at Bradford, 8 March, 1680, 'having,' as Oliver Heywood says, 'long lain ill of consumption.' He left,

1. Isaac Sharp, of Little Horton, his only surviving son, of whom hereafter.

2. Susannah, *bap.* at Bradford, 3 Feb., 1669, *m.* at Sowerby, 14 March, 1693, to Rev. Matthew Smith, of Mixenden, M.A., of the University of Edinburgh, author of several works, and father of the Rev. John Smith, minister of the Presbyterian chapel, Bradford.

See section 'Presbyterians' in this 'Continuation.'

3. Elizabeth, bap. at Bradford, 21 June, 1671, *m.* first, William Young, of Bradford, cutler; second, Jonathan Roberts, by whom she had, Isaac Roberts, who had issue Sharp Roberts.

The last named Isaac Sharp, was bap. at Bradford, 10 Jan., 1665-6, and was buried at Bradford, 29 July, 1743; he *m.* Elizabeth, da. of John Wood, of Bramley, near Leeds, 18 April, 1705. She was buried at Bradford, 12 Dec. 1717. They had issue,

I. John, who *d.* an infant.

II. Dorothy, only surviving child and heiress, *b.* about 1708, *m.* 24 Aug., 1827, Francis Stapleton, of Little Horton, formerly of Bradford, Salter. He *d.* 16 March, 1765, aged 52, and was buried at Bradford. His widow *d.* 20 and buried 22 Aug. 1787, aged 79. They had issue three children,

I. Sharp Stapleton, who *d.* an infant.

II. Elizabeth, of whom hereafter.

III. Mary, *b.* 11 April, 1738, *m.* Samuel, of Manningham, sometime of Horton, Gentleman, *b.* 2 Dec. 1728, *d.* 28 May, 1792, aged 63, *s.p.* and is buried at Bradford. His widow *d.* 22 April, 1809, *s.p.*, and was buried at Bradford.

Elizabeth, above mentioned, eldest da. and co-heiress of Mr. Stapleton, *b.* 29 Oct. and bap. at Bradford, 30 Nov., 1733, *m.* at St. Andrew's, Holborn, on the 19 May, 1769, Francis Bridges, of Little Horton, sometime of Leeds, a noted Antiquary, and Collector of Coins, *b.* 2 March, 1724, *d.* 4 and buried at St. John's, Leeds, 9 Jan., 1796. His widow *d.* 22, and buried at St. John's, Leeds, 26 July, 1787. They had issue, (besides three who *d.* infants)

I. Elizabeth, eldest da., of whom hereafter.

II. Mary, *m.* to John Lindley, of Pontefract, who *d.* *s.p.* 7 Dec., 1791.

III. Francis Sharp Bridges, of

Horton Old hall, only surviving son, *b.* 17 March, 1766, bap. at St. Peter's Leeds, 16 April following. He *d.* in 1844.

IV. Jane, youngest surviving da., *b.* 21 Dec., 1774, bap. at St. Peter's, Leeds, *d. unm.* 10 Sep., 1835, aged 60, and was buried at Bradford.

Elizabeth, eldest child above named, was *b.* 11 Oct., 1761, and bap. at St. Peter's, Leeds, *m.* 9 Aug., 1797, the Rev. Thomas Wade, of Bierley, near Bradford, Incumbent of St. Anne's, Tottington, near Bury, Lancashire. She *d.* 9, and buried at Bury, 16 April, 1809. Mr. Wade, *d.* 29 Oct., 1833, leaving,

Anne, his sole da. and heiress, *b.* 27 April, 1804, bap. at Tottington, *m.* at Bury, Aug., 1824, to the Rev. Benjamin Powell, of Bellingham Lodge, Wigan, and Horton Old hall aforesaid. He was *b.* 11 Jan., 1792, bap. at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury. He *d.* in the year 1861, leaving, besides other issue,

Francis Sharp Powell, of Horton Old hall aforesaid, his eldest son, to whom the estate descended under the provisions of the will of Francis Sharp Bridges. Mr. Powell was *b.* 29 June, 1827, and graduated as B.A., Cambridge, in 1850; was in 1857, elected M.P. for Wigan; in 1863 elected M.P. for Cambridge, and again in 1866. He *m.* 26 Aug., 1858, Annie, da. of M. Gregson, Esq., of Liverpool. Mr. Powell is the munificent founder and patron of the noble structure of All Saint's church, Horton.

John Sharp, before mentioned, the noted partisan of the Parliamentarians in the Civil Wars, was *b.* on the 17 Feb., 1604. He resided in a house of which some portion still remains at Horton hall, the residence of Edwd. Hailstone, Esq. He *m.* on the 12 Dec., 1632, Mary, da.

of Robert Clarkson, of Fair Gap, in Bradford, and sister of the Rev. William Clarkson, above mentioned, and also of the Rev. David Clarkson, mentioned in Joseph Lister's Autobiography. John Sharp, who held many important offices in this quarter, *d.* on Whitsunday, 1672. (For further particulars respecting him, see the History of Bradford, p. 337, and section 'Horton,' in this 'Continuation.') He had by Mary his wife, 10 children, viz: Thomas, hereafter mentioned, John, (*b.* 10 Feb., 1634) Sarah, Isaac,* Mary, Samuel, Martha, (*b.* Dec., 1647) William, Abraham,† (of whom full particulars are given in his Life. See History of Bradford) and Robert.

Thomas, the eldest son of John Sharp, was *b.* at Little Horton, 13 Oct., 1633. He first *m.* in 1668, Elizabeth, the *da.* of Mr. Bagnall. She had a *da.* in 1670, but both *d.* soon after.

Secondly, Faith, the *da.* of the Rev. James Sale, Nonconformist Minister, Pudsey, 21 May, 1673. She *d.* in the year 1710, aged 59. Mr. Sharp *d.* at Leeds, Aug. 9, 1693, and was buried there. He was educated under his uncle David Clarkson, at Clare hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of A.M., and was for a short time the Vicar of Addle. Afterwards he left the Established church, and became a celebrated Nonconformist Minister. (For further

particulars see his 'Life' in this 'Continuation.') * He had issue,

1. John, *bap.* Aug. 27, 1674, a student in Physic at *Leyden*, of great promise. He *d.* in 1704.

2. William, *bap.* Feb. 1674, *d.* young.

3. Faith, *m.* to Robert Stansfield. (See Stansfield pedigree.)

AS TO ARCHBISHOP SHARP'S FAMILY.

The Pedigree of the Sharps, in the History of Bradford, so far as relates to the connecting link of the families of the Sharps of Horton with the kin of Archbishop Sharp, was drawn up for me by Wm. Sharp, Esq., Surgeon, of Bradford, from what were considered authentic sources of information. Since then I have been convinced by Sir Charles George Young, Garter King of Arms, and William Courthope, Somerset Herald, that that Pedigree is, as to such connecting link, erroneous. It is consolatory to know that the celebrated Granville Sharp, a descendant of the Archbishop, entered it thus in the books of the College of Arms. The truth is, Thoresby was not amenable to the animadversions of Dr. Whitaker, for in his time the connecting link could not be found. It is evident from his language he had endeavoured to find it. Mr. Courthope in a letter to me, observes that the Archbishop's ancestor, James Sharp, of Horton, time of Henry the VIII., was contemporary of Christopher Sharp, of Horton, beforementioned, 'and undoubtedly a near relative, but every effort to shew the relationship failed; and indeed we exhausted all source of information. That the Archbishop's ancestor was of inferior station to Christopher, is shewn by his having paid only a fifth part of the amount of Christopher's amount of taxation,' to the Subsidy in the time of Henry the VIII.

James Sharp the elder, of Horton, is

* He *d.* before 1656. See his mother's letter p. 308 of this 'Continuation.'

† In 1699, Abraham Sharp, is described of Little Horton, 'Accomptant,' in a lease to him from Faith Sharp, the widow of his brother Thomas, and her son John. See also p. 269 in the 'Continuation.' Abraham Sharp by his will without date and evidently written by himself, appointed Richard Gilpin Sawrey, of Little Horton, John Atkinson, of Bradford, butcher, and Thomas Swain, of Bradford, salter, executors of his will. He gives to his grand-niece Faith Sawrey, two closes, and £400, lent upon bond to Faith's father, Robert Stansfield; also £200 owing by Robert Gilpin, of Whitehaven; £300 owing by Mr. Gilpin, sugar baker, Whitehaven, and £450 owing by Richard G. Sawrey, his said grand-niece's husband. He gives a house to the minister of the 'old meeting chapel,' Bradford.

* At p. 233 of the History of Bradford, it is mentioned in mistake that he was cousin to Archbishop Sharp.

witness to the will of Christ. Sharp, of Horton, in 1530, and of another Christ. Sharp, in 1541. I take that he is the person mentioned as living 36 Henry the VIII, in a house at Little Horton, then late belonging to Kirkstall Abbey. But the great and parent stock of the Sharps, of Little Horton, is represented as a contemporary of this James. He is assessed to the Subsidy Roll 1545, as possessing £5 in goods, and is supposed to have *d.* before 1557, and to be succeeded by a son,

James Sharp, of Little Horton, Clothier. He appears to have been *m.* in 1560. He held a farm and lands at Calverley. His will was proved 28 Jan., 1590, (O. S.) His wife's name was Alice, and she was executrix of his will. She was buried at Bradford. 12 Feb. 1603. He had four sons and a *da.*: (1.) John, living in 1603; (2.) James Sharp, of Woodhouse, in North Bierley, *m.* before 1603, Anne —. His will dated 20 Sep., 1623, *d.* 25 Sep. 1623, leaving his wife his executrix: (3.) Thomas Sharp, a minor, in 1590, living in 1603; (4.) Isaac a minor in 1590, living in 1623; (5.) Grace, *m.* before 1603 to Robert Swayne, of Bradford.

The above named James Sharp, of Woodhouse, who *d.* 1623, had two sons,

I. James, of Woodhouse, the progenitor of the Sharps of Gildersome. He had a son, Abraham, who resided at Cutler Heights, and had property there. This Abraham had a son William, *bap.* at Tong.

II. Thomas Sharp, of Bradford, Drysalter, *b.* 26 Oct., 1606, buried there 3 Oct., 1670, aged 64, will dated 5 Sept., 1670. He *m.* Dorothy, *da.* of John Weddal. She was buried at Bradford, 7 Feb., 1695, aged 76. He had by her, John, the Archbishop, mentioned directly, Thomas, and Hannah, who *m.* John Richardson, of Birks hall, Bradford, Attorney-at-Law. (*See Richardson pedigree.*) James, and Joshua.

The Archbishop, *bap.* by Mr. Blazet, Vicar of Bradford, and had for his tutor, Abraham Brooksbank, afterwards Vicar of Bradford, *m.* as stated in his 'Life' Elizabeth Palmer. He had two sons, (and two *das.* of whom I have seen no other notice) who survived him,

I. John, M P., and one of the Board of Trade. He *m.* Anna Maria, *da.* of Charles Hosier, of Wicken park, and *d.* at Grafton Park, 1728, aged 49; he left issue,

1. John Hosier Sharp, his only son, who *d.* in 1734, aged 13 years.

2. Elizabeth, *m.* to Thomas Prowse, of Axbridge, in the county of Somerset, and had a son George, who *m.* his cousin Elizabeth, *da.* of Dr. Thomas Sharp.

II. Thomas Sharp, *b.* 1693, D.D., Archdeacon of Northumberland, *d.* at Durham, 1758, and buried in the Cathedral there. He was an excellent Hebraist, and distinguished himself in the Hutchinsonian controversy. He was author of several works. He *m.* Judith, *da.* of Sir George Wheeler, and had issue,

1. John Sharp, D.D., also Archdeacon of Northumberland. He *m.* Mary, *da.* of Heneage Dering, Dean of Ripon, *d.* at Durham in 1792, aged 69, and left an only child, Anna Jemima, *b.* 1762, *d.* 1816.

2. Judith, *b.* 1733, *d.* 1809.

3. Thomas perpetual Curate of Bamborough, and *d.* 1772, was succeeded by his brother John.

4. William Sharp, Esq., a noted Surgeon, at St. Bartholomew's hospital, *m.* Catherine, *da.* of William Barwick, and *d.* at Fulham, 1810, aged 81, leaving a *da.*,

Mary, who *m.* Lloyd Baker, of Hardwick, Gloucestershire, and *d.* leaving issue.

5. Elizabeth, *m.* to her cousin, George Prowse, as before mentioned and *d.* in 1810, aged 77.

6. James Sharp, who left a daughter Catherine.

7. Granville Sharp, the celebrated philanthropist, b. in 1734, d. in

1813. No man did more for the emancipation of the black slave, than Granville Sharp.

The families anciently settled in the parish of Bradford, who claimed armorial bearings, and had their Pedigrees entered in the Heralds' Books, never were numerous. Dugdale in the last Herald's Visitation made to Yorkshire, in the year 1665, records in his original entry Book, only the following:—Manningham, Thomas Lister, John Wilkinson; North Bierley, William Richardson; Allerton, Peter Sunderland; Bowling, Henry Savile, Esq.; Eccleshill, John Stanhope, Esq.; Haworth, John Ramsden; Shipley, William Rawson.

All these stocks have either removed to other places, or become insignificant, or extinct. There have, however, been scattered through the parish, from early times, many families of gentry, who seem not to have troubled themselves about the distinctions of Heraldry; and also a numerous class of substantial yeomen. Their Pedigrees I have not been able to present to the reader, because they have either not been made out, or traced with sufficient accuracy. Among these families I may mention the Pollards, who are in the Visitation of Yorkshire in 1584, described of Bierley and Brunton, and had ermine, a cross engrailed sable, allowed them for arms. In looking over ancient Records, the respectable name of Pollard of North Bierley, is often found, and members of that lineage formed alliances with the best houses of the neighbourhood. The Hollings also, who probably took their name from the Hollings at Clayton, were early seated in that township. Likewise the Bowers were an ancient family in Bradford, and numerous others might be mentioned. The Richardson, Smyth, Stansfield, and Rookes Pedigrees, were taken in part from the 'Loidis,' with considerable additions from my own MSS. Those of Rawson, Field, and Horton, were in the main drawn from 'Burke's Commoners,' with many alterations; that of Wickham in the early portion, from scattered notices in the 'Collectanea Topographica,' and brought down to the present time. Those of Sharp, Dixon, Hailstone, Lister, and Sykes, were drawn up partly from the Heralds' Books, and partly from evidences furnished by the representatives of those families.



APPENDIX.

List of Persons in the Parish of Bradford, from the Year 1841
to the present time, who attained ninety years of age and upwards.

BRADFORD.*

NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	RESIDENCE.	DIED.
Mary Atkinson,	91	widow,		19 Dec., 1841.
Mary Hudson,	91	"	Well street,	14 Dec., 1842.
John Burnett,	94	woolcomber,	Reform street,	20 Aug., 1843.
William Wilson,	90	labourer,	Undercliffe,	10 Oct., 1843.
Sarah Sowden,	92	widow,	Providence street,	22 May, 1844.
Edward Kay,	94	cordwainer,	Vicar lane,	7 April, 1845.
Benjamin Oddy,	94	weaver,	Poor house,	25 " 1846.
Timothy Overend,	90	woolsorter,	Wapping,	14 Mar., 1847.
Mary Brewer,	90	widow,	Middleton field,	14 Mar., 1847.
Sarah Bland,	96	"	Queen street,	14 July, 1847.
Beatrice Pollard,	91	"	Scarr hill,	6 Sept., 1847.
Mary Dugdale,	91	"	Threadneedle street,	14 " 1847.
Mary Brown,	93	"	Bradford moor,	30 Jan., 1848.
Ruth Wooler,	99	"	White abbey,	6 Sept., 1849.
Thomas Walton,	90	retired farmer,	Joseph street,	17 July, 1852.
Betty Reid,	95	widow,	Bridge street,	29 Sept., 1852.
Margaret Baxter,	99	"	George street,	5 Mar., 1854.
Catherine Reiley,	94	"	Lingards street,	26 April, 1855.
Ann Newton,	92	"	Chapel lane,	20 April, 1855.
Benjamin Whitehead,	93	corn miller,	Paper hall square,	3 May, 1855.
Stephen Wilson,	98	retired wesleyan minister,	St. Jude's place,	12 Jan., 1856.
Hannah Whetley,	90	widow,	Mortimer row,	25 Mar., 1856.
Mary Barton,	91	"	Mount street,	25 Sept., 1856.
Nicholas Kitchin,	97	comber,	Leeds road,	20 April, 1857.
John Patchett,	93	agricultural la- bourer,	Undercliffe,	27 Sept., 1857.
John Richardson,	95	shoemaker,	North parade,	4 Dec., 1859.
Mary Williams,	90		Great church street,	19 Feb., 1860.
Rose Taylor,	93		Jowett street,	22 " 1860.
Mary Ann Godwin,	90		Hardcastle lane	18 Dec., 1860.
Nancy Barning,	99		Banner street,	22 Feb., 1861.
Margaret Kelly,	90		Abbey street,	18 July, 1862.
John Foley,	94	tinner,	Leys	10 Jan., 1863.
Joseph Watson,	91	joiner,	Jury street,	18 July, 1863.
Dennis Ryan,	92	weaver,	Cross Wellesley street	2 Jan., 1864.
Elizabeth Murray,	93		Longlands street,	10 " 1865.
Mary Harrison,	90		Cannan street,	31 Mar., 1865.
Jonathan Garside,	94	weaver,	Longcroft place,	9 Aug., 1865.
Ann Gornall,	93	widow,	Club street,	18 Sept., 1865.

* In this list there is not the name of Mercy Drake, who, in 1841, was residing in Pit lane, at the age of 101 years.

MANNINGHAM.

NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	RESIDENCE.	DIED.
Ann Settle,	90		Round thorn,	19 Dec., 1857.
Joseph Heaton,	91		Church street,	1 Feb., 1861.
Elizabeth Moore,	90		Skinner lane,	5 Nov., 1861.
Joseph Jowett,	90	retired stuff manufacturer,	North parade,	23 Aug. 1862.

BOWLING.

James Seed,	90	gentleman's servant,	Sticker lane.	20 Aug., 1841.
Sarah Hillas,	96	widow,	Swaine green,	19 April, 1842.
Jane Tordoff,	92	"	Newall hall.	1 Oct., 1844.
Isabella Bainbridge,	90	"	Barrack yard,	27 Nov., 1853.
James Foster,	95	farm servant,	Wakefield road,	18 Feb., 1863.

HORTON.

Daniel Nelson,	90	out pensioner of Chelsea Hos- pital,	Cross lane,	7 June, 1844.
Elizabeth Stead,	90	widow,	Clayton lane,	4 Jan., 1845.
John Milner,	93	labourer,	Cousen's mill,	14 July, 1845.
John Haley,	90	yeoman,	Paradise,	28 April, 1846.
Hannah Lofthouse,	91	widow,	Great Horton road,	2 Dec., 1847.
John Riley,	92	weaver,	Paternoster lane,	11 Mar., 1852.
Jonathan Briggs,	90	farmer,	Low green,	16 April, 1853.
Mary Whitaker,	93	widow,	Cordingley fold,	9 Dec., 1853.
Elizabeth Emsley,	95	weaver,	Mill lane,	26 May, 1855.
James Lister,	91	retired school- master,	Cobden street,	19 Jan., 1857.
Hannah Jowett,	90	weaver,	Old road,	14 May, 1857.
Jonathan Tommis,	90	"	Southfield lane,	3 Jan., 1858.
Martha Greaves,	95	"	Little Horton road,	3 Jan., 1858.
Michael Craighton,	95	had children un- der 12 years of age when he died,	Grafton street,	17 June, 1859.
Ann Hargreaves,	90		Clayton lane,	19 Jan., 1860.
Hannah Hanson,	93		Dog lane,	22 Nov., 1861.
Nancy Thewles,	90		Town end,	3 Jan., 1862.
Hannah Emsley,	90		Harrington street,	13 May, 1862.
Hannah Hartley,	90		Villiers street,	18 Nov., 1862.
John Gallagher,	90	hawker,	Duncan street,	4 Feb., 1863.
John Wood,	97	tailor,	Workhouse,	25 " 1863.
Hannah Dewhirst,	90	widow of delver,	Beck side road,	19 Sept, 1863.

NORTH BIERLEY.

NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	RESIDENCE.	DIED.
Joseph Hanson,	97	comber,	Low moor,	13 Jan., 1843.
John Gill,	92	labourer,	Slack,	6 June, 1843.
Mary Lightowler,	91	widow,	Low moor,	13 April, 1847.
Elizabeth Myers,	101	"	"	6 May, 1847.
John Atkinson,	92	weaver,	Cock royds,	9 Dec., 1850.
Emma Fletcher,	90	widow,	Odsall,	5 June, 1853.
John Bowler,	93	blacksmith,	Buttershaw,	15 Jan., 1857.
Emma Jackson,	90	widow,	Woodlands,	22 Nov., 1859.

THORNTON & CLAYTON.

Jonathan Hey,	93	yeoman,		13 Jan., 1843.
Timothy Binns,	91	weaver,	Clayton heights,	4 Dec., 1843.
Martha Ogden,	91	widow,	Denholme,	20 Feb., 1846.
Grace Wilkinson,	99	"	"	11 Aug., 1849.
John Hirat,	90	weaver,	Clayton,	9 April, 1850.
John Driver,	92	labourer,	New road,	3 Aug., 1850.
Abraham Brooksbank,	90	yeoman,	Main street,	21 April, 1854.
Susannah Stow,	99	widow,	Denholme clough,	15 Oct., 1855.
Joshua Craven,	91	woolcomber,	Main street,	27 Nov., 1855.

ALLERTON & WILSDEN.

Alice Morton,	97		Wilsden,	17 Feb., 1845.
Joseph Waddington,	90	farmer,	Allerton,	20 Sept., 1846.
Elizabeth Moore,	98	housekeeper,	Prune Park,	28 Aug., 1852.
John Illingworth,	95	weaver,	Lanes,	23 Feb., 1857.

HEATON.

Isaac Bradley,	90	stuff weaver,	Heaton.	6 Sept., 1848
Mary Lambert,	91	widow,	Low Fold,	21 Nov., 1856.

SHIPLEY.

Ellen Myers,	90	widow,	Shipley,	12 July, 1842.
Thomas Smith,	92	woolcomber,	Chapel lane,	23 Dec., 1843.
James Atkinson,	100	weaver,	Moor head,	4 Feb., 1849.
Francis Simpson,	90	labourer,	Piccadilly,	4 Dec., 1849.
William Dibb,	90	butcher,	Mount pleasant,	27 April, 1850.
Mary Close,	94	servant,	New York,	11 Feb., 1855.

ECCLESHILL.

Betty Rookes,	91	widow.	Eccleshill,	2 Dec., 1847.
Hannah Hare,	90	widow,	Greengates,	27 June, 1852.
Ellen Hardaker,	90	married,	Apperley,	22 Jan., 1853.

LIST OF BRADFORD PLANTS.

- Corydalis Claviculata*, Nab Wood ; Apperley Bridge.
Draba Verna, Frizinghall Mill.
Cardamine Sylvatica, Bolton Woods.
 „ *Amara*, Nab Wood ; Eldwick Glen.
Viola Odorata, river side, about Shipley, and Apperley Bridge.
Viola Palustris, Bradford Moor, and boggy places about Heaton.
Drosera Rotundifolia, Gilstead Moor ; Baildon Moor.
Saponaria Officinalis, river side, below Shipley.
Malva Moschata, pasture below Cliff Wood ; Bolton pastures.
Hypericum Hirsutum, river side, Shipley.
Erodium Cicutarium, lane behind Mr. Lister's park, Manningham.
Geranium Phœum, hedgerow, river side, below Shipley.
Geranium Pyrenaicum, road side, canal locks, Gilstead.
Geranium Columbinum, rough pastures, river side, above Shipley.
Geranium Lucidum, footpath, between the Aire and Gilstead.
Euonymus Europœus, hedgerow, towards Trench Wood, from Saltaire.
Rhamnus Frangula, Rawden Crag Wood.
Genista Tinctoria, Red-beck mill dam ; edge of Baildon Moor.
Anthyllis Vulneraria, quarry hill, Bolton out-lane.
Onobrychia Sativa, fields about Saltaire.
Melilotus Officinalis, Shipley Fields.
Comarum Palustre, Bog, called Maud's stable, Cottingley.
Rubus Idæus, Trench Wood, Shipley.
Prunus Cerasus, Bolton out-lane.
Epilobium Palustre, Baildon Moor.
 „ *Tetragonum*, Gilstead Moor ; Lightcliffe.
Circea Lutetiana, Nab Wood, Shipley, and river side,
- Lythrum Salicaria*, Swamp, Rawden Crag Wood.
Ribes Alpinum, about Bradford, Shipley, and Wilsden.
Saxifraga Tridactylites, about Bolton.
Chrysosplenium Alternifolium, Bolton lane ; Cliff Wood corner.
Apium Graveolens, Canal, near Saltaire.
Pimpinella Magna, boggy pasture, river side, above Shipley.
Oenanthe Crocata, Wood below the aqueduct, Shipley ; Heaton Woods.
Tragopogon Pratense, Shipley fields.
Cichorium Intybus, fields, near Gilstead lock ; cornfields, Saltaire.
Serratula Tinctoria, cornfields, Eccles-hill.
Carduus Acanthoides, river side, about Shipley.
Carduus Heterophyllus, occasionally near Bradford.
Eupatorium Cannabinum, Trench Wood, Shipley ; Rawden Crag Wood.
Gnaphalium Margaritaceum, occasionally near Shipley.
Solidago Virgaurea, woods about the town ; Trench Wood, Shipley.
Pulicaria Dysenterica, Bolton ; Canal side, Windhill.
Chrysanthemum Segetum, cornfields here and there in the Aire Valley.
Jasione Montan, Bradford Moor.
Campanula Latifolia, woods about Shipley—here and there in Airedale.
Erythraea Centaurium, rough pasture, river side above Shipley.
Solanum Dulcamara, hedgerows about the town ; Apperley and Calverley.
Veronica Scutellata, mill dam, Yeadon.
Linaria Minor, fields between Broadstones Wood and Gilstead Moor.
Lathræa Squamaria, wood opposite the aqueduct, above Shipley.
Galeopsis Ladanum, cornfields, near Trench Wood, Shipley.
Scutellaria Galericulata, Bog, Rawden Crag Wood.

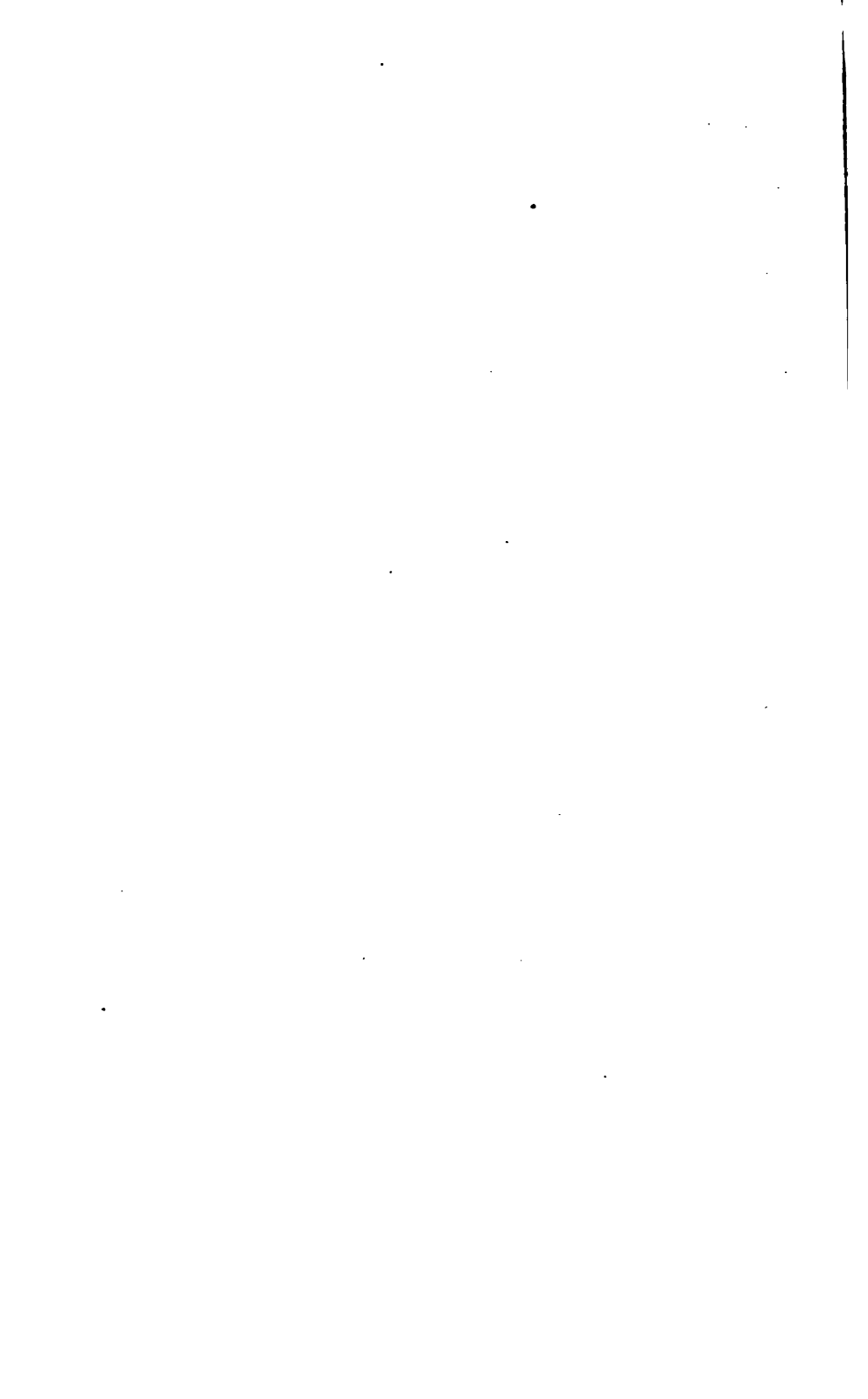
<i>Lithospermum Arvense</i> , cornfields, Bolton.	<i>Colchicum Autumnale</i> , Apperley Bridge.
<i>Anchusa Sempervirens</i> , near Apperley Bridge.	<i>Alisma Plantago</i> , Pool, river side, below Shipley.
<i>Trientalis Europæa</i> , Shay Moor, Swilling-end, near Thorston.	<i>Butomus Umbellatus</i> , Canal, Shipley.
<i>Lysimachia Vulgaris</i> , Harden Beck.	<i>Sagittaria Sagittifolia</i> , Canal, Shipley and Calverley.
<i>Anagallis Tenella</i> , Gilstead Moor; Baildon Moor.	<i>Triglochin Palustre</i> , Bradford valley.
<i>Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus</i> , Bolton; Baildon.	<i>Carex Curta</i> , Cottingley Moor; Hirst Wood.
<i>Littorella Lacustris</i> , Dam, Yeadon.	<i>Carex Intermedia</i> , Fields under Bolton Lane.
<i>Polygonum Lapathifolium</i> , Apperley Bridge.	<i>Carex Binervis</i> , Hawksworth Moor.
<i>Empetrum Nigrum</i> , Moors, north and west of the town.	<i>Carex Lævigata</i> , Trench Wood; Bingley Wood.
<i>Listera Cordata</i> , Hawksworth Moor.	<i>Milium Effusum</i> , moist woods.
<i>Epipactis Latifolia</i> , North Cliff Wood; Shipley, Trench Wood.	<i>Glyceria Aquatica</i> , Canal side, near Bolton Lane.
<i>Gymnadenia Conopsea</i> , Trench Wood; Allerton.	<i>Festuca Bromoides</i> , Quarry, Bolton.
<i>Habenaria Bifolia</i> , Trench Wood, and pasture behind Royds Hall.	
<i>Iris Pseudacorus</i> , Pool, river side, below Shipley.	
<i>Galanthus Nivalis</i> , Esholt Woods, but evidently introduced, or an escape.	
<i>Paris Quadrifolia</i> , woods—Heaton and Shipley.	

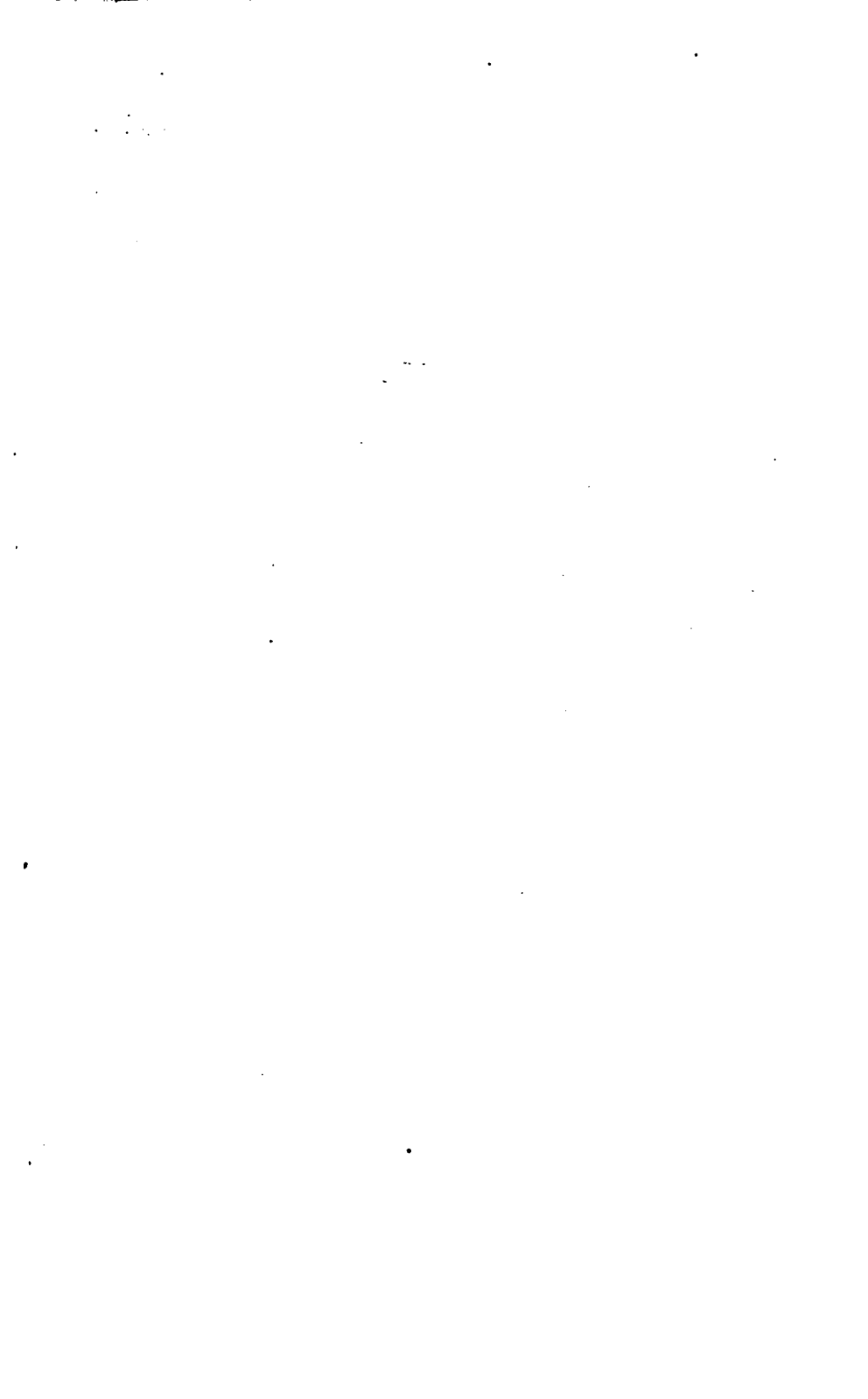
CRYPTOGAMIA.

<i>Polypodium Dryopteris</i> , Broadstones Wood; Eldwick; Lidget Green.
<i>Polypodium Phegopteris</i> , Broadstones Wood; Eldwick; Lidget Green.
<i>Lastrea Oreopteris</i> , Eldwick Glen.
<i>Scolopendrium Vulgare</i> , Eldwick Glen; Esholt Spring Woods.
<i>Ophioglossum Vulgatum</i> , Fields, Baildon Moor edge.

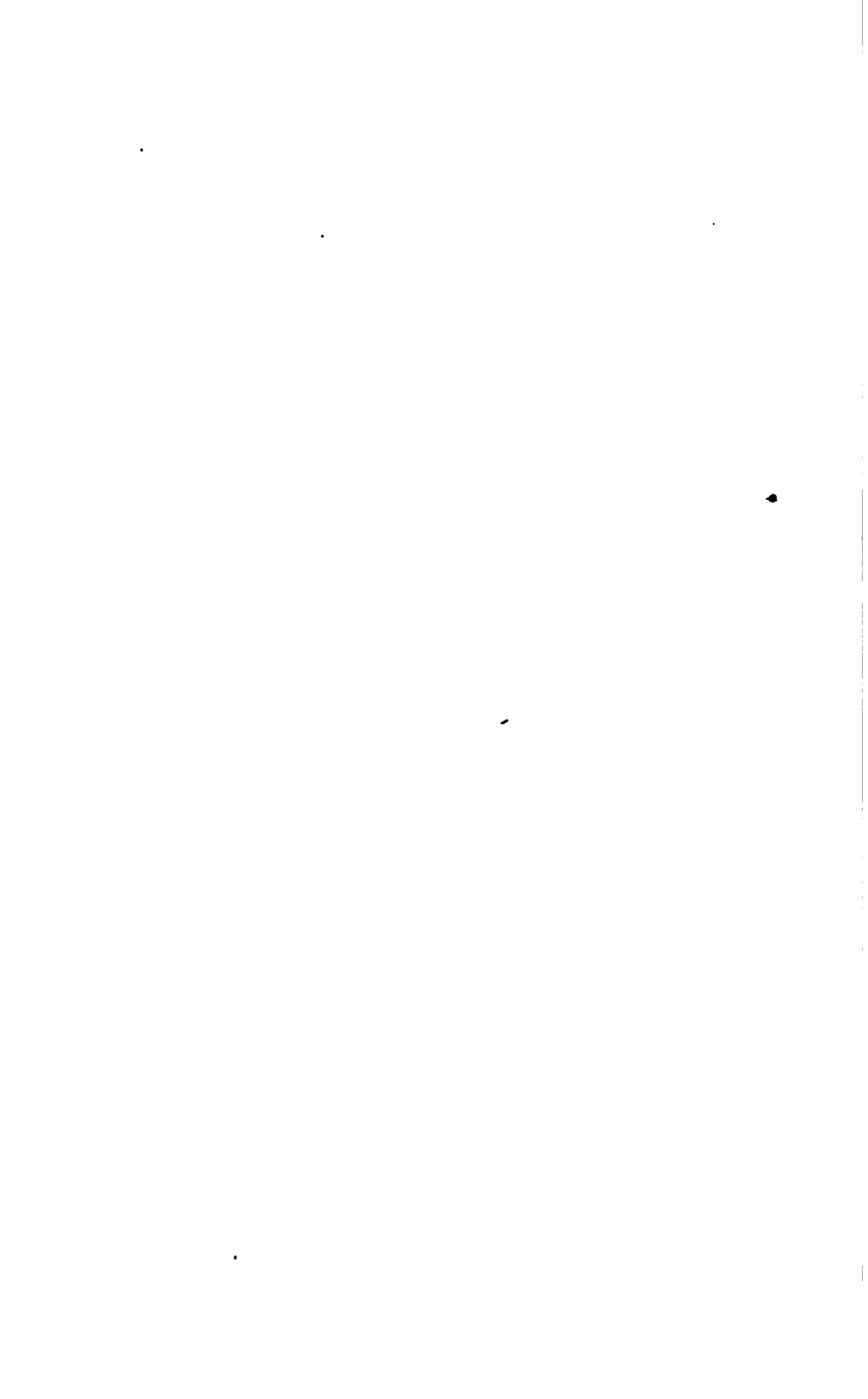
SECTION OF LOW MOOR SEAMS.

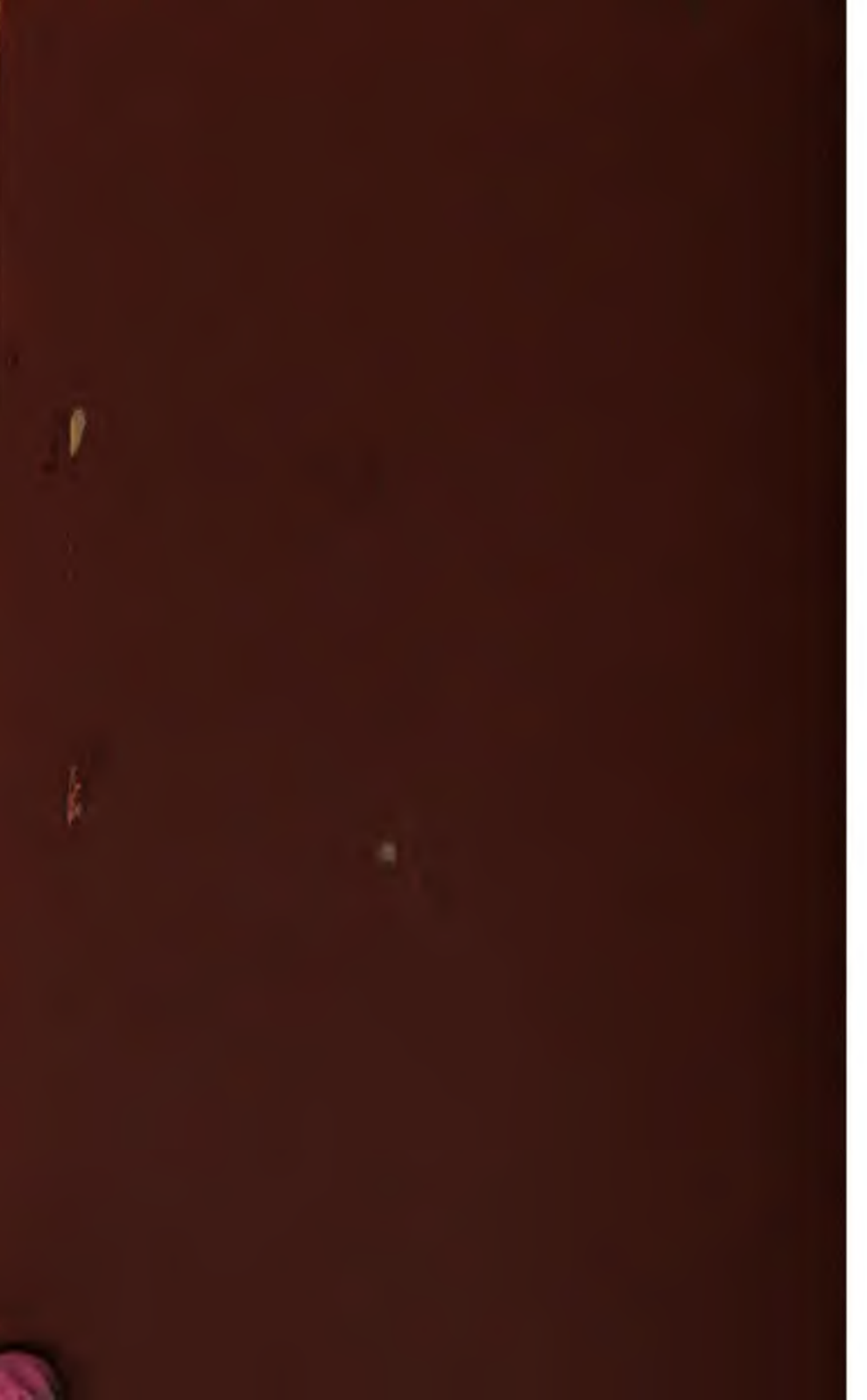
	yds. ft. in.		yds. ft. in.
Argillaceous sandstone.....	8 0 0	Brought up.....	52 0 4
Grey bind.....	6 0 0	Black shale, containing five	
Black shale.....	0 0 9	beds of ironstone, two thin	1 1 6
Coal bind.....	0 0 9	and three worked	
Seat stone.....	0 1 0	Black bed of coal (Royds Coal)	0 2 10
Blue bind.....	13 0 0	White Clay.....	0 1 6
Ironstone measures containing		Argillaceous sandstone.....	0 2 0
seven thin beds of ironstone }	2 1 6	Blue bind.....	8 0 0
Black shale	0 1 6	Argillaceous sandstone, called	
Coal band.....	0 1 0	thick stone.....	9 0 0
Blue band.....	2 0 0	Blue bind.....	7 0 0
Argillaceous sandstone	1 1 0	Blue bind, containing four	
Blue bind.....	8 0 0	thin beds of ironstone.....	2 0 0
Three Coal bands.....	0 1 6	Black shale.....	0 0 6
Blue bind.....	0 1 0	A coal band.....	0 0 4
Sandstone.....	0 1 0	Grey band	9 0 0
Blue bind.....	2 1 6	Alternations of sandstone and	
Argillaceous sandstone	2 0 0	grey band.....	2 0 3
Blue bind.....	4 0 0	Black shale.....	0 1 6
		Low Moor coal.....	0 2 3
	52 0 4		94 1 2











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